

GENEALOGY COLLECTION


ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01736 3414

GENEALOGY
973.34
AA1SP
1904-1906



Volume 11-12

September 1904-May 1906



THE SPIRIT OF 76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76 AND COLONIAL TIMES

VOL. XI. | Edited and Published Monthly by LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York City. | SEPTEMBER, 1904. | Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter, Sept., 1894. | NO. 1. WHOLE NO. 121.

X 290631

The National Society
of the
Sons of the American Revolution
hereby presents a medal of honor to compatriot
Nelson A. Miles
in recognition of his patriotic service during the
War with Spain in 1898

By resolution of the Annual Congress of the Society at Detroit, Michigan, May 1st 1899

Frank Allaben Murphy — President General

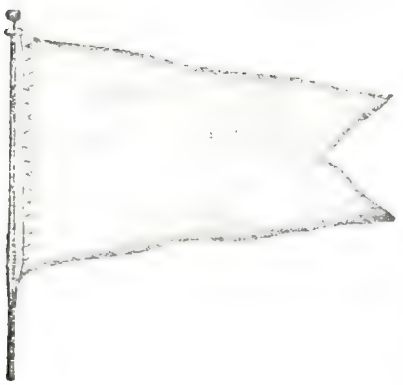
Samuel Ellery Eaves — Secretary General

ORGANIZED APRIL 30 1889

CERTIFICATE AND MEDAL

PRESENTED TO MEMBERS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WHO SERVED IN THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

Established Half a Century



Annin & Co.

Manufacturers of

FLAGS

—AND—

STANDARDS

. . . For the . . .

Society of the Cincinnati
Order of the Founders and Patriots of America
Society of Colonial Wars
Holland Society
Colonial Dames
Daughters of the American Revolution
Sons of the American Revolution
Order of the Acorn
Order of the Old Guard
Daughters of the Revolution
Sons of the Revolution
Aztec Society
Society War of 1812
G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans
Spanish War Veterans
Society of Children of the American Revolution

NEW PRICES

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution

Silver Gilt Pendants, with Medallions and Eagles of Gold, heretofore sold at $25 and $10, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE	MINIATURE
$20.00	$10.00

We will also furnish the above made entirely of 14k. gold,

FULL SIZE	MINIATURE
$25.00	$12.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded,

$9.00

The above issued only upon receipt of permit from Mr. A. B. CLARK, Registrar-General, Washington D. C.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS

902 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

GENEALOGICAL.

YOUR NEW ENGLAND ANCESTRY

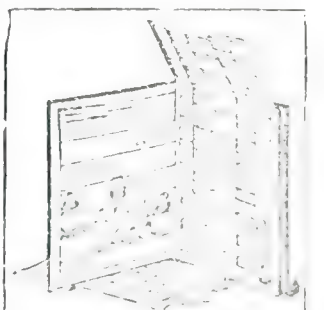
May be readily and economically traced by our improved methods.

AN EXPERIENCE of ten years of Constant research has not only enabled us to gather together a vast amount of original matter,—copy for reference many manuscript records,—prove numerous unsettled problems,—discover hidden documents of great value, but also gain information of the locality of the existing records most helpful to genealogists.

HAVING in this time aided many American families trace and prove their ancestry, we would also be of service to you at very reasonable rates.

SPECIAL aid also given to compilers of genealogies.

WRITE for particulars, circulars, references, list of records on file. Patrons' Blanks, or find one in every copy of our Photo-Ancestral Record, terms, etc.



Showing one page of Bailey's Ancestral Album Leaf.

Have already published:

"EARLY CONNECTICUT MARRIAGES." Books I. II. III. IV. V.—Containing records of about 20,000 Connecticut Marriages between 1651 and 1880. The set of five books will be sent Postpaid for $5.

"EARLY MASSACHUSETTS MARRIAGES." Book I. Worcester County from 1736 to 1783. Book II. Plymouth County, price $2 each Postpaid.

BAILEY'S PHOTO ANCESTRAL RECORD, ENTITLED: "THE RECORD OF MY ANCESTRY." Third Edition. Increasingly popular for recording the various lines of family ancestry with existing photographs, references, coats of arms, Wills, Deeds, &c. Unlimited in extent and adaptation. Highly spoken of and the BOOK TO HAND DOWN. We guarantee satisfaction. Send for Washington pedigree, with photographs showing method.

Address, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ANCESTRY,

P. O. BOX 587, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Rare Town Histories and Genealogies for Sale. Write for What You Want.

Coats of Arms Emblazoned Correctly and at Moderate Rates.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. XI. SEPTEMBER, 1904. No. 1

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.,

NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Paid in advance direct to this office, - - - - - - $1.00
Foreign Countries - - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single Copies, - - - - - - - - - - .10

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

Advertising Rates Quoted on Application.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated month's magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the deeds of all patriotic societies, and fosters and dotes of all patriotic, historical genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the past and looking to the future.

Remittances should be made by New York Exchange, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Mail. If checks on local banks are used, 10 cents will be added to cover cost of collection. The publishers are not responsible for money sent by unregistered mail nor for any money paid to any one who is not a duly accredited agent. All communications should be addressed and all remittances made payable to THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO., New York.

ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER SEPT. 1894

Contents

	Page
Editorials,	3
Events of the Revolution,	4
Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America.	383
Annual Meeting Flag Association,	5
Society Notes.	5
Mexican War Veterans,	6

NEXT S. A. R. CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is rumored that the next S. A. R. Congress will be held in Philadelphia. The Congress to be called in old Independence Hall and is to be followed by a banquet at one of the large hotels. The idea was suggested by our honored compatriot Judge John Whitehead, and a wish expressed by him is as good as a thing accomplished, and we venture to predict that the next National Congress of the S. A. R. will be held in Philadelphia, with its store of reminders of Revolutionary days. A strong contrast to St. Louis, with its noise and bustle

---

We are sorry to announce the demise of our attractive contemporary in the field of Patriotism, the *Patriotic Review.*

The following obituary has been sent us: "Owing to insufficient support, lack of patriotic encouragement and capital, it has become necessary to cease publishing *The Patriotic Review*, in whose interest our editor has devoted four years of labor without financial recompense. We desire to express our appreciation of your individual encouragement and our regrets that we can no longer sacrifice valuable time or continue the magazine unaided. M. H. BRAZIER & Co., (Miss) Marion Howard Brazier, *Editor in Chief.*"

Miss Brazier's experience has been along the lines we have trod.

Our lively contemporary, the *Historical Bulletin*, says that we have practically left the field of patriotism because we no longer wear the tag of official organ.

We feel we have just entered that field and hope to give our columns up to matter that will instill a love of country and that will teach our readers to be better Americans even though they do not remember their ancestors.

With this issue we enter our eleventh year of publication, and shall continue to appear for another eleven years, and in that time we hope to write a pleasant obituary of many of our well wishers.

THE NOMINATION DECLINED BY L. H. C.

After struggling with our inner conscience for several weeks trying to decide what our duty was in regard to the nomination, we have at last concluded that while our constituents are the losers by our act, it was necessary under the peculiar circumstances of the case to decline the nomination.

The reasons leading to this rash act are three, and are as follows:

First—While we know our great worth, we are a little shy in mentioning it, but after reading the nominating speeches given at the Republican convention of the State of Connecticut, which in three cases were eulogies of the ancestors of the nominees rather than any fitness of the one who was to receive the honor, we decided that while we were long on ancestors and had them to burn (and we think some of them have been burning for some time), we were short of the needful which is more potent in a nomination than a high standard of manhood.

We were also prone to consider our numerous family after visiting Judge Parker at Esopus and seeing the ravages made on his ideal estate by the camera fiends and watching his delightful little grandchildren being caressed until they could not conceal the ennui they felt, and that the older people concealed. Even the Judge's dog had a bored look, and the cattle showed listless submission

It struck us to put ourselves in the Judge's place and when we thought of the 500 Democratic editors and the 7th Regiment Band coming up to the yellow house and wearing the paint off the porch and the grass from the lawn and our seven children having email all at the same time simultaneously together, we saw that the honor of the nomination would have its disadvantages.

Supposing that a delegation of the D. A. R. should come to the house to offer the President Generalship to our better half and find her with a monkey wrench in her hand trying to mend a leak in the pipes. It is necessary for a woman in Stamford to have a knowledge of the trades, as a Stamford plumber never answers a hurry call in less than two weeks. These and various other matters were instrumental in our decision.

So after lying awake nights trying to decide our course and vainly listening for the ring of the telephone, we muffled the two bells, drove a plug into the brass knocker and wrote a scathing letter of rebuke to the N. E. Telephone Co. for the poor service rendered.

Second.—The nomination fee is one thousand dollars and the annual salary eight hundred and no graft.

Third.—We have not yet been tendered the nomination.

An old saying that it is a wise son that knows its own father, has had something to do with our decision. Our eldest telephoned us that he had seen our picture in the *Herald*, and upon investigation we found he had recognized us by the bald spot on the back of our head with which we had no personal acquaintance, and from this we surmise that we must have a wise son, and his advice is to keep out of politics.

EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

TICONDEROGA.

Among the stirring events of the spring of 1775 none furnish a better example of the spirit with which men entered into the struggle for liberty than does the surprise and capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen and his company of Green Mountain boys.

Ticonderoga was situated near the head of Lake Champlain, having been built by the French as a barrier against invasions of Canada by the English; but as a result of the French and Indian War it had fallen into the hands of the English, who not only garrisoned it with a small force, but used it also as an arsenal and supply station. During the intervals of peace which followed the treaty of 1763, Ticonderoga had come to be looked upon by the settlers in that region as a part of nature itself and had indeed been forgotten by the outside world; even the commander seemed to have no very vivid conception of why he and his garrison were stationed there. A reoprt of an uprising of a handful of rebellious farmers at Concord and Lexington had reached him to be sure, but why should such an unimportant affair disturb the equilibrium of Ticonderoga? Perhaps it should not; at any rate it did not, for the wicket still remained open and the sentries continued to sleep as peacefully as ever.

But the report which had caused so little uneasiness at the English fortress, had a very different effect upon Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain colonists in general. Unluckily they saw in the success of the Massachusetts Minute-Men around Boston an exaggerated picture of what might be done, and preparations were immediately begun for the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point with the ultimate view of pushing on into Canada, capturing Montreal and Quebec, and thereby gaining control of the entire Province. Connecticut entered heartily into this plan and suggested Benedict Arnold as leader; nevertheless, Allen, who had become noted as a leader through his opposition to New York encroachment, and who was also known to be familiar with the Lake region, was entrusted with the command, and with about 230 men he set out on the expedition. The success of the undertaking depended entirely upon taking the English by surprise, and Allen used every precaution to that end. His spies, sent ahead for that purpose, were successful in intercepting all messengers to the front who bore intelligence of the approach of the Americans, and on the evening of the 9th of May, Allen and his men arrived at the eastern shore of Lake George.

It was late in the evening before a sufficient number of boats could be gotten together to attempt a crossing, and even then only 80 men could embark, among whom was Allen, the others being left under command of Col. Seth Warner. Allen's plan was to land near the fortress and send the boats back for another part of the force, but there was some difficulty in crossing, and it was past midnight before the boats started on their return for the second division. Meanwhile sentries were posted and Allen and his men sat down to wait. A strict silence was maintained among the troops and their only diversions were in gazing at the stars and in listening to the plash of water along the shore of Lake George, which even to more ardent lovers of nature had grown monotonous under similar circumstances. Two hours had dragged by without bringing the expected troops. Three o'clock, but still no re-enforcements appeared: yet Allen had resolved to wait awhile longer, and not until four o'clock in the morning of the 10th of May did he give up hope of being accompanied by the expected division. He then roused his men and forming them in line within sight of the dusky walls of Ticonderoga, placed himself in front of them and addressed them as follows: "Friends and Fellow Soldiers:—We must this morning either quit our pretensions to valor or possess ourselves of this fortress within a few minutes, and inasmuch as it is a desperate undertaking, I do not urge it upon any contrary to his will. You that will undertake voluntarily, poise your firelocks." In response every musket was poised and the march began with Allen at the head of the center file. They were nearing the open wicket which was now but a few yards distant, and Allen had actually made a dash for the sleeping sentinel, when that valiant awoke and in the excitement of the moment thrust the muzzle of his gun into Allen's face. The fusee missed fire and the sentinel dashed into the enclosure with Allen at his heels; a second sentinel, appearing in a warlike attitude, was knocked down by the flat of Allen's sword.

By this time the Americans had reached the center of the square, and, preparing for the enemy by forming so as to face the barracks on either side, they set up a lusty cheer in the hope of bringing the garrison out of their slumber; but no one appeared and Allen, growing impatient, seized the sentinel whom he had knocked down and demanded to know where the commander's quarters were. The sentinel lost no time in conducting him to a stairway which led to a chamber in the barracks. Allen was at the top in a twinkling, and pounding heavily

Continued Page 5.

(Continued from Page 4)

upon the door with his sword, demanded that the fortress be surrendered immediately. The commander, Captain Delaplace, appeared with his trousers in his hands and asked in no very composed way, "By what authority?" "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," thundered Allen. Although the captain was a little puzzled by these unfamiliar terms, the authority seemed to be perfectly satisfactory and the garrison of 50 men, together with a large amount of supplies and 113 cannon were surrendered to the Americans. This was the first but not the last surrender of a British force to a mob of Yankee rebels.

As an initiative affair, Ticonderoga proved a mighty stimulus to struggling Freedom, but from any other view it cannot be regarded as an important event; indeed, it was the first step which led to a series of disastrous events in the invasion of Canada.

FLOYD D. RAZE.

FLAG ASSOCIATION HOLDS EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The American Flag Association held its eighth annual meeting in the Governor's Room of the City Hall recently. Edward Hagaman Hall, vice-president, presided. Col. Ralph E. Prime was re-elected president. It was stated that during the last year New Jersey and Porto Rico have been added to the list of jurisdictions having laws for the protection of the flag. There are now twenty-eight States and Territories on the list.

The two hundred Daughters of the American Revolution who journeyed to Jamestown last week "week-end," returned to Washington on Tuesday, after an agreeable trip on the river and a busy and exciting visit in the historic old town. Mrs. Fairbanks was with the party and planted an osage orange tree just opposite the gate of the old cemetery in Jamestown, which had been grown from the first dirt taken from the foundation of the Continental Hall building. Mrs Fairbanks made a pretty little speech to the little tree and to the bystanders, in which she bade it grow like the organization of which she is president, quickly and into great strength.

MRS. MANNING'S STAR ECLIPSE.

That Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, may be the next president of the Daughters of the American Revolution is becoming every day less likely, if one may judge by the way in which Mrs. Donald McLean, a candidate for the office, is gaining ground in St. Louis this week.

Mrs McLean, like Mrs Manning, is from New York. She is here as the guest of Mrs. William H. Thomson, and the manner in which people are going out of their way to do her honor is significant.

Mrs. Manning has suffered a partial and in some instances almost a total eclipse in D. A. R. affairs ever since Mrs. McLean came to the Fair. For instance, at a recent reception in the Missouri building, Mrs. McLean was made the recipient of an honor at the hands of Mrs. Hill, one of the hostesses of the Texas building, who presented her with a bouquet and the compliments of the Lone Star State.

Local members of the order regarded with some apprehension the coming of Mrs. McLean. She is considered to be the logical candidate for the presidency, and it was feared that her coming here might inject a little politics into World's Fair society.

It has been known for long that Mrs. Manning would like to be president of this ultra-aristocratic order. It has been known, too, that her friends were "for" her to a man.

This was what constituted the "local" members of the order when they heard Mrs. McLean was coming here. The election will not take place until next March but the campaigning began long ago, and it is something more than bokeyarn by this time.

Mrs. Manning, however, has proved to be almost out of the running. Mrs. McLean has been honored upon every hand and [illegible] as having much to [illegible] the presidency of the Daughters of the American Revolution as Mr. [illegible] has upon the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri.

The explanation of the [illegible] of the little political lyddy here recently is that Mrs. Manning's election to the office of president of the Board of Lady Managers is regarded as a foregone conclusion for one American woman, and that since the great honor has come to her she has dropped out of prominence as a candidate for the other office.—*St. Louis Globe.*

FOREIGNERS HONOR FLAG

It must have struck some of the natives here as rather odd that the great city of New York had forgotten the advent of "Flag Day," the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, until a lot of Italian children invaded St. Paul's Chapel with flags and attended a patriotic celebration there. Later in the day a lot of merchants rather sheepishly hoisted their bunting, and before evening the great thoroughfare of Broadway was streaming. All the schools had some kind of exercises, and over on the East Side, where nearly all the children are of foreign birth or parentage, the demonstration was particularly marked.

The Sons of the Revolution have presented to the schools of Lexington, Mass., copies of Gilbert Stuart's picture of George Washington, and they now occupy conspicuous positions in the school buildings of that town.

State Historian Hugh Hastings of Albany, N. Y., is much sought after to deliver lectures on Revolutionary topics by the patriotic societies.

The National Society, D. A. R., are to have a marble bust of Wm. O. McDowell placed in Continental Hall to honor him for being one of the founders of the organization.

If a sum equal to the cost of this marble bust were given to the Editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76, he would see to it that he would have a bust himself, and it wouldn't be marble either.

Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, President-General D. A. R., has appointed the following committee "to confer with the Commissioner of Pensions in regard to receiving pensions for the 'Real Daughters:'"

Mrs. Henry Charles Sytton of Chicago, chairman; Mrs. B. P. Marsh of Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. William Butterworth of Moline, Ill.; Mrs. M. Rich of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles E. Crouse, of Syracuse, N. Y. A motion was made to petition the Real Daughters was made by Mrse. Sytton at the D. A. R. Congress in April, 1904.

Miss Mary Springer, recording secretary of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was presented recently with a beautiful American flag by the Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, in recognition of Miss Springer's loyalty and patriotic work. Miss Springer, accompanied by her sisters, is now in Cuba, where they will reside with their brother, United States Vice-Consul General Springer, who is a member of the [illegible] Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Miss Mary Springer's patriotic novels, "Lady Hancock" and "Elizabeth Schuyler," have a wide circulation among the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

D. F. P. A.

The sixth annual meeting of the General Court, National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, was held in Washington, D. C., May 13, 1904. The biennial election of officers resulted in their re-election for another term of two years. The President-General, Mrs. John J. Myers, was re-elected by acclamation.

The society has now two [illegible] and four State Chapters, [illegible] New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The past year has been marked by steady growth, and harmony of action.

The Corresponding Secretary General is Mrs. Gustav G. Martin, 1312 L St., Washington, D. C.

THE SPIRIT OF '76:

As chairman of Press and Printing Committee I enclose a list of officers elected at the annual meeting of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, held on February 20 at 32 W. 40th Street: Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, president; Mr. Charles Hilton Brown, vice-president, Miss Lucy Day, corresponding secretary; Mrs. LeRoy Sunderland Smith, recording secretary; Mrs. Dwight Holbrook, treasurer; Mrs. Helen Melinda Fisher, registrar; Mrs. D. P. Ingraham, historian, Mrs. B. L. Dodd, chaplain; Mrs. Charles C. Nesbitt, board of councillors, Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman, Mrs. E. B. Haviside, Mrs. James W. Randall, Mrs. C. B. Tillinghast, Mrs. John C. Campbell, Miss Julia R. Livingstone, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Mrs. Pierre L. Boucher.

M. HAVILAND.

ILLINOIS S. A. R.

A banquet was given by the Oak Park Chapter of the Illinois State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Thursday evening, May 12, at the Park Hotel, Oak Park, an attractive suburb of Chicago, twenty miles distant from the city. Sixty-six members were present. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, was the guest of the society, and made a felicitous speech on Revolutionary ancestry. Fletcher B. Gibbs, president of the Chapter, was the toastmaster. Rev. D. Johonnot spoke to the subject, "The Influence of the Colonial Parson in the Revolutionary War." Col. Brinkerhoff, U. S. A., "The Day We Celebrate;" Nelson A. McClary, "The Heroes of the Revolution;" Prof. C. D. Richards, "Our Duty as Patriotic Citizens." Charles Kingsbury Miller, president Illinois State Society, S. A. R., responded to the toast, "Good Government, the Life of Our Republic." Captain Day concluding the program with entertaining recitations from Rudyard Kipling's poems. The Oak Park Chapter, which was interest in celebrating Revolutionary events, promoting public organized in the spring of 1903, is the banner Chapter of the Illinois Society. Its members are energetic and take an active improvements, and working for the election of honest men in local government.

DEAR MR. CORNISH:

I hope you are willing to encourage and assist another patriotic body of women, who wish to help the old men, soldiers and sailors, who fought for their country, and won a region large enough for an empire, in a series of marvelous victories. My father, Col. John J. Hardin, fell in the famous charge he led Feb. 23, 1847, when Colonels Clay and McKee were also killed, at the battle of Buena Vista; thus you see my heart is with the efforts of these women, and I shall greatly appreciate any notice you give to us. Very truly yours,

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

Saratoga Springs, July 25, 1904.

MEXICAN WAR VETRANS.

J. C. CARLTON, PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEXICAN WAR VETERANS, BEDFORD, INDIANA

The National Association of the Mexican War Veterans will meet in St. Louis on the 10th of September, and their opponents, the Veterans of Mexico, have been invited to meet them, with the approval of our government, and the response has been an acceptance of the invitation. It is expected that the President of Mexico, Diaz, himself a veteran of that war, may be present. The Women's Auxiliary of the Mexican War Veterans, the "Dames of 1846," will also meet with them. This patriotic association of women consists of the mothers, wives, widows, daughters, and granddaughters of the Mexican War officers and privates; they were first organized in 1901 at Fort Worth, Texas, by Mrs. Moore Murdock, who is secretary to the National Association of Veterans, and thus has been enabled to look after the needs of these venerable heroes, the youngest of whom is seventy-six years old, and the oldest, one hundred and three. The object of the Dames of 1846 is to perpetuate the memory of the sacrifices—the indomitable courage of the men who, without regard to section, politics or social conditions responded to the call to arms in 1846, and to assist the living veterans. Mrs. Moore Murdock, Fort Worth, Texas, is National Commander and Camps of the "Dames of 1846" are already organized in many States, which have two thousand members. Pensions are asked for a battle of the Mexican War. In the State of New York a camp will be opened in October, in the city of New York, with headquarters at 225 West 125th street. Colonel Delavan, of the volunteer veterans, and their families or descendants are requested to communicate with the Hon. Hardin Walworth, New York State Commandant, Dames of 1846, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SARATOGA CHARTER D. A. R.

The Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated the Fourth of July in a lovely reception given to them by their hospitable Regent, Mrs. Comstock. There was patriotic music, and selections were read from Governor Bacon's address on Peace and Policy. The Declaration of Independence was read, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth commented on the "self-evident truths" of the principles announced in the Declaration of Independence. Days and dates proclaimed, soberly, the memorable festival, for years forbidden in Saratoga by the Puritan fathers.

A few days previous to the Fourth, a committee of the Chapter visited the Saratoga battlefield to mark the points where the Chapter will erect granite markers of the roadway to Bemis Heights, to replace the wooden ones they put up one years ago. The committee also met to push forward, on behalf of the pending bill in the State Legislature to purchase "Freeman's farm" on the historic ground. This project is urged by the Saratoga Sons of the American Revolution, with a prospect of success.

The following, received by Secretary-General Cone, was turned over to the Editor as being worthy reading:

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, March 25, 1904.

MR. EDWARD PAYSON CONE

Dear Sir—Seeing your name mentioned with the officers of the society called the Sons of the American Revolution, you will pardon me for writing to you of subjects pertaining to that memorable period of A. D. 1775 and 1776 from a prophetic point, as outlined in the Bible.

The dawn of a religious freedom of the Protestant race was first spoken of in Daniel's prophecy in connection with the fourth kingdom or the Roman kingdom upon the earth, in the seventh chapter of Daniel, verse 24-25. He says that that one is the temporal ruler of that kingdom, make war with the saints, and that the latter were to remain in bondage for a time, times and a half.

Charles V., reigning from 1519 till 1556, held such a position, in deciding against reformers and their doctrine at Augsburg in the month of June, 1530. Reckoning a time to mean 70 years, we may take also times as 140, and a half as 35, in all 245, ending with the month of June, 1775, when George Washington took command for liberty.

The 12th chapter of Daniel illustrated the changes in a more explicit form, pointing first to the troublesome time of the Reformation, when some would choose light and others reject it. He saw one angel standing on one side of the river and the other on the other side of the river and one standing upon the waters saying that the thus represented was for a time.

The woman (Rev. 12-14) or Protestant church started with two wings, one Lutheran and the other Reformed, but was to remain in bondage for time, times and a half. Luther translated a Bible in the year 1530.

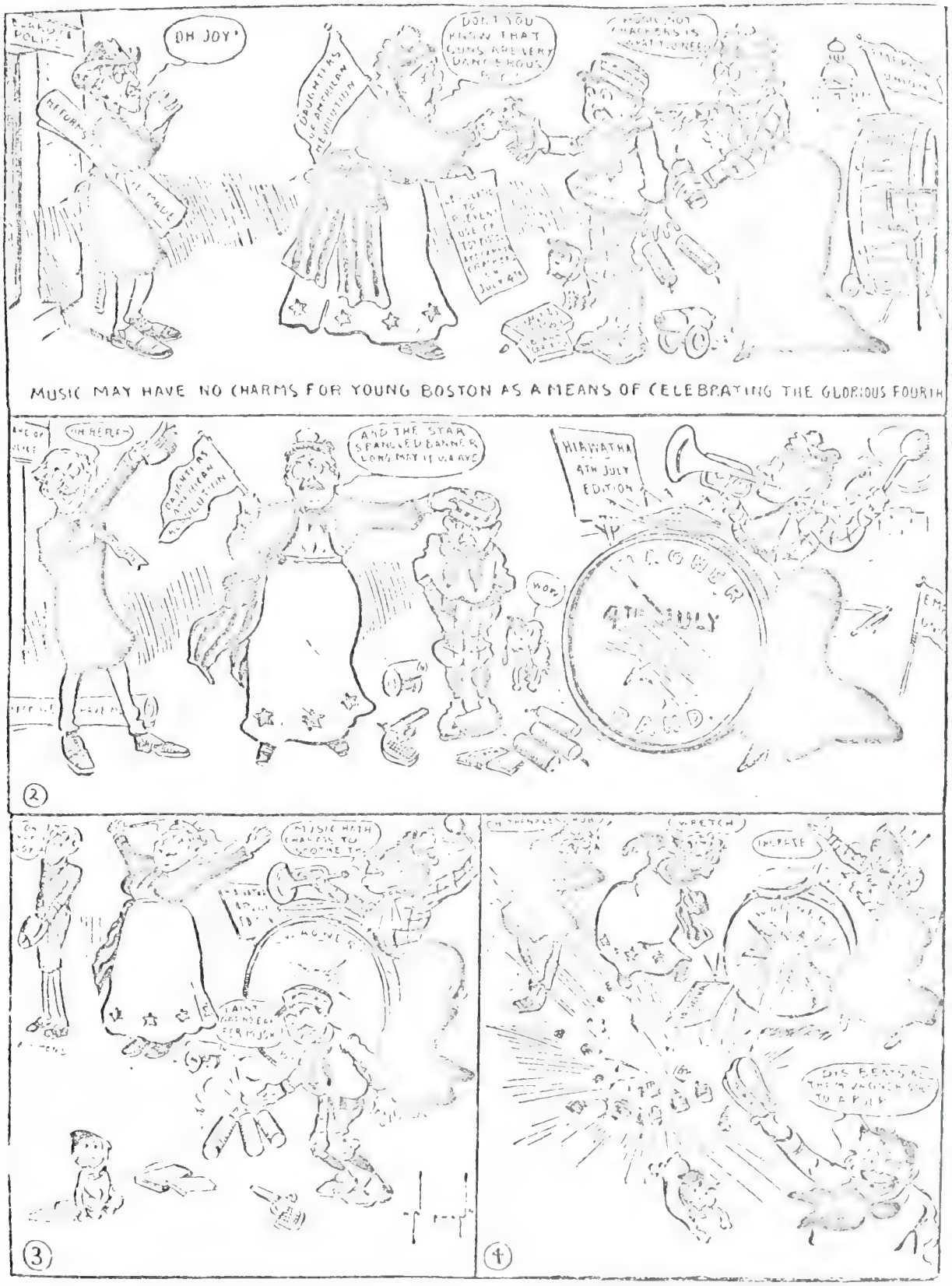
I presume most Christians believe that we are living in the last days. In comparing the seven seals with history I think the 6th seal ended with the earthquake of Lisbon, 1755. Seven angels were to sound in the seventh seal and pour out the seven vials of wrath upon the earth. The beginning of the first vial in 1857 described the seven years war in Europe, in 1757 [illegible] days of the destroyers of whom [illegible] and others. [illegible] the days of the American Revolution, 1775, in which [illegible] symbol, and as it were a great mountain [illegible] burning with fire [illegible] and the third part [illegible] and the third part of the [illegible] and the third part of the [illegible] were destroyed.

Electrical engineer of a steamer [illegible] March 15, 1904, 18:25.

I could give additional testimony of 1775, but think the above [illegible] times true.

BENJAMIN [illegible]

Please hand this to a Christian of your society if you [illegible] yourself.



Boston Globe.

THE S. A. R. OF BOSTON ARE TRYING TO INSTILL THE LOVE OF A QUIET INDEPENDENCE DAY WITH POOR SUCCESS.

HASKINS & SELLS,

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS"

241 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis.
Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.
50 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

FOR SALE—Issues of THE SPIRIT OF '76 for September 1895 and all after March 1896. ("Guide to early Settlers" taken out.) Address Adelnor, DePere, Wisconsin.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

FURRIERS EXCLUSIVELY

184 Fifth Avenue :: NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820

ST. DENIS HOTEL

Broadway & Eleventh St., NEW YORK

European Plan

WILLIAM TAYLOR & SON

Single Rooms, - - $1.50 upward
Double Rooms, - - 2.00 "

USE PRESS CLIPPINGS

If you want to be up to date you've simply got to use clippings.

Whatever you are interested in, we can help you out with information which you should have and can get only with our assistance. We cover the entire globe for you.

Every Country. Every Language. Every Subject.

Terms: $5 for 100 Clippings; $35 for 1000.

Scrapbook Work a Specialty . . .
Estimates furnished on application.

ARGUS PRESSCLIPPING BUREAU,
OTTO SPENGLER, Mgr.
352 Third Avenue - - - New York City
Also at Paris, Berlin, London and Brussels

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Pocket Piece

FOR THE

Sons of the American Revolution

SAME SIZE AS ENGRAVING.

Price for Piece, 50 Cents. For Registered Mail, 62 Cents.

The same piece with Attachment for a Fob Chain, $1.00. Mailing, 15 Cents extra.

S. A. R. STATIONERY

Octavo Sheets White Highland Laid Paper, 24 lb., with S. A. R. Emblem in Gold, 50 Cents.

50 Cards with S. A. R. Emblem Illuminated in Colors, and Name Engraved in Script, $2.00

Any of the above items to be mailed to order.

S. A. R. MEDALS, COVERS, PROGRAMMES, ETC. ALL KNOWN SOCIETY EMBLEMS, COLLEGE EMBLEMS AND FLAGS. WASHINGTON MEDALS AND COLONIAL SOUVENIRS FOR SALE. LIST ON APPLICATION.

ROBERT SNEIDER CO.,

Engravers, Die Sinkers and Illuminators.
145 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1850. Telephone: 8072 Cortlandt.

Wegdwood Old Blue Historical Plates



Bunker Hill Monument.
Dedicated June 17, 1843.
Height, 220 feet.

"Let it be told to the future world that in the midst of a mighty revolution, a band of patriots assembled in a peaceful village, and solemnly plighted to each other their faith, their lives, and their sacred honor."—Daniel Webster, 17th June, 1825.

MORE than 60 subjects of Wedgwood old blue souvenir plates (or objects) choose from. The other subjects are, in part: The return of the Mayflower—The Cradle of Independence Hall, Philadelphia—Longfellow's Home—The Old South Church—Mount Vernon—The Old North Church, where Paul Revere hung out the lanterns in 1775—Yale College and the Old Elms—The White House, Washington—Bunker Hill Monument—The Battle at Lexington—State House, Boston—Faneuil Hall, Concord—Whittier's Home, Haverhill—Boston Town House—Boston Common and State House—Faneuil Hall—Green Dragon Tavern, Boston—Paul Revere, Boston—Signing Declaration of Independence—Arlington, the home of Martha Custis, and the home of Robert E. Lee—Library of Congress—The Old North Bridge, Concord—The McKim House, Lexington, and John Adams' United States Frigate Constitution, in charge—Harvard College Gates—Monticello, home of Jefferson, etc.—reproduced from famous existing and perishable. The decoration is under the glaze and therefore indelible.

Price $6 per Dozen or 50 cents each. A single plate of any subject, and the safest mailing in the world to any part of the United States on receipt of 75 cents, P. O. order or stamps. A catalogue of half-tone cuts of the views will be mailed free on request.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.

China and Glass Merchants
Wholesale and Retail, Seven Floors

120 FRANKLIN, cor. Federal Street—Dept. 2—BOSTON.



COATS OF ARMS

PAINTED on Parchment for Framing, on Leather for Upholstery, on Silk or Satin for Cushions. Gold and Silver Leaf used, and Accurate Work furnished at Reasonable Rates.

A few copies of the ADAMS ARMS, printed in colors, on hand-made paper, 80 years old, may be had for $1.00 each, as long as they last. Address

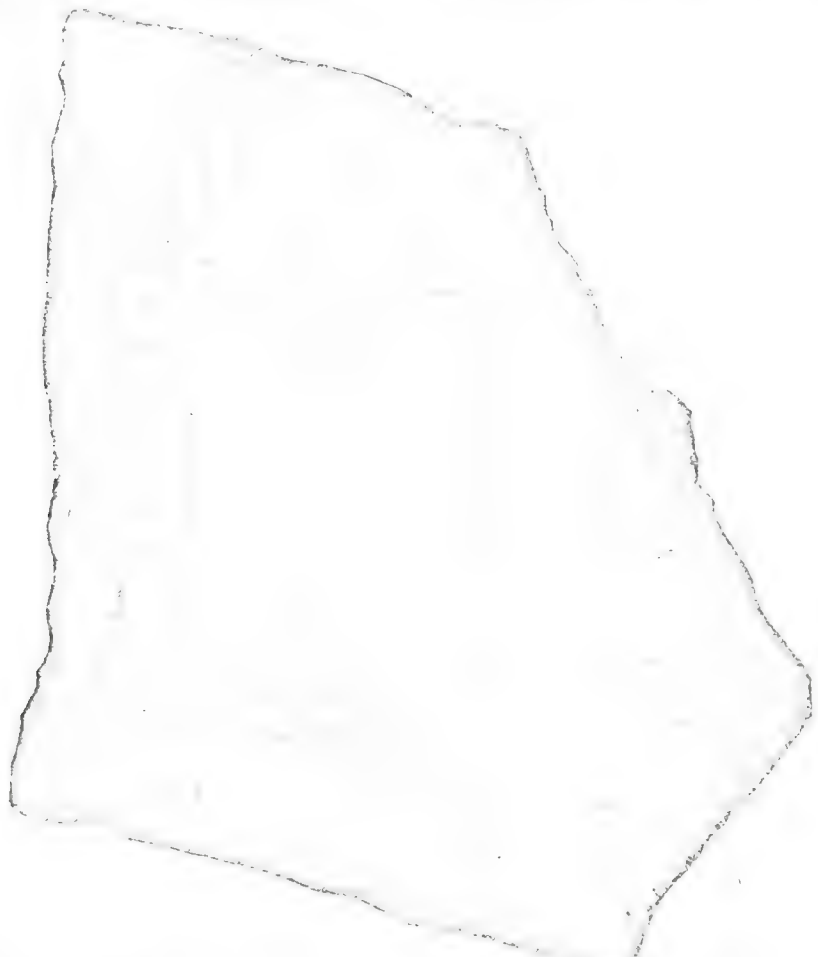
THE PUBLISHER, SPIRIT OF '76
15 Vandewater Street, New York City

Copies of the Bradford Coat of Arms printed on vegetable parchment for one dollar each.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76 AND COLONIAL TIMES

VOL. XI. Edited and Published Monthly by Louis H. Cornish, New York City OCTOBER, 1904. Entered at N.Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter, Sept. 1903 NO. 2. WHOLE NO. 1



The above engraving shows the exact size of an Onyx Paper Weight and Souvenir. The stones are assorted and of various sizes, to take the bronze portraits of prominent men, as shown. The following portraits are in relief:

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, EX-PRESIDENTS McKINLEY, WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, GRANT AND JEFFERSON, GEN. R. E. LEE, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, COLUMBUS and many others; also Emblems of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND MASONS.

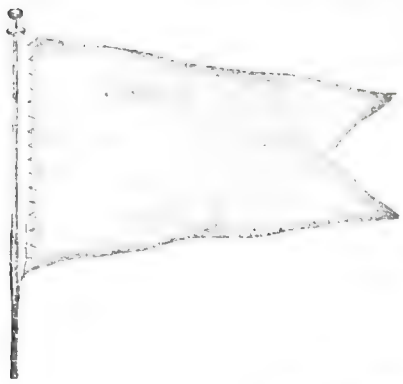
These souvenirs are also arranged so as to insert photographs. The variety of stones is so great, no two being alike, that these souvenirs should make a memento for a Christmas gift. They are made by

ROBERT SNEIDER, ENGRAVER

Price, $2.00 each, prepaid

143-145 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Established Half a Century



Annin & Co.

Manufacturers of

FLAGS

AND

STANDARDS

. . . For the . . .

Society of the Cincinnati
Order of the Founders and Patriots of America
Society of Colonial Wars
Holland Society
Colonial Dames
Daughters of the American Revolution
Sons of the American Revolution
Order of the Acorn
Order of the Old Guard
Daughters of the Revolution
Sons of the Revolution
Aztec Society
Society War of 1812
G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans
Spanish War Veterans
Society of Children of the American Revolution

NEW PRICES

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution

Silver Gilt Pendants, with Medallions and Eagles of Gold, heretofore sold at $25 and $10, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE $20.00 MINIATURE $10.00

We will also furnish the above made **entirely of 14k. gold,**

FULL SIZE $25.00 MINIATURE $12.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded,

$9.00

The above issued only upon receipt of permit from Mr. A. H. CLARK, Registrar General, Washington, D. C.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS

902 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

GENEALOGICAL.

YOUR NEW ENGLAND ANCESTRY

May be readily and economically traced by our improved methods.

AN EXPERIENCE of ten years of Constant research has not only enabled us to gather together a vast amount of original matter,—copy for reference many manuscript records, prove numerous unsettled problems, discover hidden documents of great value, but also gain information of the locality of the existing records most helpful to genealogists.

HAVING in this time aided many American families trace and prove their ancestry, we would also be of service to you at very reasonable rates.

SPECIAL aid also given to compilers of genealogies.

WRITE for particulars, circulars, references, list of records on file. Patrons' Blanks, or find one in every copy of our Photo-Ancestral Record, terms, etc.



Showing one page of Bailey's Ancestral Album Record.

Have already published:

"EARLY CONNECTICUT MARRIAGES" Books I, II, III, IV, V.—Containing records of about 20,000 Connecticut Marriages between 1651 and 1850. The set of five books will be sent Postpaid for $5.

"EARLY MASSACHUSETTS MARRIAGES" Book I, Worcester County from 1736 to 1783. Book II, Plymouth County, price $2 each Postpaid

BAILEY'S PHOTO-ANCESTRAL RECORD, ENTITLED "THE RECORD OF MY ANCESTRY"—Third Edition. Increasingly popular for recording the various lines of family ancestry with existing photographs, references, coats of arms, Wills, Deeds, &c. Unlimited in extent and adaptation. Highly spoken of and the BOOK TO HAND DOWN. We guarantee satisfaction. Send for Washington pedigree, with photographs showing method

Address, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ANCESTRY,

P. O. BOX 587. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Rare Town Histories and Genealogies for Sale Write for What You Want

Coats of Arms Emblazoned Correctly and at Moderate Rates

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. XI. OCTOBER, 1904. No. 2

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.,

NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

If paid in advance direct to this office, - - - - - - $1.00
Foreign Countries, - - - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single Copies - - - - - - - - - - - .10

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

Advertising Rates Quoted on Application.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries, the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is, in short, a magazine of the present, based on the glorious traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

Remittances should be made by New York Exchange, Post Office or Express Money Orders or Registered Mail. If checks on local banks are used 10 cents should be added to cover cost of collection. The publishers are not responsible for moneys sent in unregistered mail nor for any money paid except to duly authorized agents. All communications should be addressed and all remittances made payable to THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO., New York.

ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER SEPT. 1904

Contents

	PAGE
The National Bureau for the Americanization of Aliens,	11
National Register S. A. R., by L. H. C.,	11
The Quest of an Ancestor, BY ROY MELBOURNE CHAMBERS	12-13
The Neutral Ground and Washington on Valentine's Hill,	13-14
Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America.	391
Story of the Palatines,	15
Society Notes,	16-17
To Perfect the Family Tree,	18
Correspondence,	18

THE NATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE AMERICANIZATION OF ALIENS.

NEWARK, N. J., October 15, 1904.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:—I beg leave to commend to you the objects of the National Bureau for the Americanization of Aliens recently established in this city. Herewith please find copy of the constitution and by-laws, which will give you full information of those objects. The institution is in its infancy, but it has already begun its good work, and has now inmates in its dwellings, of the character intended to be benefitted. It is, however, in need of funds and cannot carry on its operations without means. An association of this kind has long been needed to protect young women and girls coming from foreign lands to our country and arriving here homeless and friendless.

The President of the New Jersey Society has been made the head of this association, and a gentleman whom I can commend in the highest degree has become its General Director. He is devoting his time and all the energy of his nature in furthering the beneficence. Contributions will be gladly received and will be applied faithfully to the furtherance of the Bureau. The action of the General Society of the S. A. R. in forming a standing committee to instruct foreigners intending to imigrate to this country, in the principles of our great Republic, inspired the foundation of the Bureau. At the last meeting of the National Society it unanimously approved of the objects of the Bureau, after a full representation of the subject by myself.

One of the objects of the Protectory is to meet the incoming immigrants and provide a home, especially for young women, and save them from the artifices of designing persons. Yours truly,

J. WHITEHEAD, *President*

Dear Sir and Compatriot:—I do not recall your present address, but know this will reach you. Please put our National Bureau on the free list of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

I am glad that we were indorsed by the National Society, S. A. R., just held at St. Louis—indorsed unanimously amid prolonged cheering. Yours 100%,

F. W. WINTERS

NATIONAL REGISTER S. A. R., BY L. H. C.

HOYT PUBLIC LIBRARY, SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 9, 1904

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH:

Dear Sir:—The copy of the *National Register* sent from your house to the Hoyt Library is an important addition to our reference department. I have sent an acknowledgment to the president, Hon. Thomas Pitts, and congratulate you on being the publisher of such a valuable volume. Very truly yours,

HARRIETT H. AMES, *Librarian.*

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, HARRY BLYNN, PRESIDET, 824 and 826 CHESTNUT ST.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1904.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,
New York:

Dear Sir—I have a copy of the first *National Register* and one of the second (and last). I wish another copy of each to present to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Can you send me copies? I think it would be a good thing for the Society (S. A. R.) to have them in the Library. Yours truly,

HARRY BLYNN

Send the C. O. D. to above address

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

CLAYTON, DEL.

My Dear Sir: *National Register* received to-day. I am very much pleased with it, and consider it a very good investment. Yours truly,

J. G. LONGELLOW.

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

LEWISTON, ME., NOV. 14, 1904.

L. H. CORNISH,

New York City:

Dear Sir and Compatriot: Please send me by express C. O. D., with right to examine, one copy of Vol. I, National Register, S. A. R., at price you name, viz.: $2.00 and express on same. As I pay for this myself I do not care for the book mark. Yours truly,

A. L. TALBOT.

If you want to present your Public Library with a volume of the National Register, S. A. R., you can do so while they last for $2.00 each and express charges.

Annin & Company are now manufacturing, in printed silk, 8x12 inches, miniature Standards of the Society of the Cincinnati. These come mounted on chonized staffs, with gilt spear tops, and will be sent upon receipt of fifty (50) cents.

ANNIN & CO.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHAMBERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillett. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt believes so quickly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Forney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Pine Anchor Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, unaccountably sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Forney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy.

XII.

Two days later I was summoned into Mr. Watson's private office. There would have been nothing unusual in this proceeding—for matters that required discussion often brought us together at his desk,—had I not on this morning divined, from the seriousness in his manner, that something was amiss—something above the ordinary routine of business, and nearer to the deeper feelings of my employer.

His office overlooked Boston Harbor. From the wharf I could see the white gulls that circled over a rough, dull looking sea, for the day was not fair, and a raw southeast wind tossed the green gray waves into mad caps as white as the birds that sailed above them.

The sea and Mr. Watson were both disturbed today. He had been looking out at this prospect when I entered, and as he turned, his eyes (he had remarkably fine hazel eyes, like Margery's) were not at all calm; in fact, his whole face seemed to carry with it a definable idea of the worried waters at which he had been gazing.

"Be seated, Mr. Gillum," said he, motioning me to a chair. Mr. Watson had not learned to call me Robert. I was willing to overlook this lack of familiarity, however, as long as his daughter discriminated. He placed me, I may add, with the honest daylight in my eyes. So far, so good.

"Now, Mr. Gillum," he began, stroking his gray beard and looking me steadily in the eyes, "I did not ask you in here to talk business." As if I didn't know! "What I must say concerns one whom I should not ordinarily bring into discussion with you. I shall ask you a few questions which, under any other circumstances than those that have arisen, I should deem unwarranted and unseemly. Now, 'tis not only my right, but my duty as a father, to ask them."

"As a father?" I echoed.

"You are aware that I am a father, Mr. Gillum?" he returned, soberly.

Being entirely convinced of this, I conceded his point.

"What I've to say concerns the girl who is more precious to me than anything on earth," he said.

I replied, earnestly, that she was wholly incomparable. He coughed, and continued:

"Two days ago, sir, you made a business call for me. You finished the transaction efficiently and—ahem, with much more promptness than I had expected,—so promptly, in south, that you found time to go riding with my daughter."

I explained, to his evident satisfaction, how late the hour had been, and how far from home I had found Margery.

"And for which I should thank you," granted my employer. "Yet had you not met her," he added, and the satisfaction which he had expressed was succeeded by his earlier manner of doubt and want of confidence in me—"I feel that there would have been no occasion for our having this unusual talk today." Mr. Watson's method was vague.

"Was Margery happy when she met you?" he suddenly inquired.

"Well—er—I hope so," I answered, rather astonished at his query.

"She appeared to be in good spirits?" asked Mr. Watson, watching me keenly.

"I thought her in exceedingly fine spirits," said I.

But his next interrogation was not altogether unexpected.

"And when you left her, sir,—when you left her that evening"—his voice had lost some of its steadiness,—"was she happy then?"

"Our interview was growing too inquisitorial in nature to please me, but I answered promptly:

"No, sir; she was not!"

Mr. Watson regarded me so sternly for several seconds that I became less and less pleased with my position. Finally he said, in a tone that well suited his inquietude:

"Mr. Callum, 'tis very natural that I should wish to get to the marrow of this. To the point then: My daughter is in her usual state of happiness. She goes riding with you, coming home at an unseemly hour, all upset; and has been found in tears several times since. You have answered that she was not happy when you last saw her. In what way, sir," he said, speaking almost roughly, "are you the cause of her unhappiness?"

"I am not the fortunate individual," I replied, looking him squarely in the eye.

"You mean that my daughter cares for a man who treats her unkindly?" he demanded angrily.

I answered: "That seems to be his privilege."

Mr. Watson gave sound to some impatient ejaculation as he rose from his chair and went to the window. My answers evidently did not please him. He returned a moment later and sat down.

"Does this—this fortunate individual reciprocate her affections at all?" he asked in a smoother voice.

"That is a little out of my scope," I replied, smiling. "How can I say what's in another man's heart?"

"Quite right," he returned, reasonably. Then impatiently:

"Why don't you tell me more? What have you to do with this perplexing affair? You cannot deny that this trouble came to my daughter while she was with you?"

He did not dissimulate and ask the man's name, for I believe that he knew it as well as I.

"I shall feel no compunction in telling you all I know about the villain," I replied, and then I made him acquainted with the great wrong that had been done Thomas Barney, and of the effect that the knowledge had had upon Margery.

"It grieves me deeply," he observed, when I had finished. "I like Barney and would help him if I could. I believed in Oliver, too, for I thought him an honorable, though somewhat too idle a young man for his own good."

"I always know a knave when I meet one," I remarked, rather strongly.

"You are an uncommonly shrewd young man," said Mr. Watson, smiling. And I reddened at his austere sarcasm.

"To return to this sorry subject," he resumed, "I thank you for what you have told me, and hope you'll forgive any brusqueness I may have betrayed in my anxiety. The only thing to do now is to restore Margery's peace of mind. I' sooth, I fear 'twill not be so easy a task." And he sighed.

"If I can be of any service, command me, sir," I offered. "I am her friend, you know."

"I understand," said Mr. Watson. But I don't believe he did—then. And as I was passing out he called: "Come and sup with us to-night; your other friend, Dr. Hopper, will be there."

Then he went to look again at the white gulls and the worried waters, while I returned to the counting-room.

An hour later I saw Dr. Hopper coming down the street hurriedly on horseback. I stepped out and hailed him, but he refused to stop.

"'Tis Goodman Tuttle's wife again!" he called dolefully.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE NEUTRAL GROUND AND WASHINGTON ON VALENTINE'S HILL.

What citizen of Yonkers is there who, when he traverses the well kept streets of this beautiful "Terrace City," ever stops to think that he is treading upon historical ground? Does he ever stop to think that if it were not for certain radical changes, he would not be walking along with so much freedom upon the self same ground? Such, my friends, is the case. Yonkers was not always thus. Once it was the scene of much turmoil, for during the Revolution it was part of that famous neutral ground where occurred many daring deeds and where were many raids.

This so called neutral ground occupied about thirty miles along the east bank of the Hudson—from Spyten Duyvel Creek and the Harlem River to Croton. On account of its situation and its advantages our forefathers were early attracted here. What wonder that they were for is not our beautiful Hudson with its picturesque palisades the "Rhine of America"? Hence we can well see that at the beginning of the year seventeen seventy-five this part of Westchester County must have been highly cultivated and that there must have been quite a number of inhabitants. In Revolutionary times this region was like a wedge between the American and British lines. Since it was not included in either it was called the "neutral ground." We can readily imagine that this tract of land would be very tempting to the plunder-loving men on both sides; and such was the case, for tradition tells us that the Yonkersites, as well as the other inhabitants of the neutral ground, being without military protection, "suffered dreadfully from gangs of thieves and plunderers." Here the Cowboys and Skinners had full play, the chief aim of both lawless bands being to plunder. The Cowboys were on the British side and were so called on account of stealing cattle, which they drove to New York. The Skinners were Whigs living within the patriot lines. On account of their treacherous and sometimes even brutal ways, they were often even more disliked than their foes, the Cowboys. These bands kept the neutral ground in a continual turmoil. Many of the inhabitants left their homes rather than remain to be tormented. I am sure that the name of Colonel James de Lancy in connection with these Cowboys is a familiar one to us all. Throughout the war he kept recruiting officers at Mile Square. Some times the Cowboys were called "Refugees" on account of taking refuge under the Crown. Imagine the terror the appearance of one of these retribands must have caused. We are told that every stranger was viewed with suspicion and regarded as an intruder. Women sewed up their valuables in the mattresses and the men, if perchance there might be some who had not enlisted, kept their rifles handy. The hay remained uncut, apples rotted in the orchards, and the trim, prety gardens were filled with weeds. Everywhere were signs of desolation. Everywhere were signs of war: the war which was to be the making of us Americans: the war which was to show the world what an American could and would do: the war which was to give up freedom.

But to return to the neutral ground. We hear that in May of the year seventeen seventy two, the Connecticut Congress resolved that a post be taken near Kingsbridge and fortified to prevent the interruption of communication between New York and the country by land. This Kingsbridge was the barrier of the British line.

The plan of the British was a two fold one: to occupy two roads leading into Connecticut, the one upon the coast of the Sound, the other inland. The historic student will here recollect that this was a pet scheme of the enemy throughout almost the entire Revolution, a scheme which the Americans had a hard tussle to defeat. Thus we see that the fortification of Kingsbridge was all the more necessary as it was doubtful whether the closing of water communication by the British could be hindered. A member of the committee to which this fortifying was assigned was Col. James Van Cortlandt.

In the June of seventeen seventy six Washington visited this region and after inspecting the ground about Spuyten Deyvil Creek he esteemed "it a pass of the utmost importance to keep open communication with the country." As a result men were soon busily fortifying the grounds above Kingsbridge.

The deep feeling, the patriotism, and the character of the great Commander in-Chief is shown by his words to Mefflin, when directing him to repair Kingsbridge: "The time is now at hand which must probably determine whether the Americans are to be freemen, or slaves."

Well needed his men encouragement at that time, for supplies and ammunition were wanting, and the men were sick and dispirited. Cold winter with its hardships was approaching. Then, too, the term of enlistment was nearing its close. Washington, however, with his wonderful tact, and strong determination, guided his army as a mother would a little child. Meanwhile the British were not inactive. Flatboats were sent up the Hudson. It was Gen. Howe's plan to gain the rear of Washington. Thus he crossed by water to Pell's Point, over Pelham Manor, and on towards New Rochelle. Here, upon the heights north of the village of New Rochelle, he encamped and made his headquarters. But Washington was not so easily caught. Quickly he moved his headquarters from Harlem Heights to Kingsbridge. But as soon as he became aware of the British movement and their army reached the northern shore of Long Island, Washington pushed his left wing towards White Plains to take post there, while his right wing occupied Valentine's Hill. In four divisions under Gens. Heath, Lee, Sullivan and Lincoln, his army moved up the Bronx.

The American army "thus forced a line parallel to the Bronx River separate from the English marching up the left bank." Also a line of entrenched encampments was formed along the high grounds west of the Bronx, from Valentine's Hill to Chatterton Hill opposite White Plains, a distance of about thirteen miles. It was at Valentine's Hill where Washington posted his headquarters. Gen. Heath tells us in his "Memoirs" that at 8 o'clock in the evening of October 21st, his division passed Valentine's Hill, where General Lincoln had his headquarters and where Washington was to spend the night. Heath waited "upon him to know if he had any particular commands for him."

Reader, let us pause a moment to consider this historical hill, which is so near us all. It is a ridge bordering Mile Square on the west, southwest of the Catholic cemetery, and east of Nodine Hill. From this summit one can obtain a beautiful view of the surrounding country. During the Revolution the hill was owned and occupied by Thomas and Gilbert Valentine, grandsons of the pioneer settler Marcus Valentine. It was Marcus Valentine who built the "Revolutionary House" where Washington had his headquarters, a little northwest of the present mansion. A typical colonial house it was. The northern portion was of stone and upon the hidden door was an iron knocker. You remember the front of the house was only opened upon state occasions. This iron knocker still exists. Surrounding the house was a wooden fence. On the south side of Valentine Street may still be seen the old well, which is used now as in Revolutionary times. In front of the front door was a stone step, and upon this step Washington must have stood. This very stone is now in existence, and it is to be used in a tablet which is to be erected upon the site of the "Revolutionary House," which was torn down in 1850. Unfortunately we do not know much about Washington's stay here, but we can easily imagine that by his energetic actions and friendly ways he won the admiration and esteem of all the inmates of the "Revolutionary House."

Elizabeth Valentine, who lived there with her parents, was a child of ten when Washington visited the house. She tells us that during his visit Washington took her upon his lap and by his sympathetic ways and kindness won her childish heart. It must have been truly a picture worthy of an artist's eye to behold the great and dignified Commander-in-Chief, George Washington, putting aside for the moment his military care and playing with the little Elizabeth. Truly here was a man who could win the hearts of children as well as soldiers upon the battlefield.

But Washington's stay was to be but a very brief one, for "it was supposed to be the designs of the enemy to attack him there." Scouts were sent out and reports came that the British Army was soon going toward White Plains. Washington abandoned, therefore, his headquarters (one historian says the 27th) and hurried his troops over Valentine Hill, along what is now Jerome Avenue, past the Roman Catholic seminary to the village along Mile Square road to the Tuckahoe road and the present Central Avenue, to White Plains, where he had unprotected stores. Here upon the twenty-eighth of October occurred the battle of White Plains.

Haslet, McDougal and Hamilton were defending themselves on Chatterton Hill. Here the British Army with Howe at its head attacked them. The results we all know. The Americans slowly descended, fighting stubbornly, while the British slow ascended. The loss of the Americans was not as great as that of the British. But again Washington tricked his enemy. He withdrew quietly, leaving his foes gazing at his works. By this retreat to White Plains Washington had foiled Howe's attempt to gain the rear. It was Howe's plan to fight a big battle and end the war, but that he could not so easily do. He was yet to learn that the invincible American Army with the Commander in Chief, was just as foxy, if not more so, than he. Moreover, the Americans were learning to fight on the open. Howe became discouraged and changed his plan. Once more the Highlands of the Hudson were saved!

Before leaving Valentine's Hill Washington made this prayer, taken from the twenty second verse of the twenty-second ch. of Joshua: "The Lord God of gods, The Lord God of gods, he knoweth and Israel he shall

(Continued page 15.)

Continued from page 14

know; if it be in rebellion, or if in transgression against the Lord, save us not this day."

Who will not say that the Father in whose power are all things heard and answered this prayer? Mr. Nathaniel B. Valentine tells us that just before Washington stopped before the house and spoke to Thomas Valentine, his great grandfather. It was then that some of the British standing on a hill, where West Mt. Vernon now is, looking through their spy-glasses, saw the Commander-in-Chief.

Thus ended the brief, but never to be forgotten visit to Valentine Hill. We citizens of Yonkers have every reason to be proud of being able to say: "George Washington once honored us with his presence."

A REVOLUTIONARY DESCENDANT.

SKETCH OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF THE PALATINES AT NEWBURG, N. Y.



Our forefathers laid the foundation of America in piety and patriotism, having for their high resolve high-mindedness of character and the attributes of justice, equality and progress, which has been so admirably handed down to their posterity.

No better illustration of the noble influence *and* power of the Christian church can be found than that of the story of the Palatines. Indeed it is quite as pathetic as the experiences of the "Pilgrim Fathers," when they landed on the shores of the New England coast.

The name Palatine is a historic one, having been derived from the name of the first settlement of the site of the present city of Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, viz.: "The Palatine Parish of Quassaick."

The Palatines who began the settlement of Newburgh were from the Palatinate, a region lying along the upper waters of the Rhine, quite independent of France or Germany, but coveted by both.

These settlers on account of wars between France and Austria and the devastation of their country, were driven as fugitives to England in the year 1708 and who, soon after their arrival, petitioned the government to be transported to some plantation in America. As to their former history little practically is known, except that they were treated with the utmost horror and detestation and reduced to abject poverty by the religious persecution of the French in the lower Palatinate, and that they were followers of the doctrines of Luther and members of the Lutheran church.

We read that the Queen was pleased to send at her own expense a little band of pilgrims, 12 in number, to settle upon Hudson River and find at what was then and is now called Quassaick Creek, a short distance to the south of the present city of Newburgh.

The lands granted to them included 800 acres, which was set apart as a glebe for the support of their minister, Rev. Joshua de Kockerthal, who came with them, but did not settle at Quassaick, going to a larger need which required his attention in northern Ulster.

There, surrounded by trees of the forest an unbroken solitude known only to the red men and the wilder beasts, they built their humble homes and erected a sanctuary in which to worship their God.

The church was an unpretentious affair. It was a hewn frame with barrack roof and sides covered with split oak shingles, with a little cupola on top in which was placed a little bell, which was presented to them by Queen Anne.

After some years a great change occurred in the population of the settlement; they sought other land where there was richer and finer soil, for they were mainly farmers, and soon the majority of them sold their farms.

Later, in 1743, the place passed from a German settlement almost completely under the control of the Scotch-English and had been christened the Scotch name of Newburgh.

"The Palatine Parish of Quaissaick," the original members of which will never be forgotten, for they were brave, honest, law-abiding, justice-loving and God-fearing people. No citizens of more substantial worth than their descendants are found beneath that glorious flag of this their native land. They accomplished much. We wonder at what they did. They gave to it the first church and its first government.

Nations have come and gone since first our fathers reared here a church. Civilizations have flourished and decayed. But this grand republic, whose new birth it saw, still lives on, brightening the hopes and aspirations of many of its fellow-beings. Many trials and dangers have threatened it; in the midst of confusion and in the hour of trial its overthrow has been sought, but the old Palatine church and its descendants have been true to the teachings of those men and women who first builded it.

On May 30, 1899, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Quaissaick Chapter of Newburgh, unveiled a tablet which had been erected by them on the site of the old Palatine church. In the upper left hand corner is the insignia of the Society, and below in raised letters is the following inscription:

"On this glebe site was erected, about 1730, the Lutheran church of the Palatine Parish of Quaissaick. Rev. Michael Christian Knoll, pastor. From July 19, 1747, Rev. Hezekiah Walkins of the Church of England, held services for about twenty-five years. Erected by Quaissaick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1899."

All honor to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Newburgh and other patriotic societies of our land in erecting such tablets and memorials to preserve the memory of past events.

For time has but served to ripen and soften the beauty and glory of their work, and has given to it magnify its influence upon the lives and deeds of those whose memory it serves to commemorate.

A. ELLSWORTH COUNTS.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The first annual meeting of Newburgh Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, was held at the home of Compatriot L. W. Y. McCroskery, 207 Grand Street, and there was the usual good attendance.

Mr. McCroskery, as treasurer of the special committee, made a report on the recent banquet of the Chapter at The Palatine, also on its finances in general. The report showed that the banquet was successful financially, as it also was in every other way, and that the Chapter has money in the treasury.

In accepting the report several of the members took the opportunity of commending the work of the banquet committee, and of expressing themselves as in favor of the holding of another banquet next year.

The following officers were re-elected, the election being unanimous in every instance: President, Wm. H. Kelly; first vice-president, David A. Morrison; second vice-president, Hiram Lozier; secretary, Frank E. Forsyth; treasurer, Lewis W. Y. McCroskery; registrar, Darwin W. Esmond; chaplain, Rev. Francis Washburn; historian, Frank L. Estabrook.

Complimentary references were made by other members to the work accomplished by each of these officers during the past year. In accepting their re-election the officers who were present returned their thanks and promised to do their best in the continued discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

At the conclusion of the business meeting the assembled compatriots partook of refreshments. A rising vote of thanks was afterward tendered to Mr. and Mrs. McCroskery for their very hospitable treatment. The next meeting, upon invitation, will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Morrison, 50 Dubois Street.

HOMER WARREN AND THE SWORD OF BUNKER HILL.

If Homer Warren ever becomes Governor of Michigan he will have to sing "The Sword of Bunker Hill" at his inaugural. He may be able to sing other songs, but the public knows of but one, and he has sung that so long and so often and so well that he has acquired a kind of ownership of it, and nobody dares contest his right. It is true that Harold Jarvis, the Detroit celebrity, has used the song with thrilling effect upon Grand Rapids audiences, and especially at one of the Lincoln Club banquets, where he had every man on his feet cheering before he had finished the first verse, but there has all the time been a suspicion that Jarvis borrowed the idea from Warren. Anyway, Warren has made the song famous, and the song is doing its best to make Warren Governor.

During the last presidential campaign A. F. Ewing of this city, a believer in musical campaigns, sang the song at several points about the State, and was so well received that he began to think he was nearly as great as Homer Warren. But somehow Ewing's audacity was reported to Detroit, and one of the dailies of that city went after Ewing with a pepper box and chastised him for his seeming impertinence in this manner:

"We'll bet the entire Majestic building in Detroit against the poorest suite of offices in the Michigan Trust company's block in Grand Rapids that Homer Warren could make Ewing look like 30 cents in two rounds and one stanza. We submit that all persons seeking to render "Bunker Hill" at meetings under State Central Committee auspices should be required to exhibit evidence of proper authorization under Homer Warren's copyright."

This broke Ewing's back, and he wrote an apologetic letter to Warren, offering to pay a royalty, or desist entirely, and as a peace offering sent a new verse to connect the song with the campaign. It ran like this:

The soldier died, but his soul lived on—
Thank God for battles nea
It helped Paul Jones, and Jackson's band,
Old Scott, and Tyler, too;
It lived with Sherman, Grant and Mead.
It climbed up San Juan Hill,
And Dewey cleared the Spanish seas
By the Sword of Bunker Hill—
Old Glory floats 'neath every sun
By the Sword of [illegible] Hill."

The next mail brought the following letter:

"My Dear Mr. Ewing: I give you my blessing and best wishes. They tell me you handle the "Sword" better than I do and that I will have to make a quit claim to you of all my right, title and interest to the song. Your last verse is a corker and at once to the [illegible] I shall sing it. So far I have kept out of singing. With best wishes, I am, very sincerely yours,

"Homer Warren."

Warren has been called upon twice since then to sing the famous song in the city, once at the Schubert Club Banquet and again at the State convention this week, and each time he has used the new verse. Ewing is pleased with his authorship, but discreetly lets Warren do the singing.—*Press*, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A NOTABLE ADDITION TO OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST IN DETROIT.

A good circulation is the prime essential in building up a paper or magazine. Advertising patronage soon follows, and success is assured.

The following list shows what has been accomplished in a brief period by the personal efforts of one individual to increase the circulation of THE SPIRIT.

Our friend, Dr. Hyland MacGrath, himself a patriot and the friend of every patriotic cause, while sojourning in Detroit on business of his own, gladly devoted a share of his leisure to visiting non-subscribing members of the Michigan Society S. A. R., in the interests of this paper, and enrolled as subscribers the forty-one gentlemen whose name are appended. He writes that without exception these gentlemen received the proposition with marked kindness; and adds, that it was a great pleasure to him to make even a brief acquaintance with such cultured, refined, and representative men.

A glance at the list will reveal the fact that our compatriots in Detroit are certainly in the forefront of modern life. We print the list with pleasure; and hope Dr. MacGrath's example may be emulated by our friends in other cities.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS IN DETROIT.

Bingley R. Fales, prominent lawyer; Naval Veteran, Spanish-American War.

Wm. Tenney Gage, leading lawyer and underwriter; Veteran, War of the Rebellion.

Samuel S. Harris, prominent attorney-at-law; Naval Veteran, Spanish-American War.

E. T. Barnum, President E. T. Barnum Wire and Iron Works.

Walter MacFarlane, prominent architect.

Wm. H. Butenshaw, Secretary-Treasurer Michigan Carbon Works.

Major A. P. Biddle, eminent surgeon; Veteran, Spanish American War.

Charles L. Raymond, prominent underwriter.

Charles T. Wilkins, prominent lawyer.

Lindsay C. Moore, D.D.S., manufacturer dentists' specialties.

Dr. Harlow B. Drake, prominent physician.

Prof. Hal C. Wyman, distinguished surgeon; President Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery.

J. Emmet Sullivan, prominent lawyer.

Dr. Laertus Conner, eminent physician.

W. Edgar Springer, private secretary to Postmaster.

Clement A. Davison, Vice-President Roehm & Davison, Ltd.

Owen W. Mulkey, Secretary-Treasurer Detroit Salt Co.

Dr. Stephen H. Knight, leading physician and surgeon.

Chas. Edward Locke, President Michigan Shoe Co.

C. W. Tufts, Secretary-Treasurer Hannan Apartment House Co.

Henry R. Mercer, Jr., Manager Alvord Bros.

Henry L. Jenness, President Jenness & McCurdy.

John J. Speed, Jr., State Savings Bank.

Frank West, leading merchandise broker.

George A. Marston, prominent member of the bar.

Richard H. Hammedeu, General Manager Michigan Central Railroad.

Col. Oscar A. Janes, U. S. Pension Agent.

Prof. Jasper C. Gates, distinguished jurist.

J. Crapo Cristy, Superintendent George Morley & Co.

Wm. H. Rose, stock broker.

Albert B. Lyons, Secretary Nelson Baker & Co.

Alexander B. Wetmore, Assistant Secretary Detroit Lubricator Co.

Bert C. Wilder, Secretary Detroit & Buffalo Steamship Co., Treasurer Detroit & Cleveland Steamship Co.

Frderick A. Smith, Cashier Commercial National Bank.

Enoch Smith, Cashier United States Savings Bank.

Philip B. Gale, Vice-President and Manager Detroit Screw Works.

John M. Mulley, President Detroit Salt Co.
Wm. P. Harris, Treasurer Wolverine Mfg. Co., and Secretary Cadillac Cabinet Co.
Mark W. Allen, Secretary Mark W. Allen & Co.
Lawrence J. Watmough, leading jeweler of Detroit.
Hon. Frederick Bridgeford Smith, Chairman Board of Michigan Commissioners to World's Fair, St. Louis, ex-President Detroit Chamber of Commerce; President Wolverine Mfg. Co.; President Cadillac Cabinet Co., etc., etc., etc.

PRESERVE JAMESTOWN ISLAND, VA.

An article in the *New York Herald* says:

Slowly, but with remorseless certainty the historic soil of Jamestown Island is crumbling away and being carried out to sea. At a rate of about six feet each year this erosion goes on. Three hundred feet from the shore, at a point almost directly out from the old church tower, a solitary cypress tree stands like a sentinel from the river. Men now living can remember when the cypress stood on the island at what appeared a safe distance from the water's edge.

As the water eats its way into the soil there are offered up in sacrifice the most precious historic ruins on the continent. For here, on what is now an island, Anglo Saxon civilization gained its first permanent foothold in the hemisphere.

As the river's inroads progress brick foundations of dwellings and other relics are exposed and carried away. Even one hundred years ago the erosion had advanced so far that the stumps of the palisades erected by the first settlers for protection against the Indians could be seen at low tide, 500 or 600 feet from the shore. Since 1840 the shore for a distance of fully 300 feet inland has been washed away.

Along the shore are frequently picked up clay pipes with which the settlers consoled themselves, domestic utensils of pewter and copper, small coins and glass bottles.

It is probable that when the old church, the tower of which still stands in lonely vigil on the island, was erected, in 1639, it was a quarter of a mile inland. Now it is at the edge of the water, and but for the short stretch of sea wall which the Government has erected where the current strikes the island with greatest force, would be in danger of succumbing to the river's appetite within a few decades. Even as it is, unless further protection is given, this most venerable relic must in time be destroyed.

At the western end of the island, where the old church tower stands, twenty-two and one-half acres have been given by Mrs. Louise J. Barney, who owns that island, to the Association for the Preservation of Virginian Antiquities. Congress has been memorialized to buy the entire island of 1,500 to 1,600 acres and convert it into a national park, taking steps to prevent the further encroachments of the river. Unless this is done or money is forthcoming from some other source to build sea walls wherever the current strikes the land, it is only a question of time when the last traces of this vanished city will be swept away.

On Saturday afternoon, June 4th, the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society unveiled a tablet marking a site in the line of defense of the city during the War of 1812. The work was done at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 123d Street, in Morningside Park. Here for ninety years the remains of a stone tower have been standing. A year ago these remains were in danger of total obliteration, but through the efforts of a member of the Auxiliary, the Park Commissioners' interest was aroused and they were repaired. Now the Auxiliary wished to place a simple tablet on this spot, which is much frequented by visitors at all seasons. In the autumn of 1814 New York was in a panic over the threatened British invasion, and at the call of Governor DeWitt Clinton a line of fortification was built from the Hudson to the Harlem River by the patriotic citizens, who cheerfully gave their services in the cause. We are told that the Committee of Defense, with Nicholas Fish, chairman, called for volunteers, and many individuals and various organizations responded. The "Moonlight Workers" met at midnight and went to Brooklyn to work on the fortifications of Fort Greene and there. They were succeeded by the "Sunrise Workers." The Masons gave a day, assembling at the work at sunrise in front of the city hall. Tammany Hall fifteen hundred strong, helped in the cause. The Hamilton Society and Columbia College students worked at Harlem Heights, nearly opposite the present site of Columbia University.

In the *Evening Post* of October, 1814, appeared the following advertisement:

"Notice. All the men patriotic and public spirited enough to oppose Negro Sunday and Beaver gentlemen of Columbia College, together with such other persons as may be desirous of performing another day's labor on Harlem Heights are requested to meet on the College Green on Wednesday the twelfth instant, at half past six o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the same. By order of the Committee."

Most of the Harlem fortifications have disappeared, but the blockhouse in Central Park and the tower remain, now about to be remodeled, or in a good state of preservation.

The Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. Mary Van Buren Worthington, President, appointed the following committee of arrangements:

Mrs. John Caldwell Coleman, chairman; Mrs. William Brookfield, Mrs. George Stephenson Bixby, Mrs. Lard L. Bliss, Mrs. James L. Pope, Mrs. Richard Henry Greene, and Mrs. Virgil P. Humason.

The Monmouth County Historical Society has over $3,000 in its treasury. Mrs. Sarah Lauchfield, of Keyport, has presented the Society the original ministers' book of Middletown township. The first record is in 1709, and the last in 1845.

The book will be copied and returned, and then deposited in a secure place. The copy will be at the disposal of the members. Mr. Lauchfield came into possession of the book by examining the effects of her father, the late Joseph D. Holt, of Keyport, who was the clerk of Middletown township when the last record was made in the book.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

There is evidently bad blood between the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the Revolution. And yet these people pride themselves on their good blood.

Reports would indicate that the Daughters of the Revolution that recently gathered in Washington were loath to manage, that the president's gavel was made to order, and that they would talk. A New Jersey delegate when called down on the ground that the speech was not debatable, replied to the chair: "Madam President, I do not wish to debate the question. I only want to tell about it." It is well known that men do that kind of thing, but we hoped that women would set a better example.

The Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting in the Twentieth Century club house. The secretary, Miss Pauletta Guffey, reported four hundred and sixty-one members on the roll, and the registrar, Mrs. J. W. Marsh, had nine new applications to record. Thus the Chapter opens the new year with a membership of four hundred and sixty-three. During the year twenty-four new members have been admitted, three of these by transfer. Six have died, two have been transferred, two have resigned and one withdrew. The following officers of the Chapter were elected: Regent, Mrs. Samuel V. Ammon; vice-regent, Miss Julia Morgan Harding; recording secretary, Miss Pauletta Guffey; treasurer, Mrs. William S. Foster; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edwin F. Earl; registrar, Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh; historian, Miss Boyd Kennedy; board of management, Mrs. Park Painter, Mrs. Dexter J. Thayer, Mrs. William D. Hamilton, Mrs. Edward Blaine Scull, and Mrs. Robert T. Reineman; board of directors in charge of the Block house and real estate, Miss M. W. Denny, Miss Mary E. McCandless, Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, Mrs. James B. Oliver, Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Mrs. Albert Horne, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Miss Kate C. McKnight, and Mrs. Samuel V. Ammon. The board of directors elected its own officers later, and resulted in Miss Denny being continued as president; Miss Mary E. McCandless, vice-president; Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, treasurer; Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., secretary, and Mrs. Samuel V. Ammon, chairman of advisory committee.

A feud between two ambitious women has exposed a skeleton in the [illegible] family of John A. Coleman, successful attorney, and member of the Mechanics' Free Law of Pittsburg.

Mrs. Coleman is the wife of the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a brilliant woman and [illegible]

interesting family. She has written a history of the American Constitution.

Mrs. Warren Springer applied for admission to the D. A. R. and was rejected. Then she began warfare on the Colemans.

Recently disbarment proceedings were taken against Mr. Coleman before the Supreme Court of Illinois. It is alleged that in 1881 Coleman was found guilty of an insurance swindle in Indiana, and sentenced to the penitentiary. The Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association brought the proceedings. The charge against him is "evasive omission," in not mentioning the Indiana trouble when he signed an affidavit of good moral character, which obtained him license to practice law there.

Mrs. Springer is the wife of a prominent real-estate operator. She has taken a leading part in women's club affairs for ten years, and is at present president of the Illinois Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, an organization distinct from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Springer has a double interest in finding out all she could about Coleman, because a suit which the attorney brought against her husband was over property that she had decided to present to the local Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. After this suit had been won by Mr. Springer, Attorney Coleman had him indicted for perjury, and it was then that Mrs. Springer assumed, in self defense, as she avers, the role of detective.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Some time ago Mrs. George M. Conarroe, of Philadelphia, presented to this Society one hundred copies of the wide margin and extra illustrated limited edition of the "Life of Major General Anthony Wayne," by the late Charles J. Stillé, LL.D., former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, to be sold for the benefit of the Wayne Monument Fund of this Society.

This edition was specially prepared and is a rare volume of American biography and history. A number of copies contain the autograph of the author. It is desirable that the books be disposed of as soon as possible so as to add the revenue therefrom to the Wayne Monument Fund, and to this end subscriptions will be received until the supply is exhausted at $5.00 per volume. Orders for the book may be sent to the undersigned accompanied by check, made payable to "Charles Henry Jones, Treasurer Wayne Monument Fund."

E. D. WEAVER, *Secretary*.

Lock Box 713, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1904.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF 76,
230 Broadway, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I am writing a book on the biography and genealogy of the eight or nine hundred people whose portraits were drawn and engraved by St. Memin 100 years ago.

The owners of the original portraits are scattered all over the country. No doubt many of your readers are among them and would like to have their ancestors correctly reported in the book.

The *Nation*, the *New York Times*, and the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* have all published the enclosed, and I would like the co-operation of the SPIRIT OF '76 in the enterprise.

Would you kindly insert something like the enclosed, altering it in any way you please? Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL.

ST. MEMIN PORTRAITS.

Dr. William J. Campbell, the well-known bookseller of Philadelphia, is writing an elaborate work on St. Memin portraits. It will be in eight volumes, with over eight hundred and thirty engraved portraits, all on separate pages.

The basis of the book will be the famous "Collection" of 701 proofs made by the artist himself, which has recently come into Dr. Campbell's possession.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art and the Library of Congress, both of which have extensive collections, are co-operating with the author, giving him the free use of any portraits that they possess that are not in his own collection.

Any of our readers who have information either biographical or genealogical about any portrait that St. Memin made of an ancestor, or who will procure for the price of a postal card or copper of entertaining, will confer a favor on the author by communicating with him.

Due credit will be given in the book for all information received.

Dr. Campbell's address is 1918 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

I notice that one of your ancestors was John Fidd, of Woburn. I find much descended from this same man, but the records of the first two or three generations of the Fidd family I find rather meagre.

I write to ask if you have found who was the wife of John Fidd, and also who was the wife of his son John. John Fidd, Blood, Boston, Mass.

PHILLIPS.—Michael Phillips of Newport, R. I. Was made a freeman in 1668. Shortly thereafter he removed to the town of Smithfield, R. I., and died about 1685. He left three sons, John, James and Richard. Wanted, the date of birth and where Michael was born. Also when he first came to Rhode Island, and the exact date of his death. Would also like the dates of birth of his sons, especially as to James.—W. J. M.

WANTED.—Ancestry of John Cleve and his wife. He was a wealthy farmer of Aquabogue, Long Island, about 1740. His wife, I think, was a descendant of Peter Halleck, of Southold, Long Island. I wish to know how.—Mrs. J. H. Harrison, 1711 Grand Ave., Davenport, Iowa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Aug. 1, 1904.

MR. L. H. CORNISH:

With this find 10 cents in stamps to pay for the June number of SPIRIT OF '76, which I have received. Kindly discontinue it to my address. My family are all away, and I am getting too old to do much reading—am considerable over 70, so am dropping nearly all my subscriptions to papers and magazines, and cannot attend meetings of lodges or societies. I wish you success, however, in the publication of '76. All members should take it who are young enough to read it.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL H. WAGENEN.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 4, 1904.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,
140 Nassau Street, New York.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find $1.00 (one dollar) for my subscription. Please pardon the delay. I am especially interested in "Genealogical Guide." Have found some of my old Puritan ancestors there, and would like to hear of a few more so will send a few queries "to perfect the family tree."

Respectfully,

MRS. J. H. HARRISON.

THE CHRISTMAS DELINEATOR.

The December *Delineator*, with its message of good cheer and helpfulness, will be welcomed in every home. The fashion pages are unusually attractive, illustrating and describing the very latest modes in a way to make their construction during the busy festive season a pleasure instead of a task, and the literary and pictorial features are of rare excellence. A selection of Love Songs from the Wagner Operas, recited prior to singing by Richard de Gallienne and beautifully illustrated in colors by J. C. Leyendecker, occupies a prominent place, and a chapter on the Composers' Songs, relating the Romance of Wagner and Cosima, is an interesting supplement to the lyrics. A very clever paper entitled "The Court Circles of the Republic" describes some unique phases of Washington social life as seen by an honored contributor, who is said to write from the inner circles of society. There are short stories from the pens of Hopkinson Smith, Robert Grant, Alice Brown, Mary Stewart Cutting, and Elmore Elliott Peake, and such interesting writers as Julia Magruder, L. Frank Baum, and Grace MacGowan Cooke hold the attention of the children. Many Christmas suggestions are given in needlework, and the Cookery pages are redolent of the Christmas feast. In addition, there are the regular departments of the magazine, with many special articles on topics relating to woman's interests within and without the home.

COLONIAL LIFE

A series of talks, handsomely illustrated with original stereopticon slides and other novel features. Instructive and at the same time entertaining.

Has been given before the Mayflower Society at Delmonico's. The Founders and Patriots and the New York City Chapter D. A. R. at Sherry's. The Empire State S. A. R. at the National Arts Club, various D. A. R. Chapters in the Eastern States. The New Jersey Historical Society, The Cuba Temperance Assembly and numerous Churches and educational centers for the New York Board of Education and in all cases has given PLEASURE and SATISFACTION.

Among the Puritans

The Dutch Around Manhattan

The Cavaliers of Virginia

Three instructive, interesting and amusing talks on the manners and customs of our ancestors.

Handsomely illustrated by colored stereopticon slides from photographs taken by the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Old-time Melodies accompany the talk and add novelty to the entertainment.



The old Adams Home [illegible] answered the [illegible] The [illegible] is still in the possession of the Adams family.

A NEW AND NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT

"On Washington's Staff throughout the Revolution"

AS TOLD BY AN AIDE.

Mr. Cornish who is a member of the Continental Guard of New York and also an officer in the Minute Men, has arranged a talk in the first person to represent a captain of the Continental Army who tells his experience on the Staff of the General throughout the war, from Cambridge to Yorktown.

HANDSOMELY COLORED SLIDES OF THE

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR ARE GIVEN

and the life of the Soldier told in detail by one who impersonates in Continental uniform one who was supposed to be present.

For Dates or Further Information write to the Editor
The Spirit of '76, New York City.

WE BELIEVE we pub
Whitne Be t Mo ath
ly Magazine to
Lad to, 25 cent
year. Let your sub
scription begin with December n m
ber 2 or 3 cent stamps take n

THE GEM
HOME MAGAZINE
15 VANDEWATER STREET, NEW YORK

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS
FURRIERS EXCLUSIVELY
184 Fifth Avenue :: NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820

ST. DENIS HOTEL
Broadway & Eleventh St., NEW YORK
European Plan
WILLIAM TAYLOR & SON

Single Rooms, - - $1.50 upward
Double Rooms, - - 2.00

USE PRESS CLIPPINGS

If you want to be up to date you've simply got to use clippings.
Whatever you are interested in we can help you out with information which you should have and can get only with our assistance. We cover the entire globe for you.

Every Country. Every Language. Every Subject.

Terms: $5 for 100 Clippings; $35 for 1000.

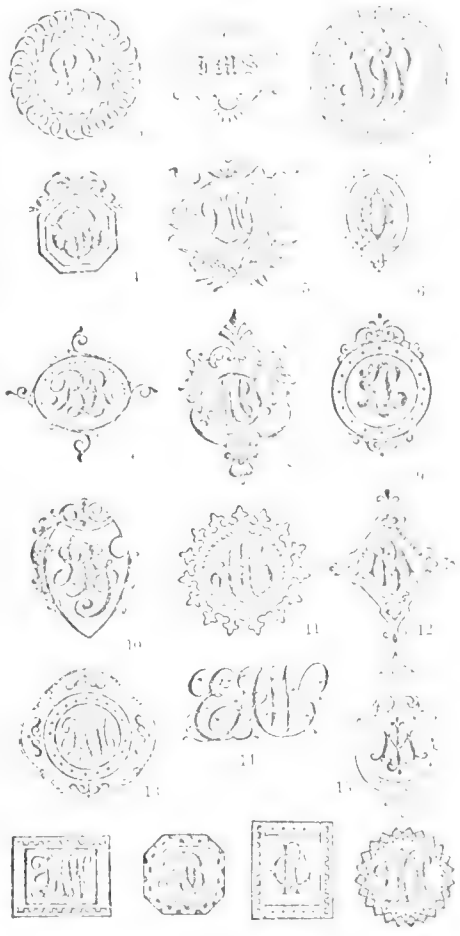
Scrapbook Work a Specialty . . .
Estimates furnished on application.

ARGUS PRESSCLIPPING BUREAU,
OTTO SPENGLER, Mgr.
352 Third Avenue - - - New York City
Also at Paris, Berlin, London and Brussels

Mothers!
Mothers!!
Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure to ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MONOGRAMS FOR STATIONERY



WE WILL ENGRAVE any of the above numbers on steel dies, and one quire of Batiste note paper and envelopes of the latest style, paper stamped color . . . . . .

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 **$1.50**

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 11, 13, 15 **$2.00**

No. 8. . . . **$3.00**

These prices include free delivery to any address in the United States.

WE ALSO ENGRAVE Address Dies, Society, General Club and Commercial Stationery. . . . . .

THE ROBERT SNEIDER CO.
OF
143 145 FULTON STREET
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1866

FOR XMAS GIFTS

COATS OF ARMS



PAINTED on Parchment for Framing, on Leather for Upholstery, on Silk or Satin for Cushions. Gold and Silver Leaf used, and Accurate Work furnished at Reasonable Rates.

A few copies of the ADAMS ARMS, printed in colors, on hand-made paper, 80 years old, may be had for $1.00 each, as long as they last. Address

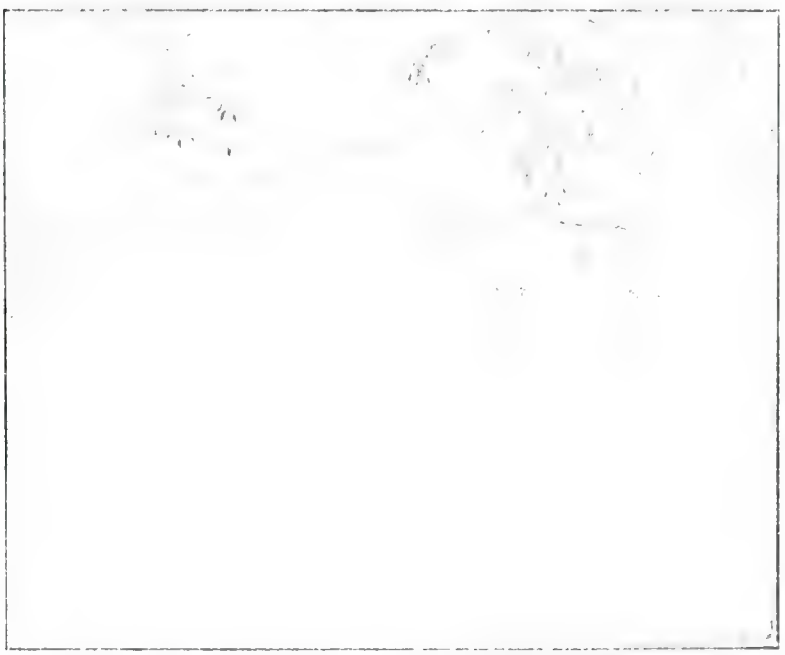
THE PUBLISHER, SPIRIT OF '76
15 Vandewater Street, New York City

Copies of the BOOK OF COAT ARMS painted to order, and Pedigrees researched

THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76 AND COLONIAL TIMES

: XI. Edited and Published Monthly by Louis H. Cornish, New York City NOVEMBER, 1904 Entered at N.Y. P.O. as Second-class Matter, Sept., 1904 No. 3. Whole No. 123



THE DEY MANSION, LOWER FREAKNESS, N. J.

Built in 1740.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, DURING THE SUMMER AND FALL OF 1780

"An Old Community."

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. XI. NOVEMBER, 1904. No. 3

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.,

NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Paid in advance direct to this office, - - - - - - $1.00
Foreign Countries, - - - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single Copies, - - - - - - - - - - - .10

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

Advertising Rates Quoted on Application.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 *is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.*

Remittances should be made by New York Exchange, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Mail. If checks on local banks are used, 10 cents should be added to cover cost of collection. The publishers are not responsible for money sent by unregistered mail nor for any money paid except to duly authorized agents. All communications should be addressed and all remittances made payable to THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO., New York.

ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEPT. 1894

Contents

	Page
Editorials,	23
The Quest of an Ancestor by Roy Chalmers, Chapter XIII,	24-26
An Old Community,	27
Society of the Cincinnati in Rhode Island,	28
Among the Societys,	29
The Maid of Bedloes Isle,,	30
Correspondence,	30
Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America.	395-398

HISTORIES FROTHY, SAYS PROF. SPARKS.

The man who talks and never does, and the makers of American histories for public schools, are "frothy patriots," according to Professor Edwin Earle Sparks, of the University of Chicago.

"The outrageous way in which American history is taught in the public schools to-day is enough to destroy the benefits of The Hague tribunal and all of the peace conferences of the world," he says.

The histories of America do not teach the first principles of peace, home and manliness. They teach nothing but war, war, war!"

It was the man who boasts and talks and forgets home and family to tell the country the way it should travel that Professor Sparks considered a "frothy" patriot. A few of the "patriots" of America the speaker summed up as follows:

"The boasting patriot. He goes around saying that America is the greatest nation in the world and can 'lick' all the other nations combined. This 'patriot' in case of war forgets to enlist.

"The ancestral patriot. The man who has the misfortune to come from a fighting family, one who had ancestors in every war that America ever fought. He never forgets to tell of the patriotism of his ancestors, frequently to the forgetting of modern or even local patriotism.

"Only a few people have the opportunity to prove their patriotism in time of war," said Professor Sparks. "The real patriot is the man who in times of peace dedicates himself to fulfilling the duties of citizenship, going to the polls and voting as his conscience tells him to; who works for the good of the nation; who rears his children to be good citizens; who places in his heart God first and his country next."

MASSILLON, August 28, 1904.

LOUIS H. CORNISH,
New York:

Dear Compatriot:—The book plates and paper came in due time after sending. I am much pleased with them and thank you for your kindness. I was anxious to get them because we are going to start around the world shortly to be gone several months or a year or more, and I wanted to get my library in order before leaving.

Yours very truly,
A. PER SEE PHASE.

Our artist makes book plates, paints coats of arms on parchment, silk and leather, and gives satisfaction.

WOODSTOCK, Vermont.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, ESQ.,
New York:

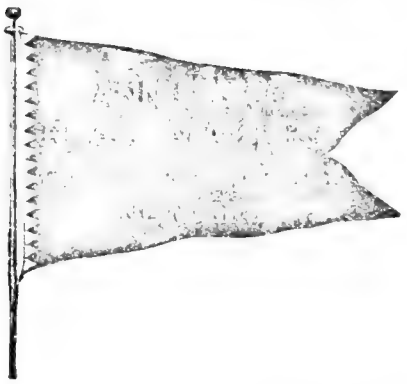
Dear Sir:—I am pleased to inform you that the Warren coat of arms arrived safely, in most excellent order, yesterday morning. You will find enclosed a postal order for amount of five dollars. My thanks are due to you for the interest you have taken in it, and to the artist for the fine work she has done. Cordially yours,

H. C. B.

November the fifteenth.

The Benedict Arnold house, a Revolutionary landmark at New Haven, is being torn down. The doors and some of the colonial windows have been given to the New Haven Colony Historical Society for preservation. For many years the old house where Gen. Arnold lived when an apothecary before the war has been the centre of several store yards. Its interior has been a warehouse.

Established Half a Century



Annin & Co.

—Manufacturers of—

FLAGS

—AND—

STANDARDS

...For the...

Society of the Cincinnati
Order of the Founders and Patriots of America
Society of Colonial Wars
Holland Society
Colonial Dames
Daughters of the American Revolution
Sons of the American Revolution
Order of the Acorn
Order of the Old Guard
Daughters of the Revolution
Sons of the Revolution
Aztec Society
Society War of 1812
G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans
Spanish War Veterans
Society of Children of the American Revolution

NEW PRICES

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution

Silver Gilt Pendants, with Medallions and Eagles of Gold, heretofore sold at $25 and $10, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE	MINIATURE
$20.00	$10.00

We will also furnish the above made entirely of 14k. gold,

FULL SIZE	MINIATURE
$25.00	$12.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded,

$9.00

The above issued only upon receipt of permit from Mr. A. H. CLARK, Registrar-General, Washington, D. C.

J. E. CALDWELL & Co.

—OFFICIAL JEWELERS

902 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

GENEALOGICAL.

YOUR NEW ENGLAND ANCESTRY

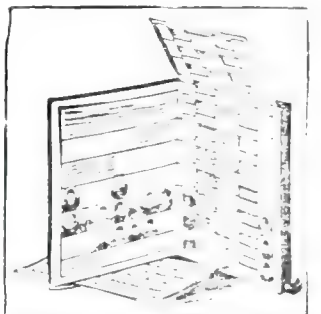
May be readily and economically traced by our improved methods

AN EXPERIENCE of ten years of Constant research has not only enabled us to gather together a vast amount of original matter,—copy for reference many manuscript records,—prove numerous unsettled problems,—discover hidden documents of great value, but also gain information of the locality of the existing records most helpful to genealogists.

HAVING in this time aided many American families trace and prove their ancestry, we would also be of service to you at very reasonable rates.

SPECIAL aid also given to compilers of genealogies.

WRITE for particulars, circulars, references, list of records on file. Patrons' Blanks, or find one in every copy of our Photo-Ancestral Record, terms, etc.



Showing one page of Bailey's Ancestral Album.

Have already published:

"EARLY CONNECTICUT MARRIAGES." Books I, II, III, IV, V.—Containing records of about 20,000 Connecticut Marriages between 1651 and 1880. The set of five books will be sent Postpaid for $5.

"EARLY MASSACHUSETTS MARRIAGES." Book I, Worcester County from 1736 to 1785. Book II, Plymouth County, price $2 each Postpaid.

BAILEY'S PHOTO-ANCESTRAL RECORD, ENTITLED: "THE RECORD OF MY ANCESTRY."—Third Edition. Increasingly popular for recording the various lines of family ancestry with existing photographs, references, coats of arms, Wills, Deeds, &c. Unlimited in extent and adaptation. Highly spoken of and the BOOK TO HAND DOWN. We guarantee satisfaction. Send for Washington pedigree with photographs showing method

Address, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ANCESTRY,

P. O. BOX 587, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Rare Town Histories and Genealogies for Sale Write for What You Want

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELDRUM PENNINGTON.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gilbert is led by his grandmother, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an ancestor, Nehemiah Gilbert. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gilbert was executed as a witch. This circumstance makes him suspicious that he is served with a horrible superstition, and he is the same person still alive by some preternatural power. By her machination Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter, Margery, who are on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gilbert goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Five Anchors, Captain Sylvester, a sea captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, confesses that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is christened by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the ceremony conducted by her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping by her father, who suspects that Robert Gilbert is responsible, and the latter appreciates less of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gilbert take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl discovers that she is heavy of and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared.

XIII

The doctor reached Gilbert Watson's before me that evening. He arrived in time to hear from Elizabeth Watson all that she surmised about Margery's mysterious trouble; for her brother had not yet arrived home, and I had found no opportunity to apprise the physician of the climax at Farney's. I forget if my ears burned as I walked up the dark lane; if they did not it was no fault of Aunt Elizabeth's, for the opprobrium that rolled over the my innocent head in her shortest tall with the doctor was severe enough to badly scorch the sensiferous members.

And I might have gone in and listened to this disparagement of my character without her knowledge, had I been so inclined, for Margery had left the street door ajar and was standing without as I came up.

My lady appeared neither distressed nor forlorn, though perhaps her cheeks were a trifle paler than usual, otherwise she was Margery in every way, and her smile had seemed never so sweet.

We went quietly to a small room adjacent to the front door, where a newly-kindled fire of clean-cut hickory burned briskly, throwing the dancing miniature images of each flame fantasy upon the polished andirons at the hearthsides. A solitary candlestick on the center table mingled its soft mellow light with the fire glow. I had often sat in this cozy room with Margery. It was finished with a quaint oriel window overlooking a flower garden at the side, and the perfume of roses and mignonette stole through the opened panes in summer. Several solid pieces of black walnut, a high clock in one corner, a round table covered by a Turkey carpet, with a few wainscot chairs upholstered in red leather, and red curtains, furnished the room. Another window, which I shall have reason to mention, opened on the street. I sat with my back to this, Margery facing me, in her favorite chair, a tall, wide-backed affair with great arms that closed her in comfortably; it might have been built to her measure for its snugness.

"Aunt Elizabeth and the doctor are talking about you and me," she announced. Their voices could be heard from the parlor, but what they said was indistinguishable for Elizabeth had carefully closed the door.

"I've been, since early this Wednesday evening," confessed Margery, looking ashamed.

"Your father told me all about it," said I, smiling grimly.

"Oh!" exclaimed Margery. "I'm sorry."

"He thought I had made you unhappy."

"They asked me if you had, but I denied it," she said. "Yet I couldn't bring myself to tell them what had really happened, so they would believe nothing save that you were in some way to blame."

"Your father is convinced now that I'm not. He demanded the truth," I replied.

Margery leaned forward, very anxious and curious. "And what said he when you told him?" she inquired.

"That he had always had faith in Oliver Everson."

Margery sank back in her chair again as she replied, with lowered eyes:

"I believed in him myself. That is why 'twas so great a shock to me. Hast ever been badly disappointed?" she asked, looking up at me.

"Once," I replied, tragically.

"Tell me of it," said Margery, who knew as well as I what I meant.

I told her, in only the few words that were needed, of the bright hope that had been in my heart, and of the dark shadow that had settled over it two days before. I looked into her beautiful serene eyes as I told my foolish story, and they were very bright, and kind, and sparkling, and her cheeks glowed again in the warm firelight. In answer she said that any girl but a stupid could have seen that I was rather fond of her; but that she had never deemed the little comedy (she called it) about the rose that I relinquished in the wood, and of the sentimental dreams that I had, in all these weeks, woven around the flower, could have so menaced my happiness. She said also that girls once, modest ones, were not likely to leave flowers for gentlemen whom they had known but an hour; which sounded decidedly sane, and slightly ameliorated my green jealousy. She loved Oliver, it is true. His indiscretion, however, had so blackened his name that Mr. Watson would never again admit him to his house. Oliver had, in a way, fallen out of the tree and dragged Margery's heart with him.

Elizabeth opened the parlor door and called for lights. The engrossing theme of their talk had driven from her excited mind all thought of the rapidly falling dusk. During the succeeding interval we heard the doctor's voice rise up in its usual energetic strain:

"Gadzacks! I most forget to tell you: Goodman Tuttle's wife had triplets this morning."

Aunt Elizabeth was a severely modest, finical spinster and the nature of Dr. Hopper's remark sadly shocked her sensibilities. There followed a cold and significant silence. But the doctor was incorrigible.

"And I only got a bag of corn for my services! Two bushels of corn for delivering three beautiful brats——"

"Hush!" gasped Elizabeth, in consternation. "Here comes the servant."

The woman entered the parlor with the candles, and presently departed, neglecting, by the way, to close the door behind her.

"You have not answered my last question," said Elizabeth.

"To be sure," responded the doctor. "We were speaking of Robert Gillum. You asked if I knew aught of his family—his parents. Nay, I do not; i' sooth, I met him this last summer for the first time."

"A mystery, indeed," observed Elizabeth, critically.

"I know not even where the boy hails from," said the doctor. "Yet I have always thought him a very estimable young man."

"I caught Margery watching me with a puzzled look in her eyes. She, too, was wondering. And the strangest of all, I had never myself succeeded in fathoming this uncertainty which enveloped my past, the age that preceded my awakening on the August morning at Farney's.

Margery had quietly risen and closed the door of our room after the doctor's last remark.

"We'll not listen longer," she said, resuming her chair, "for you know"—and she smiled—"what often happens to eavesdroppers."

"The doctor's words have set you thinking," I answered. "I am a mystery to you also."

But what Margery might have said in reply never passed her lips. Her eyes, which had wandered to the window behind me, appeared to become riveted all at once upon something there with a fixed intensity that startled me. I turned instantly, but could discern nothing beyond the panes but the gloom of early night, and heard no sound except a high wind that was robbing the trees of their dead leaves at every boisterous gust.

"What is it?" I asked, puzzled enough.

"Oh! how very, very strange!" she whispered fearfully. "Your face, Robert, *I saw your face looking in through the casement at me!*"

No doubt I contemplated the poor girl as if I were forced to realize that she had suddenly become mentally unbalanced: at least the whole thing seemed so preposterous that at the time I actually believed Margery had been the victim of an hallucination. An hour later I changed my mind.

"I saw it as plainly as I see you sitting there," declared Margery, white and trembling, her eyes still staring at the casement.

She appeared so distraught that I opened the window and looked out to reassure her. Not a being was in sight. But to make matters worse for Margery, a gust of wind entered the room as I did so and extinguished the candle; while the sudden rush of air caused the flames in the hearth to leap up the chimney with impetuous fury.

But the cat! Margery was clinging to me to avoid the cat. If there was fury expressed in the flames, what words can describe the antics of this sable feline. She stood on the hearth silhouetted against the bright firelight, her spine hooped up high, her tail swollen to thrice its wonted size, sowing and spitting with extraordinary vehemence in the direction of that remarkable window—even after I had closed it.

"What ails her?" cried Margery, standing and watching the animal with fascinated gaze. A second later, her eyes returned to the confounded window.

"'Twas your face, Robert," she murmured, "and it wore a look that frightened me. It was sinister, and scowling."

"Have I ever looked at you so?" I asked, laughing lightly.

"If you ever do, I'll shriek," she answered, with tears in her eyes.

The cat had subsided, but sat suspiciously watching the window with its yellow basilisk eyes.

I turned Margery's chair around so that it faced the fire and made her sit down; then I held the candle-stick to the fire and relighted the wick, for propriety's sake, because I heard some one in the hall. In another moment Elizabeth Watson turned the door-knob and entered.

She did not recover from the shock of seeing us together for several moments, during which time I stood, feeling rather ill at ease, and waiting for her to respond to my "Good evening, ma'am."

"Mr. Gillum, good evening," she replied at last. "Your presence here was rather unexpected, though we were speaking of you but a moment past."

I knew this to be no compliment, so that it was on the tip of my tongue to cheerfully repeat the time-worn adage, "Speak of the devil and he is sure to appear." I said instead:

"You were occupied privately with the doctor, ma'am." Then I heard a writhing of the parlor sofa springs as the doctor got up, for my voice had troubled him.

"We thought your talk was not meant for our ears," observed Margery, who still sat by the fire with the black cat at her feet. "I shut the door when Robert heard you speak of him."

"What ails thee, ma'am?" demanded the doctor of Aunt Elizabeth, for he arrived just as that lady seemed about to be seized with a fainting spell. She would not suffer him to hold her, however, and recovered speedily.

"Robert!" she exclaimed in dismay. "Did you hear? She calls him Robert!"

"I asked Margery to do so," I explained. Dr. Hopper was grinning broadly.

"*Margery!*" gasped Aunt Elizabeth, with a worse grimace. "No young man ever called *me* Elizabeth when I was her age."

"Probably not," remarked Margery, wickedly, as she crossed the cat with her slippered foot. And the feline purred contentedly.

Margery was explaining that her father had invited "Rob—Mr. Gillum" to supper, when the hammer at the street door fell with a resounding thud upon the heavy oak panels; and presently Mr. Watson was welcoming Dr. Hopper and me.

He must have found time to say a word privately to his sister and the physician, for the former greeted me with a new, though restrained, courtesy and favor that was unprecedented, while the doctor, to show that his own suspicions were dispelled, smiled at me over the cheese.

Aunt Elizabeth's acerbity of temper fell upon Margery promptly, and found outlet in words of fire and brimstone [illegible] sugar. The girl explained, in confusion, that one of the cows, which until now had supplied two gallons each day, had suddenly gone quite dry. The other cow's milk had [illegible] the poor creature's milk, the [illegible] of the sick [illegible]

Mr. Watson [illegible]

"The [illegible] for the [illegible] and [illegible]," he [illegible]

[illegible] had been, for a week, pastured in a field remote from any [illegible]

chance I may find them sick. Something of a crazy brew disagreed with them. I once knew a cow to eat a rawhide bridle."

"Indeed!" said Elizabeth, incredulously.

"She swallowed it all save the bit," said the doctor gravely. "The bit lodged between her teeth. I pulled the bridle out of her, but 'twas a hard tussle, i' sooth."

"And what were the effects," I asked.

"The bridle was ruined," quoth the doctor.

"But the cow?" inquired Margery and I together.

"The cow developed a taste for leather, and went dry. She chewed saddles and bridles at every opportunity. One day she espied a man in her field wearing leather breeches. She chased the man, got him down, and ate up his breeches. But it killed her."

The doctor gargled, and we all smiled—out of politeness.

"I'll wager she made tough beef," observed Mr. Watson.

"How about the man?" asked Elizabeth, innocently.

"The man went home in a barrel," answered the doctor, grinning.

Aunt Elizabeth blushed furiously. She had not thought of this contingency. Everybody else laughed—at Elizabeth, of course.

The dilemma of the milk would probably have remained unmentioned again, had not Elizabeth discovered another singular feature about it. An earthen jug full, though perfectly sweet when first placed upon the table, had now turned sour. We all sampled the milk and found this to be unquestionably true.

"Martha, run to the door and see if there be lightning in the sky to sour the milk," suggested the physician.

Nobody countermanded this order, for Mr. Watson seemed so astonished that he scarcely heard the doctor, while his sister sat, with perplexed countenance, staring at the milk jug.

Martha went through the hall and opened the street door. At this identical moment the black cat, which had been lying comfortably upon the dining room sofa, repeated the strange performance that Margery and I had witnessed earlier in the evening.

"What ails the cat?" cried Dr. Hopper.

"How strange!" exclaimed Elizabeth.

"A dog in the street," suggested Mr. Watson.

I glanced at Margery, who sat by my side. She was almost as white as the tablecloth.

We heard the street door close with a bang, as though Martha were heartily glad to shut out the black night and get back to the cheerful light and our company. She came in looking decidedly scared, and gave a little screech at seeing the cat behave so. Presently the animal grew quiet.

"Well, my girl, saw you any lightning in the sky?" questioned the doctor.

"No, sir; 'tis growing clear enough to see the stars shine; but 'tis very black, sir," replied Martha.

"Take away the jug, Martha," said Aunt Elizabeth, looking as sour as its contents. "'Tis getting sour to curdling."

Martha was reaching out for the pitcher when she all at once clasped her arm above the elbow, and screamed in affright.

"What now?" exclaimed Mr. Watson impatiently, pushing back his chair.

"Why don't you answer your master?" said Elizabeth, sharply, as the girl burst into trembling, and still holding her arm as though it pained her.

"Somebody pinched me as I stood here," she answered, ready to cry with fear.

"Nonsense! Nobody pinched you," said Elizabeth.

"But I feel it, ma'am, right here," protested Martha, touching her arm.

"Let's see the arm," said the doctor, jumping up from his chair.

Martha pushed back her sleeve and showed where the hurt was.

"A nice plump arm," murmured the doctor, squeezing the limb appreciatively. "Forsooth, 'tis most strange," he said the next second. "The flesh is red here, and I find two white indentures like the marks of finger nails."

We all gathered round Martha and looked curiously at her injury. She had commenced to cry. Margery incontinently left the room, and served to all but me.

"Stop thy noise!" said Dr. Hopper to Martha, "and let's reason about this. First we find one cow gone dry, and the other with little milk; next, the milk turns sour; after which the cat acts like one possessed; lastly, the girl is pinched by some invisible hand. What think you?" he turned to Gilbert Watson.

"I'm bewitched!" cried Martha like one distracted. "The cows are bewitched, and the cat is bewitched!" And she renewed her sobbing.

"Hush, child!" cried Elizabeth, agitated herself. She turned to Mr. Watson: "I think, brother, there's a deal of truth in what the girl says."

"I have but little faith in such nonsense," said Mr. Watson sternly.

"Be quiet, girl! Go to the kitchen!" he bade Martha, who had burst into another spontaneous flow of tears. The girl obeyed.

"I have always been skeptical," remarked the doctor. "And yet how can we doubt these phenomena?"

A draft of air rushed in from the hallway: the cat rounded up her back, bristled her tail, and snarled savagely. Then a woman screamed outside in the street.

"My God! where is Margery?" cried Mr. Watson, white to the lips. "I thought she was here."

"Wilt thou believe now?" said the physician, grimly. And he sprang toward the door. But I was ahead of him, and out in the street the next second.

A man might have attempted, no less futilely, to look through a stonewall as to penetrate that darkness with his vision. I listened at the corner and heard nothing but the wind and scurrying leaves. I called her name loudly, and that brought both her father and the doctor to my side.

Margery had disappeared, either by her own volition—which seemed improbable—or through the agency of some one else.

A man with a lantern came running swiftly down the street. The doctor caught him deftly by the coat.

"Now then, scoundrel, I have thee fast!" he cried excitedly; and the following moment: "Gadzooks, here I've made a grievous mistake. 'Tis the watch!"

The man had heard Margery's cry. When told what had happened—being a constable—he at once forgave the gross indignity to which he had been subjected.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OSBORN, THOMAS, Charlestown, 1644, freeman 1648; by wife Hannah had Sarah, 1647; Thomas, 1649, Mary, 1652; another child, 1654, and Martha, 1656, beside John, baptised 1656. He lived on Malden side, there had wife Sarah who, 8 October, 1651, stood up manfully, with her sisterhood, in defence of Rev. Mr. Matthews against the Gen. Court. In February, 1662, he and his wife were recorded in the church of Charlestown, by dismissal from Malden, but probably he had a hankering for heresy, as he next year united with Gould, as a Baptist. Having embraced the opinions of that sect as early as 1658, though their church was not formed until 1665. He came sometimes often in records of Middlesex.

OSBORN, THOMAS, New Haven, perhaps brother of Richard, with far better estate; counted a family of six, in a few years; removed to East Hampton, L. I., 1650; there perhaps had Thomas, Jeremiah, and John, yet may have been born before he left England.

OSBORN, WILLIAM, Salem, 1630, freeman 1631, by wife called in Cobb's list of church members 1631, Frees with or Freesweed; had there no children, removed to Dorchester, and there town records mention by Frodsweed, his wife, had Rebecca, born 1614, H. C., 1001, at Braintree had Hannah, 1630, Ruth, 1650; and some years after at Boston, by probably the same wife called Frelisverth, and in Pros. rec. Freesweed, had Joseph, 1652; and Jonathan, 1650. He was a merchant; died in middle life; his inventory, 1662, shows over £1,000; well, for that time. His widow married John Mulford of South Hampton, Yorkshire P. Richard, and in 1670 sold to Rev. Antipas Newman of Wenham, that 110 acres granted to Osborn.

REFERENCES: Am. Anc., I, 58; II, 99; IV, 26; X, 103; Coffin Gen., 74, 1640; Diamond Geneal., 102; Little's Passaic Valley Gens., 300-11; Osborn Geneal. (1891), 12 pages; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., 710-8.

OSGOOD, Christopher, Ipswich, came in the Mary and John, 1634; freeman, 1635; died 1650, leaving wife Margery, who was daughter of Philip Fowler, and children Mary, Abigail, Elizabeth, Edward, Christopher, born 1643, and Thomas, probably posthumous. Mary married, 1651, John Lovejoy; and Abigail married 1657, as second, probably Shoreborn Wilson of Ipswich.

OSGOOD, JOHN, perhaps brother of first Christopher; came from Andover, in Hampshire, England, where he was one of the founders of the church, 1645, and the first representative of the town, 1651; died that year. A widow, Sarah Osborn, died at Andover, 1667. His children were Sarah, John, born in England, 1631, Stephen, 1638, Mary, Elizabeth; all before he went to Andover, and there had Hannah, 1644; and probably Deborah. Sarah married, 1648, John Clement; Mary married, 1653, Henry Ingalls; Elizabeth married, 1650, John Brown of Reading; Hannah married, 1660, Samuel Archer; and Deborah married, 1663, John Russ.

OSGOOD, WILLIAM, Salisbury, 1640, a proprietor of that date; born about 1605; had, by record at Salisbury, John and William, twins, born 1648; Mary, 1650; Joseph, 1651; Sarah, 1653; and Joseph, again, 1656.

REFERENCES: Abbott's Andover, Mass., 191; Binney Geneal., 37-9; Field Geneal. (1895), 123; Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 237; Osgood Geneal. (1894), 478 pages.

OSIER, or OSYER: — Abel, a soldier of Capt. Lothrop's Company, called "The Flower of Essex," killed at the [illegible] Brook, 1675. His widow [illegible] for [illegible] wages, [illegible] 3s. 6d. to, that was given [illegible] by brother [illegible] of the court.

OSLAND: Humphrey, Cambridge [illegible] ton; shoemaker; married, 1667, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hyde, had Hezekiah, 1668, John, 1670, Samuel, and Sarah, 1683, and [illegible]. His widow [illegible] 1723. Elizabeth, [illegible] Nathaniel Wyeth, [illegible] were Hannah, married [illegible] John Prentice, and Sarah, married Edward Prentice.

REFERENCES: Jackson's Newton, Mass., 32; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 62.

OLDS, or OLDIS: John, Hingham; came [illegible] weeks before Rev. Peter Hobart, and company, [illegible] which he associated in settlement of that town, 1635; born about 1581, at Glastonbury, Co. Somerset; perhaps son of Richard, had before leaving England three children, there he [illegible] Richard, baptised 1617, and John, 1622; and daughters [illegible] years old, [illegible] over probably all by wife Margaret, who died 1653; was admitted freeman 1630, selectman often. After death of his wife [illegible] to Weymouth; there [illegible] wife. [illegible] was probably Elizabeth Streame, widowed mother of Thomas and Benjamin Streame (in her will 1672, probated 1676, names as son-in-law [illegible] [illegible] 28s., credits of son-in-law John Hayward [illegible] should pay that sum; and daughter Elizabeth H., and her child Obadiah, and died 1657, had his will made [illegible] Court, [illegible] signed it by mark, in which he [illegible] wife and son John; he gives to daughter Margaret [illegible] of Thomas Burton, and her three children; daughter Hannah, wife of Thomas Gill, and two only of her many children, Mary and Thomas, and to his daughters Ann and Alice, who were probably unmarried.

Mr. Otis, the [illegible] ancestor of Mary Cobb, from whom Savage has [illegible] Scituate, Barnstable, and Yarmouth early settlers, is derived from another stock, beginning [illegible] years later than the Hingham pioneer, at Boston, from England with by remote [illegible] the first.

REFERENCES: Am. Anc., V, 43; VIII, 199; [illegible] IX, 205; XI, 44; Ely Gen., 150; [illegible] Hingham (1880), 30 pages; Otis Family of Dover, N. H. 1851, 18 pages; Swift's Barnstable Family, II, [illegible] 238-40; Williams' Hist. of Derby, Vt., 211.

ARMS: Argent, a saltire, engrailed between four cross crosslets, fitchie, azure.

CREST:—An arm embowered, vested, gules; the hand, proper, holding a branch of laurel.

OTLEY: Abraham, Lynn, 1641.

OTLEY: Adam, Lynn, 1641, perhaps brother of preceding; Artillery Company, 1641; married a daughter of John Hathorne, Esquire, says Lewis. Perhaps [illegible] the same as Otley.

REFERENCES: Morris' Boston in Gen., 162; [illegible] Hist. of Hartford, Mass., 510.

OTWAY: John, Boston, 1657, removed to Lynn; [illegible] of same family as the late Wallace Otway, Taunton, 1853.

OVELL: — Nathaniel, a cordwainer, from Dover, Co. Kent; [illegible] 1638, a servant; 1636; where he settled unknown.

OVERMAN: Thomas, Boston, married Hannah, widow of Mahalaleel Mummings, daughter of John Walwall; was freeman 1651, died before 1675, of his [illegible] Hannah, adm. [illegible] was given 5th June, 1691, to Mary Johnson of Woburn.

OVERTON:—Robert, Boston, had wife and son John, and died at sea 1673, having made his will aboard ship, in latitude about 24 degrees, and probably was followed by those who saw him die.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., III, 40; IV, 17; Chambers' Early Germans of N. J., 458; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham, Mass., III, 104.

OVIAT, or OVIETT: Thomas, Milford, 1665, proposed for freeman 1673.

REFERENCES:—Humphrey's Geneal., 294; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Ct.

OWDRIE: John, a youth of 17, came in the Increase, 1635, to Boston, from London.

OWEN:—John, Windsor, said to be born 1624; married, 1650, Rebecca Wade, perhaps daughter of Robert of Hartford; had Josias, 1651; John, 1652, died soon; John again, 1654, died at 16 years; Nathaniel, 1656; Daniel, 1658; Joseph, 1660, Mary, 1662; Benjamin, 1664, died soon, Rebecca, 1666, Obadiah, 1667, and Isaac, 1670; was freeman, 1667, and removed to Simsbury, and died 1690. Mary married, 1681, Nathaniel Williams of Windsor.

OWEN, RICHARD, Newtown, L. I., 1656-86, Thompson and Riker.

OWEN, SAMUEL, Springfield; married, 1681, Ann, widow of John Pettee; had Sarah, born 1682; Abigail, 1685; Samuel, 1688; removed to Brookfield; there kept an inn.

OWEN, THOMAS, Boston; Artillery Co., 1639; imprisoned 1641, perhaps unjustly, for Samuel Maverick befriended him.

OWEN, WILLIAM, Braintree; freeman 1657; called by Chas. Grice, in his will, son-in-law; in 1661 had Daniel, born 1651; Deliverance, 1655, who married, May 1st, 1672, John Eddy, as his second wife, and Ebenezer, before mentioned.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., II, 90; Brown's West Simsbury, Ct., Settlers, 115; Humphrey Geneal., 258-60.

OXENBRIDGE:—John, Boston, son of Daniel, who was a daughter of Physic, born 1606, at Daventry, Co. Northampton; matriculated at Lincoln' Coll., Oxford, 1623, in his 18th year. After was of Magdalen Hall; continued there a tutor ,until disquieted with increasing church ceremonies, he went, 1634, to Bermuda and preached; went home again, but being ejected on the act of uniform, 1662, took departure for Surinam, thence to Barbadoes, and in 1669 to Boston; was installed as colleague with Allen in the first church a few days after the loss of the Davenport; admitted freeman 1670; died 1674. He had three wives, first, Jane Butler, who died 1655; next married, 1656, Frances, only daughter of Rev. Hezekiah Woodward, vicar of Bray, in Co. Berks; died next year; the third is known by her will to have been named Susanna. His daughter, Bathshua, wife of Richard Scott, Esq., of Jamaica, was sole executrix, and had good estate. A younger daughter, Theodora, married, 1677, Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Milton.

OXMAN:—William, Salem, 1668; then 35 years of

PACEY, or PACYE:—Nicholas, Salem, 1630, when, Felt says, he had grant of land; joined the church, 1650. Perhaps Catherine, of the same church was his wife, who was the unfortunate man procured to be united with Sarah, daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, after her husband Benjamin Keayne, had cast her off, neither Dudley nor Capt. K. informs us, though both in their wills recorded it, as does also in his will, young Thomas Dudley "pecke of his aunt P." Possibly it was Hanna P., named in inventory of John Mills, as one of his debtors, 1651.

REFERENCES:—Chambers' N. J. Germans, 459.

PACKARD: Samuel, Hingham, 1638; came in the Diligent, with wife probably Ellen and one child, had been of Wymondham, in Co. Norfolk, removed to Weymouth, first, perhaps, where he had John, born 1955; thence to Bridgewater by 1664; had elder children Samuel, Zaccheus, Elizabeth, Mary, beside Hannah, Thomas, Joel, Isreal, Deborah, Deliverance, and Nathaniel. Elizabeth married, 1665, Thomas Alger of Taunton; Mary married Richard Phillips of Weymouth, Hannah married Thomas Randall; Joel married, 1672, John Smith; Deborah married Samuel Washburn; and Deliverance married Thomas Washburn. This name was first written as pronounced

REFERENCES:—Allen's Worcester, 1908; Bass' Hist of Braintree, Vt., 1901; Dyer's Hist. of Plainfield, Mass.; Lee Geneal. (1871), 85 pages.

PACKER:—George, Portsmouth, R. I., 1655.

PACKER, JOHN, New London, 1655; by first wife Eliza, who died 1674, had probably John, Samuel and Richard, by second wife Rebecca, widow of Thomas Latham, daughter of Hugh Wells, married, 1676; had James, baptised 1681; beside Joseph, Benjamin and Rebecca, as Miss Caulkins in her Hist. judges. He died 1689; his widow married a Watson of Kingston, R. I.

PACKER, THOMAS, Salem, whose wife Hepzibah, died, 1685, aged 25 years.

PACKER, THOMAS, Portsmouth, 1680, a physician from London; was Col. Judge of province, and a counsel, in 1719; died 1728. His wife Eliz. married, 1687; died 1717, in her 62d year.

REFERENCES:—Caulkins' New London, 324; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 327; Wentworth Geneal., I, 182.

PADDLEFORD, PADFLFORD, sometimes PADDLEFOOT:—Jonathan, Cambridge; in records spelt, Padlfoote; married, 1652, Mary Blandford, probably daughter of John of Sudbury; had Jonathan, born 1653, died soon, Mary, 1654; Jonathan again, 1656; Zechariah, 1657; these three baptised 1659, and Edward, 1660. His widow married, 1662, Thomas Eames of Sherburne. She was killed by the Indians in 1676, and at the same time nine of his children, where of most were hers also, were either killed or taken. The name is frequent at Providence and the vicinity; four had, in 1834, says Farmer, been graduated at Yale and Brown Colleges.

REFERENCES:—Dean's John Gen., Biog., 32.

PADDOCK:—Ichabod, the subject of a trifling tradition, that he was invited, 1660, from Cape Cod to Nantucket to teach the art of killing whales, when 18 years before James Loper had there been so engaged. Neither name was of permanent residence before the last was certain at Nantucket.

PADDOCK, ROBERT, Plymouth, 1643, and probably some years before perhaps was never a freeman of the Colony, had Robert, born 1634; Zechariah, 1636; Mary, 1638; Alice, 1640; John, 1643; and Susanna, 1650; his wife is not known. He died 1656. Mary married, 1651, Thomas Roberts; Alice married, 1663, Zechariah Eddy; and Susanna married, 1665, John Eddy, and died 1670.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 59; Craft's Geneal., 230; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XII, 220-2.

PADDY:—William, Plymouth; came in the James, 1635, from Southampton, embarked 6th April, arrived at Boston 3d June, called in the customs house Clarence, skinner, late of London, he was perhaps of that company of skinners, and a liveryman of the more polite, who could not at London have obtained the liberty to leave home, as he probably was a subsidy man, that would not be spared, married, 1630, Alice, daughter of Edmund Freeman, had Elizabeth, born 1631, John, 1643, Samuel, 1645; Thomas, 1647, Joseph, 1650, died in a few months, and Mercy; was one of 4 representatives from his town in the first general court of deputies for that Colony, June, 1639. His wife died 1651, and he married at Boston, same year, Mary widow of Bezaleel Payton, sister of William Greenough the first, had William, 16th September, 1652, died under 20 years; removed to Boston; was in Artillery Company, 1652, here had Nathaniel, born 1653, died under 10 years; Hannah, 1656; Benjamin, 1658, and Rebecca, posthumous, baptised 1659, whose birth in the town records is strange, put 3d August of that year when her father died 24th August preceding, aged 58. His will of 20th August, probated 9th September following, names all his nine children, besides the two Paytons, and provides for the expected one. His widow died 1675, aged 60. Elizabeth married John Mousley; and Mercy married Leonard Dowden. Nathaniel who was probably unmarried, died soon after making his will, 1680, in which he gave estate to his sister Mary Shove, aunts Sarah Phillips, and Eliz. Greenough, cousin Eliz. Greenough, and others.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 328-30.

PADNER:—Ezekiel, Boston, by wife Ruth, born September, 1668.

PAGE:—Abraham, Boston, 1645, a tailor, from Gt. Baddon, in Essex; by wife Mary, of Braintree Church, had Abraham, 1646, at Boston, died same month, and perhaps he removed.

PAGE, ANTHONY, Dover, 1662-6.

PAGE, BENJAMIN, Haverhill; married 1660, Mary, probably daughter of Thomas Whittier; had nine children, says Barry.

PAGE, CORNELIUS, Haverhill, 1677; may have been brother of preceding.

PAGE, EDWARD, Boston, cooper; by wife, daughter of William Beamsley, had Elizabeth, who died 1653; Sarah, born 1650; Edward, 1658; Jonathan, 1660; Penerel, 1663; Eliz., 1666; Humility, 1673; was of Artillery Co., 1661.

PAGE, FRANCIS, Hampton, 1678, oldest son of Deacon Robert; may be that deacon who died 1700, aged 76.

PAGE, GEORGE, Saco, 1653; married daughter of Nicholas Edgecomb, and she married next, John Ashton of Scarborough.

PAGE, GEORGE, Branford, 1667; may be the same one who was an ensign and died at Boston, where in August, 1675, his inventory was taken.

PAGE, HENRY, Hampton, freeman 1666.

PAGE, ISAAC, Boston; married, 1653, Damaris Shattuck; was probably the bricklayer at Salem, 1658.

PAGE, JOHN, Watertown; came in the fleet with Winthrop; made constable, 1630, when he requested to be freeman; was admitted 18th May following; was from Dedham, Co. Essex, with wife and two children, whose sufferings in the first winter were duly thought of by his former minister, blessed John Rogers. His wife was Elder [illegible] sister of Wilbur Penne, and of the wife of William Hammond of Worcester, 1660. He died 1657, in 87th year, he died December preceding aged 60, and their children were John, probably born in the two Lords in from England; Samuel, born 1635; Daniel, 1637; died very soon, and Eliz., Mary and [illegible] of whom one may have been born in England. Eliz. was third wife of James Cutler.

PAGE, JOHN, Dedham, freeman 8th October, 1690.

PAGE, JOHN, Haverhill, 1640, died 1685, and his widow died November, 1697.

PAGE, ONESIPHORUS, Salisbury; married, 1660, Mary, daughter of Thomas Hawkworth; had Mary, born 1660, Joseph, 1670; Abigail, 1672; Mary, 1674; Sarah, 1677; Onesiphorus, 1679; Cornelius, who died 1683; and Mary again, September, 1686. His wife died May, 1695, and he married, July following, Sara Rowell; had John, born 1697, and died 1760.

PAGE, ROBERT, Salem, from Ormsby, near Yarmouth, Co. Norfolk; came in 1637, aged 33, with wife Lucy, 30; three children, Francis, Margaret and Susanna; and two servants, William Moulton aged 20, and Ann Wadd, 15; freeman May, 1642; removed to Hampton, representative in 1667, 1668 and died September, 1670. His will, of 9th September, in that year, names oldest son, Francis, daughter Margaret, who married William Moulton, no doubt the fellow passenger; Mary, wife of Samuel Fogg; Thomas; Rebecca, wife of John Smith; Hannah, wife of Henry Dow; Robert, son of his son Thomas, and a grandson John; Josiah son-in-law William Marston.

PAGE, THOMAS, Saco, 1636; came probably in the Increase to Boston from the parish of All Saints Staynings, Mark Lane, London, a tailor, aged 29, with wife Elizabeth, 28, and children Thomas, 2, and Catherine, 1. He was of grand jury 1640, and, perhaps, removed to Casco.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., IV., 183; V., 89; VI., 5; VII., 211; XI., 152; Bangor, Maine, Hist. Mag., IX., 215-8; Bond's Watertown, Mass., Gens., 883-865; Cutler Family, Tree of Virginia; Page Genealogy (1883), 25 pages; Page Genealogy (1893), 275 pages; Richmond Virginia, Standard, III., 4, 29, 37.

CREST:—Out of a ducal coronet, a demi-griffin both per pale, or and gules, counterchanged.

MOTTO:—*Spe labor levis.* (Hope lightens work.)

PAGET:—John, Saybrook, 1684.

PAGE, NATHANIEL, Roxbury, 1686; had seven children, probably born in England, and here had Lucy baptised 1686, died at 6 months, removed, 1688, to Billerica; was freeman 1690; had Christopher, born 1691. By Joseph Dudley, as Presid. was made, in 1686, marshall of the Co. Suffolk. He died April, 1692. His will names wife Joanna, his daughter Elizabeth married 1698, John Simpkins of Boston; Sarah married, 1699, Samuel Hill, Jr., of Billerica. His son Nathaniel died at Bedford, 1755, aged 75, and Christopher was the first deacon at Hardwick, where he died, 1774.

PAGE, NICHOLAS, Boston, 1635, perhaps brother of the preceding; came from Plymouth, Co. Devon; carried Ann, widow of Edward Lane, daughter of Benjamin Keayne; was on service in Philip's war, 1675, was captain and later a colonel, Artillery Company, 1683, of its commander. His wife died June, 1704, and he probably 1717; his will probated January following. His wife was daughter of the assistant Joseph Dudley. In the weakness of that patent, she was suspected of in

hentreg a moiety of the whole share, and was indicted and found "guilty of much wickedness," but great leniency was exhibited towards her, and on acknowledgement of offences she was discharged.

REFERENCES: Am. Anc., III, 188, Davis Geneal., 191; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass. 433-50, Weiles ..ashington Gen., 263; Winslow Gen., I, 148-50, II, 533-8.

PAINE: Anthony, Portsmouth, R. I., ree to be an inhabitant, 1638; had wife Rose, who married a Weeden, and may seem to have had family, from his release, of 1650, to share of property of Portsmouth, who died about 1640.

PAINE, ARTHUR, Portsmouth, R. I., 1655, in the list of freemen.

PAINE, JAMES, Newport; by wife Amy had Amy, born 18th January, 1660.

PAINE, PHILIP, New Haven; married, 1670, Mary, daughter of Capt. John Nash; removed to Northampton; freeman 1691; lived some years there, and Seth, who died, 1680, may have been his child, and had Mary, born 1690, but removed again to Connecticut, and part of his days was of Windham.

PAINE, ROBERT, Ipswich here 1661, was probably from Co. Suffolk, as his wife Ann was daughter of John Whiting of Hadleigh in that shire; freeman 1641; representative 1647-9; had good estate and liberal; was ruling elder, treasurer of Essex Co. 18 years; had second wife Dorcas, who died 1681, and he died 1684, leaving son John, and Robert, Harvard College.

PAINE, STEPHEN, Hingham, 1638, from Great Elingham, near Attleburgh, Co. Norfolk; miller, came that year in the Diligent, with wife Rose, three children, and four servants; freeman 1639; representative 1641; removed to Rehoboth, 1645; representative 1647, and 18 years more. His wife died 1661, and next year he married Alice, widow of William Parker, I presume of Taunton, who outlived him, and he died 1678. His will of that year and inventory of very large estate was taken, 11th September following.

PAINE, STEPHEN, Dedham, married, 1652, Ann, daughter of Francis Chickering, of whom can find no more, unless he be the Rehoboth man and his widow, married, 1679, Thomas Metcalf of Dedham.

PAINE, STEPHEN, Charlestown or Malden; freeman 1665; by wife Elizabeth had Mary, born 1658, and was tything man 1670 at Charlestown near Malden.

PAINE, THOMAS, Salem, a weaver from Wrentham, in Co. Suffolk; came 1637, aged 50, in the Mary Ann of Yarmouth, with wife Eliz., 53, and six children, Mary, born 1611; Thomas, 1613; Eliz., 1615; Dorothy 1618; John, 1620, and Sarah, 1622; in a very trustworthy document he is called son of Thomas and Catharine, of Cooklie, near Halesworth, in Co. Suffolk; is said to be born 1686; married this wife November, 1610, and beside the six children brought over, had Peter, 1617, who probably died young; and Nathaniel, 1626, who died under 10 years. He had grant of land 1637; was freeman 1641, unless it was sister then admitted, which seems more probable; made his will 1638, and by the before mentioned document is supposed to have died 1640. Mary married Philemon Dickinson.

PAINE, THOMAS, Yarmouth, [illegible] representative 1639, removed to Eastham, of which he was representative 1671, and six years more, had: Josiah, Hezekiah, born 1650, who died young, Hezekiah, Joseph, Nicholas, Nathaniel, Elisha, John, James, Mary and Dorcas. Mary married, 1670, James Rogers, Jr., and next, 1679, Josiah Cole; and Dorcas married Benjamin Vickery. The will of the father was probated October 2, 1676, unless there be confusion between father and son of the same baptismal name.

PAINE, THOMAS, Boston, married, 1650, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Bryan of New Haven; had Hezekiah, born 1663. He was, Savage thinks, that son of Thomas of London, born 1632, who, 1647, chose for his guardian, Thomas Mayhew, who had married in London, his mother Jane.

PAINE, THOMAS, Newtown, L. I., 1656.

PAINE, THOMAS, York; sworn allegiance 1680.

PAINE, THOMAS, Dover, 1659; constable 1687; made his will 1694, probated 1700, mentions wife Eliz., who was named executrix, and children Thomas, Jane, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Ann, said to be all minors.

PAINE, THOMAS, Newport, 1683; very active as captain of a privateer many years and one of the founders of the Episcopal church in that place, of which much may be seen in the valuable Hist. of Arnold, I, 471, and afterward.

PAINE, TOBIAS, Boston; came from Jamaica; married, 1665, Sarah, widow of Miles Standish, Jr., daughter of John Winslow, had William, born 1669, H. C. 1680. He died 1689, with so short notice, will incomplete. In it he provides only for this son, and the widow, who obtained third husband Richard Middlecot.

PAINE, WILLIAM, Ipswich; came in the Increase from London, 1635, aged 37, with Ann, probably his wife, 40, beside Susan, aged 11; William, 10; Ann, 5; John, 3, and Daniel, 8, weeks; freeman 1640; may have been first at Watertown, some few years had large estate used in a public spirit; removed to Boston, and died 1660, leaving only son John before mentioned. His will made 8 days before provides £200 to his wife Hannah, and the dwelling house for life, £1,500 to the children of his daughter Hannah, wife of Samuel Appleton, viz: Hannah, £600; Samuel, £500; Judith, £400; a liberal allowance for son John, to six children of Simon Eyre, deceased, viz.: Benjamin, Mary, Rebecca, Christian, Ann and Dorothy, £5 each; and to Simon, who was older than most of them £5 (from this Savage conjectures, also, from being fellow-passenger, that the wife of Ayres was the testator of this); to my sister Page £3 per annum, and to her children John, Samuel, Eliz., Mary and Phebe, £5 each; to children of my sister Hannah, John, Eliza, and Hannah, £5; to my kinswoman, Eliz., daughter of Samuel Howse, £10; to two daughters of my cousin John Tall, 40s. each; Samuel Appleton, £10; William Howard, £15; Jeremiah Belcher, 40s.; Anthony Stoddard, £10, Christopher Clark, £10, Joseph Tainter, £10; Oliver Purchase, £15; to an Indian servant, 40s. yearly; to the free church at Ipswich his land at Jeffreys Neck; to the Coll. at Cambridge, £20 as a stock forever, and to friends in the ministry, Norton, Wilson, Sherman, Brown, Cobbett, Fiske, Phillips, and Mayo, 40s. each.

AN OLD COMMUNITY.

A very old community in Passaic County, New Jersey, is that of Preakness, with the exception of Acquackanonk (Passaic) and Pompton, probably the oldest in the county. The name is of Indian origin, and means either "quail woods," or "a young buck." One authority, an old family tradition, claims that the original pronunciation was as if spelled Praquaness, which means "quail woods." Another authority, Hon. William Nelson, of Paterson, affirms that it was at one time pronounced as if spelled Perakances, meaning "a young buck." Possibly both pronunciations, at different times, or with different people, were used. No matter. Preakness is believed to have been settled before any part of what is now known as Paterson contained a single white inhabitant. Four we know of came here as early as 1717, and, it may be that settlers that we know of came here as early as 1717, and it may be, that the first was here a year or two earlier, viz.: Jan Berdan, Johannes Doremus, David Danielson Hennion, and Derrick Dey. Jan Berdan and D. D. Hennion located in Upper Preakness, and the other two in Lower Preakness. The first took up nearly 400 acres of land, the second 150, and the others 650 and 600, respectively, as land was then measured. It may be that Derrick Dey was at Pacquanack, the western part of Wayne Township, in which Preakness is located, as early as 1708. Other settlers were George Doremus, brother of Johannes, and Cornelius Kip, who came here in 1725, and together bought 600 acres in Lower Preakness. Still other early families, but who came later, were those of Ackerman, Merselis, Van Riper, Van Winkle, etc. The Berdans, Doremuses, Ackermans, Merselises, and Van Ripers yet have descendants here bearing these names.

Preakness was very much in evidence during the War of the Revolution; not that any battles were fought on this territory, but a portion of the American Army lay here and at Totowa (Paterson) for several months in 1780, and the headquarters of a number of the American Generals were here.

One very notable mansion in Lower Preakness, and one of the most historic buildings in the State of New Jersey, was erected about 1740, by Derrick Dey, and so substantially was it built of brick and stone, that it is today in almost as good a state of preservation as when completed; and, barring accident, should stand as much longer. For months, during the fall and summer of 1780, this old mansion was the headquarters of Gen. George Washington, viz: from July 1 to 20, and from October 8 to November 27. Washington, however, had been in the house before this. On June 11, and several days thereafter, as well as between July 11 and July 14, 1777, when he made his headquarters at Pompton Plains, four or five miles from the old mansion, he was in this house. Colonel Theunis Dey, son of the builder, with his family, was the occupant of the premises all this time, inheriting it from his father, and the property remained in the possession of the family until 1801. At present the house, with some fifty acres of land, is owned by the Hon. William H. Belcher, the Mayor of Paterson, who, on account of its great historical associations, is taking excellent care of it. The house is fully described in a work entitled "Preakness and the Preakness Reformed Church, Passaic County, New Jersey. A History, 1695-1892. With Genealogical Notes, the Records of the Church and Tombstone Inscriptions. By George Warne Labaw, Pastor of the Church." The Hon. William Nelson likewise, in an article published in 1870, in the *Magazine of American History*, August number, has minutely described the old mansion.

The adjoining cut was taken in the summer of 1892. Washington occupied four rooms in this house, which he used as his headquarters, and entertained there at times the various members of his staff and other persons of note. Le Marquis de Castellaux, a Major General in the French Army, was entertained in this house by Washington in November, 1780. The Marquis writes: "At nine this morning they informed me that His Excellency was come down to the parlour. This room served at once as audience chamber and dining room."

Washington was at the Dey house in Preakness when Count de Rochambeau, in command of a French fleet, having 6,000 men on board, arrived at Newport, July 10, 1780, "when, filled with the joyous news . . . . and assured of the possibility of success in the Rhode Island campaign, the army, on July 29 (1780), moved from Preakness to Paramus, thence to King's Ferry, where the Hudson was crossed." (New Jersey as a Colony and as a State. By Lee, Vol. II, p. 240.) On his return in the fall, Washington came by easy stages from Tappan, N. Y., where poor Major André had been hung, reaching Preakness but six days later, viz.: October 8.

The unsuccessful attempt to capture Benedict Arnold, in New York City, after his contemptible treachery in the effort to turn over West Point to the enemy, was planned in this house. Some of the Generals known to have been entertained here were Lord Stirling, Marquis de Lafayette, Nathaniel Greene, Henry Knox, Anthony Wayne, Robert Howe, Arthur St. Clair, John Glover, Jedediah Huntington, William Maxwell, Baron Steuben.

This old mansion, to our knowledge, is a much finer building than others in the State, kept up as memorial premises and depositories: for instance, the Ford mansion at Morristown, the Wallace House, between Somerville and Raritan, and the Berrian mansion, at Rocky Hill, near Princeton. Should the Sons or the Daughters of the American Revolution, or some other organization or body, secure the premises for the State as a depository of relics and memories of Colonial and Revolutionary days, it would be a deed well done.

The situation of the property is on the line of a beautifully macadamized road over the Totowa Hills, about two miles from the Paterson trolley terminus at Laurel Grove Cemetery, and about one and one-half miles from the Mountain View stations of both the Greenwood Lake R. R. and the D. L. & W. R. R.

Another notable house in this neighborhood, built about 1770, by Samuel Van Saun, on the old Johannes Doremus property, and which is still standing, or the most of it, also in a good state of preservation, was in 1780, the headquarters of General the Marquis de Lafayette. It, too, in many ways, is a most interesting object of the past.

Likewise the house of George Doremus, a descendant of George, the brother of Johannes, "on the Pompton Road" (but not on what is now known as the Pompton road), in Upper Preakness, was the headquarters of Lord Sterling; and back of this old house, which has long since disappeared, was established a flying hospital for Washington's army.

Other houses in this vicinity have historic value.

"Preakness and the Preakness Reformed Church," by George Warne Labaw, or address Rev. George W. Labaw, R. D. Route 1, Paterson, N. J.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Society of The Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was celebrated in the city of Newport, R. I., on the Fourth of July, 1904.

The annual meeting of the State Society was held in the Senate chamber of the old State House at 11 o'clock in the morning. The president, the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., presided. The senior member of the Society, ex-United States Senator William Paine Sheffield, long absent from physical infirmity, caused by advanced years, a committee composed of Gen. Varnum, ex-Gov. Lippitt, and the marshal of the day, Oliver Hazard Perry, was appointed to wait upon him at his neighboring residence and convey the salutations of the Society.

The secretary, George W. Olney, in the course of his report, alluded to the part taken by the Cincinnati in the ceremonies attending the removal of the State battle flags from the old State House to the new capitol at Providence, on October 17, 1903, also to the forthcoming history of the Society of the Cincinnati in France, by the president of this State Society, and to be published under the auspices of the Society, the death of the late Treasurer-General of the order, Frederick Walcott Jackson of New Jersey, and the next triennial meeting of the General Society, which will be held at Richmond, Va., in May, 1905.

On recommendation of the standing committee, Frank Augustus Coburn of Valdosta, Ga., was elected to hereditary membership in right of his great, great grandfather, Lieut. Pierre Douville, Continental Navy, an original member of this State Society, and in succession to his late father, Moses Douville Coburn, who died at Savannah, Ga., in 1902. The original member was a gallant officer, serving under John Paul Jones, and later was Capitaine de Vaisseau in the French Navy.

Under the regulations of the Society adopted July 4, 1890, whereby an hereditary member may formally introduce to the Society at an annual meeting his direct heir and prospective successor, ex-Gov. Lippitt presented his eldest son, Charles Warren Lippitt, Jr.

The secretary read a letter to the Society from His Excellency the Ambassador of France, M. Jusserand, now on a visit to his own country, in which he said: "I will soon be in Washington, and I thought the assembly which will gather at Newport on the Fourth of July and partake in the patriotic wishes which will then be expressed for the everlasting prosperity of both republics." Also a later letter from M. Despres, Charge d'Affaires of France, expressing the same cordial sentiments and announcing the appointment of the Prince de Beam of the French Embassy, to represent at the celebration of Independence Day by the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Gen. Varnum read a memoir on the death of the late Treasurer-General, Mr. Jackson, and offered resolutions in reference thereto, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. William Watts Sherman, chairman of the special committee of the Rhode Island Cincinnati on the preservation of the Revolutionary earthworks at Butts' Hill, the scene of the battle of Rhode Island of August 29, 1778, reported that the committee had had the earthworks mapped out and surveyed and had secured information regarding their present value. A memorial to the Legislature had been prepared, which would be presented at the first favorable opportunity. The members of this special committee are Mr. Sherman, ex-Supreme Court Justice Horatio Rogers, ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer, ex-United States Senator Sheffield, and ex-Secretary of State Addeman.

Ex-Gov. Lippitt, chairman of the special committee which had charge of the Revolutionary battle flags on the occasion of their removal with the other battle flags of the State, with appropriate ceremonies, from the old State House to the new State Capitol in Providence, on October 17, 1903, made a report. The Revolutionary flags were those borne by the Rhode Island Continental line in the war and became the possession of the Continental Society of Rhode Island at its organization, and were presented by the Society to the State. They had been preserved in the old State House for a period of one hundred and twenty years. By act of the Legislature the Cincinnati are their custodians on all occasions of ceremony, and at the event of last October the flags were escorted by a detail of the Society, which [illegible] of the late Governor. The speech of presentation was made by the [illegible] of the committee.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to [illegible] and to report to the Society appropriate action in connection therewith. The purpose of the proposed committee is to unite with certain patriotic societies in making provision for the erection of an equestrian statue of Major-General Nathanael Greene, on the [illegible] of the new Capitol at Providence. The committee [illegible] appropriate memorials on the plan of the Washington statue on Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, erected by the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, a number. As members of this committee the president appointed Charles Warren Lippitt, George W. Olney, and Edward Veeder Greene.

Mr. Sherman presented to the Society, on behalf of Mr. Arthur L. Johnstone, the inventor, a copy of the score of his cornet solo, the favorite "Arcadia," for which the prize of a gold medal had been awarded by the Society last year. [illegible] was specially prepared for the Society by the composer, and was a duplicate of the one presented by him to the President of the United States.

An election of officers and of delegates to the General Society resulted as follows:

President, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., ex-president; Hon. James M. Varnum, A.M., LL.B., secretary; Mr. George W. Olney, LL.B., assistant secretary; Mr. Thomas Arnold Peirce, treasurer; Mr. William Dobson Kane, A.M., assistant treasurer; Mr. William Bennet, A.M., [illegible] to the General Society of the Order; Hon. James M. Varnum, Hon. Horatio Rogers, Dr. John Sullivan, Mr. Welcome Dexter Ely, Hon. William Paine Sheffield, Vice-[illegible]; Mr. George W. Olney, Mr. Edward Veeder Greene, Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt, Mr. Henry Jackson Brigham, Mr. William Watts Sherman.

President Gardiner was elected member of the standing committee of the General Society, and the Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D.D., was appointed chaplain of the State Society for the ensuing year.

In compliance with the regulations, the principles of the Order were read by Mr. Addeman, after which the Society adjourned sine die.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The custom of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati has been to celebrate the Fourth of July in the old [illegible] with an oration and the reading of the Declaration of Independence and other appropriate ceremonies.

This year [illegible] and the anniversary of the day was commemorated by exercises in the Representatives' Hall of the old State House at Newport.

There was a large gathering assembled at the invitation of the Cincinnati to take part in the ceremonies, delegations representatives of the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars, and Society of Mayflower Descendants.

The president occupied the chair, and the programme of exercises was as follows:

Prayer—Rev. William W. Bailey Greene, of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Introduction—Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., President of the Society.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence—Rev. Wm. Edwin Carpenter, S.T.B., of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Song—"On Sword of Bunker Hill," Mr. Augustus Lord Newell, of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, the accompaniment by Mr. Albert Ross Parsons of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, Director of the American College of Musicians, University of the State of New York.

Address—Hon. Dennis Alfred [illegible], Mr. Charles Hazard Russell, LL.D., of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

[illegible] "America," by the [illegible] for every guest of the Society [illegible] standing from the [illegible] accompanied with the [illegible].

Benediction—Rev. Daniel Goodwin, D.D., of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

[illegible] the Cincinnati in the [illegible] the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Public Library, Society of the Colonial Dames, and Washington [illegible] the Rhode Island Historical Society [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of the Redwing, the Public Library, the subject, expressing his deep interest in the observations of the orator.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The [illegible] of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, [illegible]

Among the guests were the Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, the Governor being absent from the State, the Prince de Bearn, Capt William W Mead, U S N, commandant of the station; Col William Evans, U S A, commandant of Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, Lieut Col Archer H Russell, U S A, ordnance department; Rev Dr Roderick Terry, D D, Eugene Mott Francis, Hon Dennis E Fleming, Arthur W Dennis, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, Dr Lee of New York; Samuel P Huntington, Clarence C Gray, Jr, and Dr. H F Copeland.

In accordance with the usual custom of the Society seven toasts were proposed at the dinner, the following being the post prandial program. (The date penned with each toast is that when it was originally proposed at a dinner of the Cincinnati):

I. The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1790. Response by His Honor Lieut Gov Utter)

II. The Memory of His Excellency General Washington, our First President General (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1800). Drunk standing and in silence

III. The Order of the Cincinnati Instituted by the Officers of the War of the Revolution: Its Principles are Immutable (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 25th October, 1784) Response by ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt.

IV. The Continental Line of the Revolution. (Major General the Marquis de Lafayette's Toast in the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784) Response by Hon Dennis E Fleming, President of the Sons of the Revolution of Rhode Island

V. "The Town of Newport" (President General Washington's Toast at Newport, 17th August, 1790) Response by His Honor Mayor Bayly

VI. The American Army: Ever Ready to Defend the Honor and Independence of these United States (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1798) Response by Col Andrew H Russell, U S A

VII. The American Navy: May Its Victories in War Command Peace, and Its Increase in Peace Prevent War (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1800) Response by Capt William W Mead, U S N

VIII. The American Flag: The Emblem of Liberty Throughout the World (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1798) Response by Arthur W Dennis, President of the Sons of the American Revolution of Rhode Island.

IX. Our Great and Good Ally, the French Nation (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1794) Response by Hon James M Varnum

X. The Constitution of the United States (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1790). Response by Gen Heard Stevens

XI. The Ever Glorious Fourth of July, 1776 (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1798) Response by Rev Dr Daniel Goodwin

XII. The Battle of Rhode Island, 29th August, 1778 (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784) Response by Dr. W Mott Francis, President of Newport Historical Society

XIII. Perpetual Peace and Happiness to the United States of America (President General Washington's Toast to the Continental Officers at the Cincinnati's, near Newburgh, N Y., 19th April, 1783) Response by Rev. Dr Roderick Terry, Governor of the New York Society of Mayflower Descendants

At the conclusion of General Varnum's response to the Toast to the French Nation, he proposed the health of President Loubet, to which the Prince de Bearn responded in French.

COLONIAL DAMES ACTIVE

Mrs Frank L Vance states that the Society is doing much good in restoring buildings which are connected with the early history in this country. Among them she mentions the old church at Jamestown, Va., built around the site of the landing of the colonists there. The Milwaukee Society voted $100 to this fund

COLONIAL DAMES' RECEPTION.

The Colonial Dames of America did honor at the World's Fair to their newest president, Mrs Hunter A Clarkson, of Portland, Ore. The arrangements included a reception tendered by the board of lady managers of the Exposition. Addresses were made by President D R Francis of the Legislature, Mr Francis, Vice President of the Board of Lady Managers, Dr Charles S Stevens, governor of the Society of Colonial Wars and General George H Shield, Governor pro tem of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The monument marking the site of Fort Mercy, erected by the Rebecca Emery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Fort Hill, Baltimore, Md., is completed. The base is about two feet square. The monument is of rough stone, ten feet high, and has a bronze tablet with an inscription, "Fort Mercy, 1776-1779." Rebecca Emery Chapter, Richmond, Va., looks after and cares for the ground on which it stands.

On Tuesday, June 7, the Manhattan Chapter of the D A R. enjoyed a day at Avenue, where they were the guests of Mrs William Cumming Story, the regent. The party went down in special cars, and on their arrival luncheon was served. This was followed by a varied and delightful programme of music and recitations. Prince Wilder gave one of his inimitable renderings of an old English ballad. Katherine Kidder recited two charming poems. Mr Dudley Buck, Jr., and the members of Clara Vecchio gave a very dramatic rendering of "Per Una Soldiera." Others contributed to the entertainment, and all the members of the party cordially seconded Regent Story's efforts to make the occasion a delightful one. Before returning home, refreshments were served on the lawn, and watch the surf. The members of the Chapter present, together with the invited guests, numbered about forty, and they all agreed that they had never passed a more delightful day. Among those present were Mrs Charles Terry, State regent; Mrs James Griswold Wenty, first vice regent of the Chapter; Mrs Parker, regent of the Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs Col Sprague, Mrs Osborn, who arranged the entertainment so much enjoyed; Mrs F DuB Hasbrouck, regent of the Brooks Chapter; Mrs Mc Donald, and Mrs Cora Wells Trow.

A CHILD OF THE CATHERINE SCHUYLER CHAPTER

At the last meeting of the Catherine Schuyler Chapter, D A R., of which Mrs Hamilton Ward is the regent, held in Friendship with the State regent, Mrs Charles H Terry, present, a very interesting interruption was made in the program, if the statement by Mrs Ward announcing that word had been received of the advent of a baby daughter to Mr and Mrs Joseph L Rice of Friendship, and that the mother, who is a member of Catherine Schuyler Chapter, said that the 3 months old baby should be called Catherine Schuyler Congratulations were numerous, a vote to Mr and Mrs Rice and baby, with the request that the Chapter be invited to the baptism when it should be christened Catherine Schuyler. Mr Rice is a man very well known throughout the State.

D A R MONUMENT FOR NORWALK

The dedication of the monument commemorating the destruction of Norwalk by the British general, Tryon, on July 11, 1779, was marked by the completion of the efforts of the ladies of the town. The monument was placed on what is known as Tryon's or Governor's Hill, in East Avenue. Company F, 2d Regiment, C N G, acted as military escort for Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, under whose auspices the monument was erected. Among those who took part in the ceremonies were Governor Chamberlain, Congressman E J Hill, Mayor Byington, United States Consul at Naples Mr Scott J Kinney, State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Connecticut, and Mrs. Charles Terry, New York State regent, Daughters of the American Revolution. The monument was presented to the town by Miss Julia Bishop, regent of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

A luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the New York State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, will be given at Hotel Astor on November 10, which promises to be one of the most successful entertainments ever given by the Society. Mrs Josephine Wandell is chairman of the entertainment committee.

The Old Time Society of Chicago [illegible] recently, with a full attendance of the members. A discussion of the [illegible] was led by Mrs Henry Ives [illegible] presented an interesting program [illegible] Secretary Dent. The

American and French revolutions, with the Marquis de Lafayette and Benjamin Franklin as connecting links, were touched upon by the following members and guests of the club: Mrs. Daniel Simmons, "The Marquis de Lafayette," Miss Susan Clews, "The Story of a French Chateau;" Miss Adelaide Pollard, "The Marseillaise," Clayton Mecker Hamilton, "Benjamin Franklin." The program contained patriotic songs, among others the famous "Yankee Doodle," as first sung by the American Army. Mrs. Denniston was heard in several French songs. The decorations were appropriate to the character of the day.

THE MAID OF BEDLOE'S ISLE.

BY FLY. SIDNEY MILLER, U.S.

Yes, here I stand on Bedloe's Isle,
This ground is all my own.
It's right—no one should with me rule
I rules *must* rule alone.
My face looks grave, you say? It does;
I wear no servile smile;
Still through my features you may read
My sweetness all the while.
This Torch you see? I lift it high,
That all may have the light
Of glorious liberty and peace,
To groan no more in night.
This volume in my left arm here,
It is the Law of Right
For all; no one shall wrench it from
My hand and arm of might.
For many years I have stood here,
Guiding the oppressed this way,
And all who came confessed: "It's well
Beneath sweet Freedom's sway."
And here I do expect to stay,
To all the world a friend,
But foe implacable to all
Who'll try my reign to end.
Yes, I stand high on Bedloe's Isle,
I kiss the passing cloud:
A Queen, the mightiest one on earth,
A Goddess, strong and proud.
But one stands higher than I do,
God—who has placed me here;
My Law is founded on His Law,
Him I'll obey and fear.
Around my head his lightning bolts
Oft' play; let them strike me,
If God's light no more radiates from
My Torch of Liberty.
Yes, then to storm-dash my form,
To sink me in the sea,
With this grand realm of mine, they call
Now: "Land of Liberty."
And the old ocean take our place,
The ocean true and free,
Chanting a requiem o'er our grave,
Wailing eternally.

CANASTOTA, N. Y.

WOULD SCRUB A GODDESS.

That the Goddess of Liberty need her gown sponged and cleaned was the decision of the Political Study Club when reached, following a discussion of her apparent neglect by the Government. Just how long it is to be before the statue did not say, but that her pedestal needs attention was resolved on, and a way to bury the tourists is to be found in executive session.

"We are losing reverence when we neglect our beautiful statue on Bedloe's Island," said Mrs. Lora Knapp Bixby, president. "And though it is a gift, we must do it. Visitors from other lands go to see it, and it is one of our treasures."

Then the president called Mrs. Charles Goldinger, whose paper was on "Liberty Since the Civil War." A discussion was started at once.

"Why, ladies," said Mrs. A. J. Hanson, "a gentleman, an editor, told me the other day that were it not for women there would be no liberty."

"We," said Mrs. Goldinger, dryly, "since the days of Adam. All the evil that has befallen the race of humanity has been traced to a woman."—*New York Press.*

RUINS OF THE OGLETHORPE'S FORT MARKED.

Historical Data Read at Dedication, Near Brunswick, Ga., a Bronze Tablet Marking the Ruins of the Fort Erected by General Oglethorpe at That Point.

Pope Pius X. has sent a rose from the Vatican garden and King Edward VII. of England, a pot of tulips, and the town of six wild pomegranates to the Madison, Ind., Daughters of the Revolution to be planted in John Paul Memorial Park in that city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 1, 1901.

MR. LOUIS CONNER, Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

Noticing in your latest paper, the query concerning painting called "Spirit of Seventy-Six," I myself was greatly interested in that painting, owing to a very strong likeness to the men of my husband's family, and then, too, was told an ancestor posed for the old man. As I was anxious to know if this was so, I made an investigation. Finally I received a letter from Mr. Henry C. Speckard, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Abbot Hall, Marblehead, Mass. In answer I note he says the face of the drummer boy is that of Gen. Deverenx's youngest son. That of the other drummer is the face of the father of the painter, the Rev. Mr. Willard, a Methodist minister. That of the fifer is the fifer of the 5th Ohio Regiment.

Enclosed with this letter of information was the following:

"Cleveland, Ohio, April 27, 1880.—My Dear Mr. Appleton: It seems most fitting that the patriotic picture of Willard's should become permanently identified with the town of Marblehead, whose history is so interwoven with Colonial and Revolutionary times, and whose patriotism shines forth in every epoch of the nation's life.

"The artist has struck with a master's hand the chord of patriotic devotion, grand and enabling in its effect, and breathing through his creation the loftiest spirit of self consecration in the fulfillment of 'Simple Duty,' which hath no place for fear. Well and proper it is, therefore, that the picture should stand as a witness and teacher upon rock-ribbed Marblehead, that those coming after us who look upon it may be strengthened by its inspiration. I may be pardoned for saying that for myself the painting has had an extraordinary interest. Unknown to me, Mr. Willard selected my youngest son as a model for the 'drummer boy,' and the likeness proved to be striking. Possibly the artist discovered a spirit in the boy, whose great great grandfather, John Deverenx, was an officer of Gen. Marshall Head Brigade of the Revolution, and whose great grandfather was born in the camp of the Connecticut Army at Winter Hill, in May, 1776. I trust that the picture will be acceptable to the townspeople generally and remain sincerely yours,

"J. H. DEVERENX."

I though possibly you would like this true history of the painting, and, furthermore, I was disappointed to learn that none of our family heroes were connected with it, though the resemblance is perfect. Sincerely yours,

MRS. ORVILLE DWIGHT BALDWIN
1000 Green Street.

November Specials: The first of a great series to run for more than a year—The Home Life of Geo. R. Wendling, by P. M. Pearce.

Illustrated by photographs taken especially for *Talent*, Mr. [illegible] at his [illegible] old Virginia home, Washington's tomb. The [illegible] of the oldest [illegible] and [illegible] Mary Johnson's romances.

Though repeatedly importuned, Mr. Wendling has never before [illegible] of "Lochinvar" to be [illegible] place, its spacious halls, library and porches.

[illegible] "Marchburn" [illegible]

HASKINS & SELLS,

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS "HASKELLS"

24 Dashwood Street, Chicago

Lincoln First Bldg., St. Louis

Wilkinson Bldg., Cleveland

36 Columbia Street, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE. Issues of THE SPIRIT OF '76 for September 1895 and all after March 1896. ("Guide to early Settlers" taken out.) Address Adelmor, DePere, Wisconsin.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

FURRIERS EXCLUSIVELY

184 Fifth Avenue :: NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1820

ST. DENIS HOTEL

Broadway & Eleventh St., NEW YORK

European Plan

WILLIAM TAYLOR & SON

Single Rooms,	- -	$1.50 upward
Double Rooms,	- -	2.00 "

USE PRESS CLIPPINGS

If you want to be up to date you've simply got to use clippings.

Whatever you are interested in we can help you out with information which you should have and can get only with our assistance. We cover the entire globe for you.

Every Country. Every Language. Every Subject.

Terms: $5 for 100 Clippings; $35 for 1000.

Scrapbook Work a Specialty . . .
Estimates furnished on application

ARGUS PRESSCLIPPING BUREAU,

OTTO SPENGLER, Mgr.

352 Third Avenue - - - New York City

Also at Paris, Berlin, London and Brussels

Mothers!
Mothers!!
Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for [illegible] YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Pocket Piece

of the

Sons of the American Revolution

[illegible]

Price for Piece, 50 Cents. For Registered Mail, 62 Cents.

The same piece with Attachment for a Fob Chain, $1.00. Mailing, 15 Cents extra.

S. A. R. STATIONERY

[illegible]

50 Cards with S. A. R. seal, Monarch size, Crane's linen [illegible]

[illegible]

S. A. R. Menu Stationery, Programmes, Dance Programmes, Engraved Invitations and Cards, Wedding Invitations and Announcements and Calling Cards. [illegible]

ROBERT SNEDER CO.,

ESTABLISHED [illegible]

Engravers, Die Sinkers and Illuminators.
145 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
Telephone: 5072 Cortlandt.

Wedgwood Old Blue Historical Plates

[illegible]

MORE than [illegible] Wedgwood plates have been made to date. The other plates are: Departure of the Mayflower; The Capitol, Interior View, Phila.; Phila. Independence Hall; The Old State House, Boston; Mount Vernon; The Old North Church, where Paul Revere hung out the signal in 1775; Yale College; Portrait of Washington; The White House, Washington; Bunker Hill Monument; The Battle of Lexington; State House, Boston; Faneuil Hall, Boston; Concord Wright's Tavern; Harvard College; Hall, Boston; Boston Common and State House; Faneuil Hall, Grave, Dorchester Heights, Boston; Park Street Church, Boston; Sterling Dam and Power House; Arlington, the home of Martha Washington; the Home of Robert E. Lee; Library of Congress; The Old North Bridge, Concord; The McKinley Home; Portrait of John Alden; United States Frigate Constitution; Harvard College Gate; Mansion of Jefferson, etc. [illegible] Catalogue and Catalogue of Colorings. The decoration is under the glaze and therefore indelible.

Bunker Hill Monument.
Designed by [illegible]
Height, 220 feet.

"Let it rest" as it [illegible] coming. Let [illegible] and [illegible] Webster, [illegible]

Price $6 per doz. — 50 cents each. A single plate or two will be sent in safety mailing box [illegible] Send stamps, [illegible] 75 cents, [illegible] half [illegible]

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.

China and Glass Merchants
Wholesale and Retail, Select Trade

120 FRANKLIN, cor. Federal Street Dept. 2 BOSTON.

COATS OF ARMS

PAINTED on Parchment for Framing, on Leather for Upholstery, on Silk or Satin for Cushions. Gold and Silver Leaf used, and Accurate Work furnished at Reasonable Rates.

A few copies of the ADAMS eARMS, printed in colors, on hand made paper, 30 years old, may be had for $1.00 each, as long as they last. Address

THE PUBLISHER, SPIRIT OF '76
15 Vanderventer Street, New York City

TALENT

An Illustrated Magazine, devoted to the Lyceum and Chautauqua Movement: also, the Official Organ of the National Elocutionists' Association.

1224 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Important to every Lecturer, Lyceum Committee and Patron of Every Lecture Course.

Every public speaker, or teacher of expression, will find, each month, articles of special value, and a department of "Successful Readings," which contain the best in recent literature suitable for recitation.

The first of the special series, **"Home Life of Great Lecturers,"** begins with the September number. Hon. George R. Wendling is the subject of this chatty, readable article. There are ten half-tone illustrations of beautiful "Maplehurst," which are made especially for TALENT. Mr. Wendling has never before allowed pictures to be taken of this old Virginia home, a survival of Revolutionary days.

The series will be continued throughout the year.

DR. JOHN ANDREW HOLMES who lives just opposite the "Sage of Sunnycrest," will write of BOB BURDETTE.

REV. JOHN RANDOLPH SMITH of Omaha, will write of BISHOP C. C. McCABE, whose "Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" is one of the great lectures since the war.

There is no more interesting figure in modern church history than BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, whose life work will be presented by DR. FRANK C. LOCKWOOD, of Allegheny College.

The bachelor home of the genial Hoosier poet the greatest of our author poets—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, will be described by DR. ROBERT McINTYRE who for fifteen years has been a friend of Riley's.

DR. N. M. WATERS will write of his intimate friend, DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, of Plymouth Church.

No man on the lecture platform presents so great a contrast in his home life and platform work as SAM JONES. MR. C. H. MOONEY, who for years was Sam Jones' manager, will give the readers of TALENT some most interesting pictures of Sam Jones in his home.

The best known temperance reformer of our time, JOHN G. WOOLLEY, will be presented by his friend and former co-worker, LOU J. BEAUCHAMP.

The busiest and among the greatest of our Lyceum orators is RUSSELL H. CONWELL. This article will be written by ORA SAMUEL GRAY.

There will also be articles on the home life of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Dr. Robert W. McIntyre, Mark Twain, Susan B. Anthony, Mary Livermore, Dr. Robert Collyer, Bishop C. H. Fowler and so on through the list of great living lecturers.

SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS:

TALENT for fourteen months and a ready-to-frame lithograph of any one of the men whose names are printed below for $1.00

CUT THIS OUT.

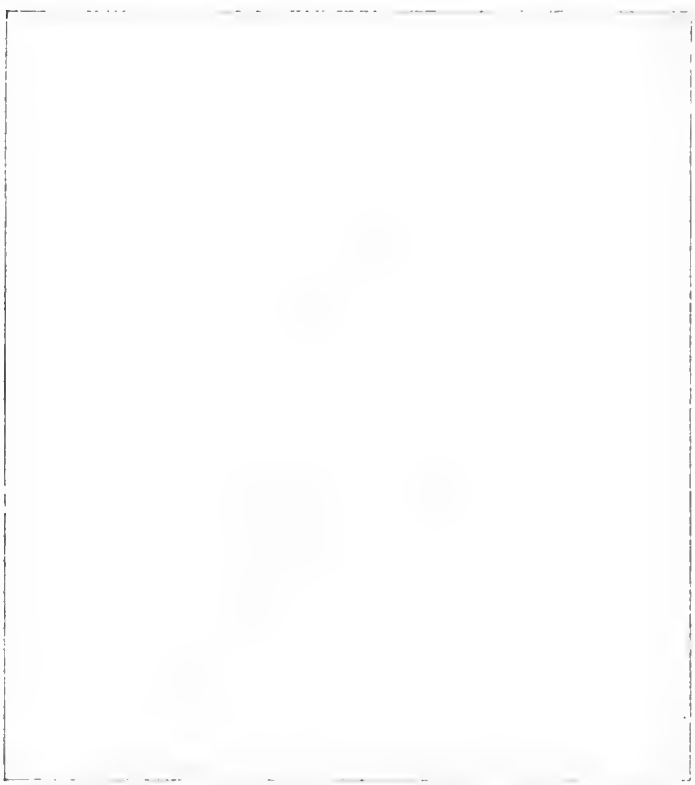
Please send TALENT 14 months and a ready to-frame lithograph of

NAME, _____

ADDRESS, _____

BEECHER,	PHILLIPS,	GOUGH,
VINCENT,	BROOKS,	RILEY

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND HEROES OF
AND COLONIAL TIMES



by the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76

LOUIS H. COLLINS

NEW YORK CITY

Fifth Season Send for Prospectus All Bureaus

COLONIAL LIFE

A series of [illegible] illustrated with colored stereopticon slides and other [illegible] features. Instructive and entertaining.

Has been given by the [illegible] Society of Delaware's, The Founders and Patriots and the New York City Chapter D A R and others, The Empire State S A R and the National Arts Club and others, D A R Chapters in the Western States, The New Jersey Historical Society, The Cuba Temperance Assembly and many other Churches and educational centers for the New York Board of Education and in addition has given PLEASURE and SATISFACTION

Among the Patriots

The Rebel Colonel

The Cavaliers of Virginia

The most active [illegible] manners and customs of [illegible]

Handsomely illustrated [illegible] from photographs taken [illegible] of [illegible]

Old time Melodies [illegible] novelty to the entertainment.

A NEW AND NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT

"On Washington's Staff throughout the Revolution"

AS TOLD BY AN AIDE.

Mr. Conit [illegible] member of the Continental Guard of New York and also an officer in the Minute Men, has arranged [illegible] person to represent [illegible] of the Continental Army who tells his experiences on the Staff of the General throughout the war, from Cambridge to Yorktown [illegible].

HANDSOMELY COLORED SLIDES OF THE

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR ARE GIVEN

and the life of the Soldiers [illegible] Peace, the impersonator [illegible] who was supposed to be present.

For [illegible] or Further Information write to the Editor
[illegible] Spirit of '76, New York City

N 709361

Library of American Fiction

10 Volumes—Richly Illustrated—Nearly 3,000 Pages

OUR CHRISTMAS OFFER

Library of American Fiction, 10 Volumes as above,
"Success" monthly, one year
American Monthly Magazine, one year
The Spirit of '76, one year
Flags of Our Country, Set of 12
Facsimile of the Declaration of Independence

ALL SENT POSTPAID FOR $5.00

Library of American Fiction
Success
Flags of Our Country
The Spirit of '76
Declaration of Independence

ALL SENT POSTPAID FOR $1.00

Library of American Fiction
Success
Spirit of '76
Declaration of Independence

$3.50

Spirit of '76
Flags of Our Country
Declaration of Independence

$2.50

American Monthly Magazine
Spirit of '76
Flags of Our Country
Declaration of Independence
Or Return Post Paid

$2.50

The Spirit of '76 one year and either the [illegible] Declaration of Independence for One Dollar.

THESE OFFERS ARE GOOD UNTIL [illegible]

Old subscribers can take advantage of these offers by having their present subscription extended. Send [illegible]

THE SPIRIT OF '76, [illegible] ST.,

Established in the Century

Annin & Co.

Manufacturers of

FLAGS

AND

STANDARDS

. . . For the . . .

Society of the Cincinnati
Order of the Founders and Patriots of America
Society of Colonial Wars
Huguenot Society
Colonial Barons
Daughters of the American Revolution
Sons of the American Revolution
Order of the Acorn
Order of the Old Guard
Daughters of the Revolution
Sons of the Revolution
Aztec Society
Society War of 1812
G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans
Spanish War Veterans
Society of Children of the American Revolution

Insignia Suits of the American Revolution

Complete Outfit

with

$20.00 $16.00

Complete outfit with the exception of Epaulettes

$25.00 $15.00

Gilt

$8.00

J. E. Caldwell & Co.

CHESTNUT STREET

902 Chestnut St. (Jewelers) Philadelphia

GIVE A BOOST TO

YOUR NEW ENGLAND ANCESTRY

May be readily and economically traced by our improved methods.

AN EXPERIENCE of ten years of Constant research has not only enabled us to secure much original matter—copy for which cannot be found elsewhere—but has also made us familiar with golden depositories of great value, that also gain information of the highest importance to genealogists.

HAVING in this time aided many American families [illegible] we would also be of service to you at very reasonable rates.

SPECIAL aid also given to compilers of genealogies.

WRITE for particulars, circulars, references, list of records on file, [illegible] or find one in every copy of our Photo Ancestral Record, terms, etc.

Have already published

"EARLY CONNECTICUT MARRIAGES." Books I, II, III, IV, V, containing records of about [illegible] Connecticut Marriages before 1800. Price of five books will be sent Postpaid for $5.

"EARLY MASSACHUSETTS MARRIAGES." Book I, Worcester County, from 1730 to 1783. Book II, Plymouth County, price $2 each Postpaid.

BAILEY'S PHOTO ANCESTRAL RECORD, ENTITLED "[illegible]." Third Edition. Intended to [illegible] references, etc., of Births, Wills, Deeds, etc. Unbound pages and [illegible] TO HAND DOWN. We guarantee satisfaction. Send for Circular, etc. Price of Album, cloth $2.00, leather, gilt [illegible]

Address, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ANCESTRY,

P. O. BOX 5857, [illegible]

Rare Town Histories and Genealogies for Sale. [illegible]

Coats of Arms Published, Corrected and [illegible]

SPECIALS

Societies' Standard in Miniature

PRINTED SILK
8 x 12 inches
Mounted on Ebonized Staffs,
with Gilt Ornaments

Society of the Cincinnati	50c. each
Society of the Colonial Wars	50c. "
Society of the Sons of the Revolution	50c. "
Society of the Sons of the American Revolution	50c. "
Order of the Founders and Patriots of America	25c. "
St. Andrew's Society	25c. "
St. George's Society	25c. "
Revolutionary Flag of 1777 (Betsy Ross)	25c. "

STATE FLAGS

PRINTED SILK
12 x 18 inches
Mounted

Connecticut	75c. each
Maine	75c. "
Massachusetts	75c. "
Maryland	50c. "
Missouri	75c. "
New York	75c. "
Pennsylvania	75c. "
Virginia	75c. "

ANNIN & CO.

Makers of FINE FLAGS

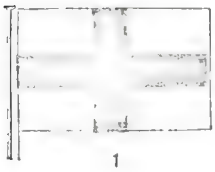
FULTON STREET, COR. WILLIAM, NEW YORK

Telephone, 837 JOHN

FLAGS OF OUR COUNTRY

TEN 4 x 6 INCH PRINTED SILK FLAGS,
MOUNTED ON NICKELIZED STAFFS WITH ORNAMENTS

COLONIAL, REVOLUTIONARY, 1812 AND "OLD GLORY"



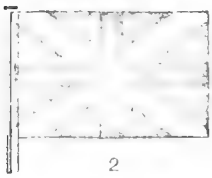
1

1

Sebastian Cabot landed at Labrador 1497 and planted on North American soil the Red Cross flag of England, the Ensign of King Henry the Seventh

2

The flag of England, our Mother Country, was our flag from the Landing of the Mayflower, 1620 until June 14th, 1777. In 1606 Scotland was added to England, and the White Cross of St. Andrew was placed upon the National flag, changing the field from white to blue, by order of King James I, and was called Union, or King's Colors. It was used in Massachusetts Colony in 1634.



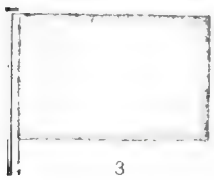
2

3

1707 the color of the flag was changed from blue to crimson, and the two crosses on a blue field were placed in the upper corner. This flag was called the "Cromwell Flag."

4

The Colonies used the King's Colors, and when the Cromwell Flag was adopted (1707) used it with modifications, as placing a pine tree on a white field, in lieu of the crosses. This, and



3

5

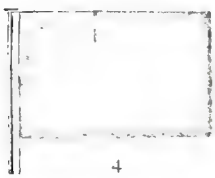
The plain white flag with a pine tree, were regarded as the flags of Massachusetts Colony for some time. In 1775 the Pine Tree flag was decided on for our vessels.

6

The Southern States, or then Colonies, from 1776 to 1777, used the Snake flag.

7

The first *striped flag* was raised at Washington's Headquarters, Cambridge, Mass., January 2nd, 1776. It was called the "Cambridge Flag" and known in England as the "Rebellious Stripes." Lieut. John Paul Jones hoisted this flag on his vessel the "Alfred," and said "The flag of America floats for the first time over an American Man of War."



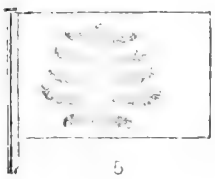
4

8

June 14th, 1777, Betsy Ross made the first flag of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes.

9

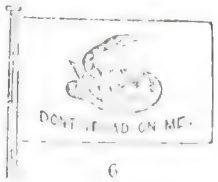
Vermont was added to the Union in 1791, and Kentucky in 1792. In consequence two additional stars and stripes were added to the flag, making a flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. This was the flag of the War of 1812, and was known as "The Star-Spangled Banner."



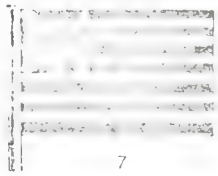
5

10

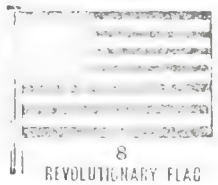
April 4th, 1818, a bill was passed by Congress, reducing the number of stripes to thirteen, and increasing the number of stars to one for each State.



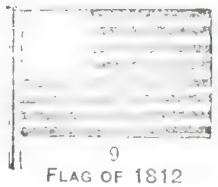
6



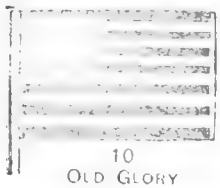
7



8
REVOLUTIONARY FLAG



9
FLAG OF 1812



10
OLD GLORY

Upon receipt of $1.00, the above set of Silk Flags will be sent express prepaid.

ANNIN & CO.

MAKERS OF

FINE FLAGS

FULTON STREET, CORNER WILLIAM
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE, 837 JOHN

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. XI. DECEMBER, 1904. No. 4

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.,

NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Paid in advance direct to this office - - - - $1.00
Foreign Countries, - - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single Copies, - - - - - - - - - .10

Subscriptions may begin at any time

Advertising Rates Quoted on Application

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the discovery of the Dighton rock to the present time. It reflects the noble principles and civic citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic societies and chronicles the doings and doings of all patriotic, fraternal, genealogical and historical bodies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present based on the glorious traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

Contents

	PAGE
Editorials,	37
Bunker Hill—A Poem by Lloyd D. Ross,	38
Be Ancestors! By Ella Wheeler Wilcox,	38
Descendant of King Alfred,	38
The Quest of an Ancestor, by Roy Melbourne Chilcote,	39-41
Genealogical Guide to the Early settlers of America,	41-42
Clark, by Eleanor Lexington,	41
Entered the New Life,	42
Daughters of the American Revolution,	42
Patriotic Americans to Convene,	42
Colonial Relics Lost in Burned Homestead,	42
Long Island Chapter Gathered at Jamaica,	42
Correspondence,	43
Fun,	43
Books Noticed,	43-44-45
Puritan Colonial Life. Lecture by Louis H. Cornish,	45
A Roll of Honor,	46

The Editor of this paper attended a seance at the Arsenal in Central Park, held by the Commissioner of Parks, for the purpose (like Paris of old awarding the apple) of hearing arguments in relation to the disposition of the historic Jumel mansion.

The Commissioner, probably, heard reasons given that surprised him, as he has at the present time letters of which the following are samples that were used by the Editor of this paper in 1899, which influenced the city to preserve this place:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

My Dear Mr. Cornish:

I am in cordial sympathy with the effort to preserve the Jumel house, and earnestly hope it can succeed.

New York ought to preserve all the interesting landmarks of her former history. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Compatriot:—I am in receipt of your letter, and approve the plans to have the city own the Jumel mansion. I will do whatever I can to promote the plan.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

And about fifty more of the same sort, but at that time there was no effort made by the Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution to influence the city to preserve it, and his presence at this late day does not show good taste.

The City Record of about that date mentions the fact that L. H. Cornish was the person who started the movement, but from the looks of the ladies present they were so young at that time they may have forgotten.

However, that is neither here nor there. It has been purchased by the city, and now remains to be disposed of that it may do the most good to the many, and while we do not represent any of the direct descendants of Gen. Washington as the Tammany Senator claimed the Dames did, we do say that we are the only man who can conciliate all the D. A. R. and not give a Dame a cold look, and the Park Commissioner can save himself nervous prostration by appointing us curator in charge of Washington's Headquarters.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1904.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH:

Dear Sir:—I wish to acknowledge receipt of the National Register, S. A. R. This beautiful book needs more than a mere acknowledgment. It is a wonder how you could furnish as fine a work for the price asked. I feel sure that every member would have one could they but see a sample copy. Yours truly,

F. WHITE.

The National Society, S. A. R., publish annually a year book without illustrations and with a paper cover that few members or others see.

For the amount expended on this work we agreed to give the National Society, S. A. R., 500 copies of the book so highly recommended by our compatriot, but the Board of Management thought otherwise.

Living in a farm house near Taunton, Mass., is the last descendant of the Massasoit Indians, Princess Teweerlerna of the Wampanoags. She is called Miss Mitchell by her neighbors. Her face, it is said, is of the pure olive type so rarely seen, and, although sixty-seven, she is in full possession of her mental and physical vigor.

The series of lectures on Colonial Life can be secured without much expense by Chapters in distant localities by consulting the Editor of this paper.

There is an infant industry in patriotic periodicals that takes a great interest in our health, and when we do not appear on time hopes it breaks that our [illegible] is a fact. Whereas a cause for delay is that if we were on time there would be no reason for the being of the infant, and it would do the dying act. On account of these delays on our part [illegible] could not be written, and the persons [illegible] forgotten. The dictionary says it is not good [illegible] with [illegible] analogies as is said, but we hope [illegible] on hand for many years.

BUNKER HILL.

There was Howe within the valley,
  He alone could lead them on,
And behind him marched the stormers,
  At the first blush of the dawn;
Cross the valley, up the hillside,
  At the nooning of the day,
Where behind the rude abattis
  The embattled farmers lay.

There was Prescott on the hilltop
  Standing on the wall alone,
While around him lay his rebels
  Little feared and all unknown,
There was Warren in the trenches
  Passing 'round from man to man,
Smiling as he paused to watch them
  Sift the powder in the pan.

Deep and loud the ships' guns bellowed,
  Ball and shell screamed 'cross the Bay,
Tore away the rude abattis
  Where the rebel farmers lay;
There was Stark to guard the lowlands,
  Where the Mystic gurgles still,
Stark behind the hay-thatched breastworks
  On the slopes of Bunker Hill.

Time and time the English stormers
  Turned their faces toward the foe—
Black as hell the gruesome muzzles
  Frowned above them row on row,
Waiting ominously for them,
  Waiting till beyond recall
They should pass within the shadow
  Of that grim and silent wall.

Time and time those gruesome muzzles
  Leapt from darkness into light;
Time and time the black smoke lowered
  To obscure the bloody sight.
Then again a fearful silence—
  There in windrows stiff and still
Lay the valiant English stormers
  On the slopes of Bunker Hill.

There was Howe within the valley,
  Urging on a new attack;
There was Prescott on the hilltop,
  Striving hard to keep them back;
There was Charlestown, black and blazing,
  There the hill lay steeped in red;
There, too, lay the noble Warren,
  In the rebel trenches—dead.

Time and time the world [illegible]
  To the story often told
To the story of oppression,
  And the tyranny of old,
Tho' the battle's roar is ended
  Long its echoes ring still,
'Tis the voice of Liberty [illegible]
  From the slopes of Bunker Hill.

[illegible]

BE AMERICANS!

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Copyright, 1903, by W. R. Hearst

There are men and women in America who seem to feel complimented when told that they resembled some other nationality than their own—that they suggest the English, the French or Spanish type, and we all know apologies for American citizens who imitate the English walk, dress and accent. Our societies of "Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution" and Colonial Dames are excellent antidotes for this ape-like tendency, but we need some stronger stimulus toward national pride.

All men and women whose parents were born in America ought to feel it a reflection upon their good sense when accused of seeming to be other than out-and-out Americans in speech, manner and ideas. Of course, Americans are composite beings, with many inheritances, but the real, genuine American should feel that he needs no foreign brand to pass him into public favor.

He should not consent to being a poor imitation or an echo. The American man or woman should glory in the national characteristics. These characteristics, at their best, are self-respect, independence, courage of convictions, ambition for individual achievement and freedom from whatever restraints of customs are narrowing to self-development or usefulness toward humanity.

These qualities are the result of national and social conditions. However educated or cultured the genuine American becomes, he never loses these characteristics, because he breathes them in with the air he takes into his lungs from birth. He never becomes a toady, or a sycophant, or a slave to conventions. He never reaches the point where he is ashamed to say that his father was or is in business, and he always feels restless if he has nothing to do himself, in this age of action and endeavor.

If you, sir, or miss, or madam are boasting that your family has never worked, you have lost your true American spirit, and you should [illegible] to leave your country for your country's good. If you are flattered at being thought "foreign" and are attempting to strengthen the impression by cultivating a foreign accent or manner, then we no longer need you in our midst.

If you, Miss Columbia, are sighing for the attentions of men born and reared in other lands, and comparing them with your own countrymen to the disparagement of the latter, then the pride America has in her daughters must be denied you, and her one wish will be to [illegible] some visitor remove you from her shores.

If you intend to remain in America, be an American in the best sense of the word.

If you can't become the best of your own kind, get away from us and don't pretend to [illegible] by showing us what a poor [illegible] something else you are.

DESCENDANTS OF KING ALFRED.

[illegible]

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gilliam is aroused by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the trails of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gilliam. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gilliam was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who are on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Lyons, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gilliam goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Lyons, of soliciting too much attention toward Mary Putney, Nehemiah's betrothed. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, decides that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the manner of lovers, makes his way and is "out to sea" for several months. Meanwhile Margery chides Mrs. Hopper for her attentions to Oliver Lyons, who elopes with her. At home Margery is found weeping by her father, who suspects that Robert Gilliam is responsible, until the latter appears and tells of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gilliam take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream, they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared.

The two streets intersected at this corner, leaving four directions which might be followed. At Mr. Watson's suggestion, we decided to each search up a different street.

My course brought me back past the entrance to Mr. Watson's house, a few steps from the corner. As I was going by, the door opened and Elizabeth appeared with a lighted lantern, which I seized. Elizabeth hadn't lost her head entirely. The servants, four of them, and women, grouped together in a frightened bunch behind her.

Ten yards up the street I found a man skulking behind a tree. And as I held up my light I beheld the face that Margery had seen at the window; then I understood why she had been startled. I had met my double—Bezaleel Gilliam!

Dropping the lantern, I seized him by the throat.

XIV.

When Margery left us in the dining room, she went directly to the street door, as if some irresistible force from without drove here there. She opened the door and stepped outside; it was then that the air again acted so strangely.

Margery passed, with fast beating heart, step by step to the sidewalk, absolutely unable to turn back and avoid the danger that awaited her.

A bony hand clutched her shoulder, and wheeling around, she beheld the haggard face of Mary Gilliam, the witch.

Following her scream she remembered a great fearfulness and darkness, which have I no knowledge. Next, a struggle to awaken from a depressing, helpless state which seemed more unconsciousness, more to a condition in which she might grasp clearly what had happened and where she was. Then, like one who had been deep in the water, and felt her self rising, rising to the top, she became conscious, dizzily, with a cruel

She found herself upon the ground in some dark place surrounded by bushes. Her hands were tied behind her back, with a handkerchief, and something had been stuffed into her mouth, to silence her. And the witch! She leaned over Margery, quite cognizant of her returning senses, so that when the girl's eyes opened they were met at once by a glance from the malevolent being that made her heartily wish she might lapse into unconsciousness again.

Margery saw a lantern swinging up the street at her left, but a few steps off. I had just come from the house, but had not yet discovered Bezaleel. An instant later she heard sounds of a short struggle, and was decidedly relieved. Bezaleel had a club concealed behind him, and dealt me a stunning blow on the head, which caused me to lose interest in life temporarily. Dr. Hopper afterwards remarked that I had a special thick skull. When I fell, I fell upon the lantern and smashed it. And then—oh, the servants heard the noise and as soon as they could get a man the first to return cautiously to the watch, they went up cautiously and found my prostrate body.

In the meantime other things had happened. When I fell and Margery heard the screaming of the servants at the house, a man sprang through the bushes. She found an opportunity then to see his face again, for he knelt down and brought this part of him so close to her own that she was quite convinced of its material nature, and likewise considerably startled at its resemblance to mine.

"Don't I look like *him*?" he asked, leering as she had seen him at the window. Margery, being carefully gagged, could not express an opinion.

"You'll see so much of me for a few days that there's little chance of your missing him," continued Bezaleel.

"He, he, he!" laughed Mary Gilliam. "You're alike as two peas."

"We're going for a little trip into the woods tonight," went on Bezaleel. "'Tis a nice night for a journey, eh?"

Margery's heart failed her. She heard the wind wail through the naked tree boughs like some distressed spirit. It had grown cold, too. Mary Gilliam drew her shawl round her thin shoulders and shivered.

"Well, then, why so slow?" she shrilled impatiently. "Shall we stay here and wait for them to find us? The very dew is frosting on our heads. She emphasized the utterance with a slight tap of her cane on Bezaleel's shoulder.

"Don't touch me, old woman!" he exclaimed, [illegible] in aversion. "Keep your staff for those [illegible]."

"You are right about going. Let us be off," he added, listening apprehensively.

"Mary, be [illegible]!" cried Mary Gilliam. The devil is whistling low. "Come, [illegible]," she said to Margery. "You shall go with me [illegible]."

[illegible] looked the girl in her face. She felt [illegible] and queer.

"You're going with us now, [illegible]," [illegible]. "You mustn't talk, and we'll [illegible]."

Margery shrank back. Mary Gillum seized her arm to drag her along, but Margery shook her hand off with a gesture of abhorrence, then impulsively turned on her heel and ran with all the strength she could muster toward the street, only to be caught by Bezaleel, and compelled to walk between them in another direction.

An hour later, after a hurried, silent walk over frosted turf, through dark, rough lanes and narrow cow-paths, meeting no one, for Bezaleel had carefully watched their route and drawn into hiding on several occasions, they arrived at a distance which, in his estimation, brought them beyond the chances of being interfered with. He therefore considerately removed the encumbrance from Margery's mouth and released her hands from the handkerchief which had fettered them.

Mary Gillum had all along kept up the quick pace that Bezaleel had set, with a limping, uneven gait, assisted by her staff, and uttering vain remonstrances now and then at his haste. Now she sat down panting upon a log. Margery, being not loath to rest, seated herself as far away from the old woman as the few feet of log would allow. But the latter was still too distressed to notice her.

If Bezaleel had expected Margery, when he gave her this first opportunity to speak, to abuse him roundly, as he deserved, he was mistaken. The girl leaned forward, her face in her hands, not a syllable passing her lips until he spoke himself.

"I'm sorry I hadn't a horse to bring you on," he remarked. "'Twas rough to make a lady hasten so. We've a spell farther to go to-night yet unless you prefer to sleep on the ground." He had been standing until this; now he sat down on the log beside Margery.

Tired as she was, Margery instantly arose.

Mary Gillum struck Bezaleel smartly over the back with her stick.

"Get up, you dog!" she cried. "Where are your manners?" Can't you see you're not welcome?"

"I only wanted to show her my face again. *He's* not here, but *I* am! Ha, ha, ha!" And Bezaleel got up, insisting, with mock urbanity, that Margery should resume her seat. She did not require much urging.

"He grabbed me by the throat," said Bezaleel, with a sneer; "but I laid him out with a neat one on the head. You won't see *his* face soon."

Bezaleel had resented Margery's refusal to sit by him, and sought this method of retaliation. Then she spoke for the first time.

"You mean that you have killed him?"

Bezaleel laughed roughly. "Perchance I have, perchance not," he answered. "But I thought 'twould make you speak."

"I know not what your villainous purpose may be," said Margery, "but I suppose I shall know soon."

"Right you are," replied Bezaleel. "You shall know this very night."

Mary Gillum, having quite recovered from her unusual exertion, here laughed with the knave.

"Aye, you shall know to-night," she said, poking up the log nearer Margery. "There'll be bright lights and a cheerful rousing fire, and a glass of something to cheer us up," said Bezaleel. "And something else to cheer *you* up." Then both he and the hag laughed loud and long.

"But before we get there, I promise you another cheerful time," cried the latter. "There'll be dancing and song in the forest such as ye never saw before—he, he, he!" And she poked Bezaleel playfully with her stick, much to his annoyance.

"Come, my pretty one, cheer up," said Bezaleel, leaning over and bringing his face near to Margery's and speaking lower. "I've a stick as bad as one! I've a good look in your face, my [illegible]

Margery pushed his arm away, more for so trivial an [illegible] that Bezaleel was not only surprised, but injured in feeling, and likewise discouraged. Mary Gillum, having damned his manners, though she had not heard a word, took him aside and whispered something in his ear which might also have made him act with better grace toward the girl.

They proceeded through the frosted forest for another [illegible] length. It was obvious that Mary Gillum had another object from that pursued by Bezaleel. And finally they reached the spot to which she had been leading them.

And here Margery was allowed to rest again and witness the weirdest scene that had ever met her eyes.

The clouds had scattered enough to dispel the opaque darkness which had enveloped the wood, for the translucent light from a partially obscured moon entered the clearing where the trio had stopped.

Waiting in this vague light were three of Mary Gillum's companions: three cracked-voiced, crooked, backed, aged women. Popular excitement on the subject of witchcraft had lately seized the people of eastern New England with the infection of some wide spreading fever. These four were among those whom common prejudice had stamped as witches. And they seemed to thoroughly enjoy this invidious distinction until the authorities began to hang witches by the wholesale.

"Why so late, sister?" cried one; then, perceiving Margery: "Who's the maiden ye bring? Another disciple to the devil? Has she come to sign her name in the black man's book and dance with us this night?"

"She'll be one of us before long, fear not," answered Mary Gillum, laughing fiendishly.

They gathered about Margery, laid their scrawny hands upon her hair and face, and thrust their haggish countenances close to hers.

"Such hair for the black man!" said one.

"Such skin!" said another.

"And what eyes!" said the last.

Bezaleel pushed them away.

"Leave the girl alone!" he cried. "And go on with your devilish foolerics by yourselves. If you don't hurry," he added in an undertone to Mary Gillum, "I'll be off without you. He said midnight, you know."

"Come!" cried Mary to the other three, "she'll not dance with us yet, but have her we will some fine night not far hence. Come, sisters, let's on with the dance."

"We'll dance while the moon shines!" cried another. "Come, sisters, round the sycamore tree."

And the four hags, joining hands, revolved round the tree, singing, as they swung, the following:

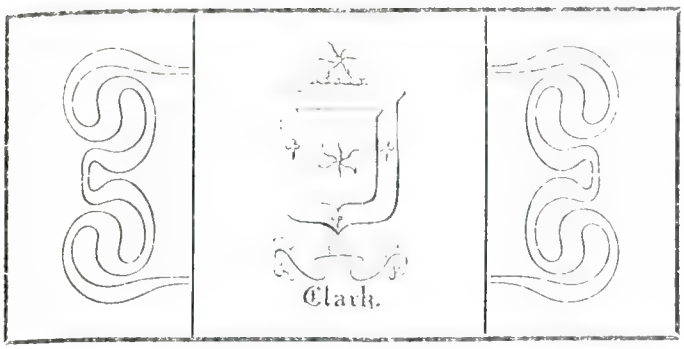
FIRST WITCH

I saw dame Brady sitting alone,
And I drew up the [illegible]
When she arose she could scarcely limp—
Why did I do it? She called me [illegible]

SECOND WITCH

"I scratched the Justice's [illegible] the head,
When he was in the [illegible]
And I saw the pirate hoard on the shore,
I doled with gold, but crossed with gore."

(TO BE CONTINUED)



CLARK.

By Eleanor Lexington, in *Evening Press*.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The name Clark is derived from "clericus," meaning a priest, or one connected with the service of the church. At first the term was used only to designate those in clerical orders, but as in early times the church was the only source of learning, any person who had been educated by the clergy eventually came to be called a "clerk." The designation was finally given to all who were able to read and write.

So distinguished a name was eagerly coveted. Hence its frequency, many people adding "le clerk" to their names. This was finally dropped, and only Clerk left, or, as it was pronounced, Clark. The final "e" is an addition in later times.

Compounds of the name are Beauclerk, the good Clark; Mauclerk, the bad Clark; Kenclerk, the knowing Clark; and Petyclerk, the little Clark.

The name Milo le Clerk is found in the "One Hundred Rolls," compiled in the reign of Edward I., which contain records of the persons who owned lands in the time of William the Conqueror, for which they paid rent in money, sheep or hens, or gave their service as soldiers. Several Domesday tenants are designated "Clericus."

An interesting tradition connects the Clark family by marriage with that of Joseph of Arimathea. After the Crucifixion, Joseph was banished from Judea. In company with Philip the Apostle, Mary, Martha, Lazarus and a servant, Marcilla, he was put into a vessel without sails or oars, and set adrift, to perish on the sea. The ship was thrown upon the French coast. Joseph finally found his way to Britain, where he founded a church at Glastonbury, to which place thousands of the devout, in the Middle Ages, journeyed every year to see the blossoming of the sacred thorn on Christmas day.

Upon what authority the tradition of the connection of the family of Clark with Joseph rests, history maintains a discreet silence. It gives the tradition, and leaves the rest to the imagination.

A tradition which has been the source of much romantic speculation relates to the first of the name in the New World. Richard Clarke, a Mayflower passenger, was one of the seven who died in the first sickness, and he left no descendants. The tradition concerns a Thomas Clarke. Was he the mate of the Mayflower? The story goes that he was the first of that company of pilgrims to put foot on the soil of the New World. He landed on an island in Plymouth Harbor, now called Clarke Island, supposedly in honor of the mate. If he was one of the officers of the Mayflower, he probably went back to England and did not return until three years later, when the records show that a Thomas Clarke landed in New England. He was a man of education, a representative to the General Court, and was employed to audit the accounts of Plymouth colony.

Perhaps he was one of the two Joseph and Percy Clarke being the other — of whom it was inscribed upon a tomb one in the Dorchester cemetery:

"Here lie three Clarkes, their accounts are even,
Entered on earth, and carried up to heaven."

Among the early settlers was Joseph Clarke, who was born in Stutoft, England. He came over in the "Mary and John" in 1630. William Clarke was one of the twelve who came over with Winthrop in 1632 and founded Ipswich, Massachusetts. John Clarke came in the "Elizabeth" in 1634. An interesting relic is the Clark Bible, which was brought over from England in 1637 by Dr. John Clark, and is still extant. Its records go back almost to the founding of the family in England.

Two Pilgrim Fathers who were prominent in Colonial wars were Lieutenant William Clarke, who came over in the "Mary and John," and Captain David Clark, who came from Chester, England, in 1640, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. Joseph Clark served in King Philip's war. It is recorded that he received, on March 24, 1676, as compensation for certain services in that campaign, 00, 09, 04"—a very modest sum, so far as appearances go.

As majors, captains, sergeants, ensigns, drummers, fifers, as well as in the rank and file, the Clarks have worthy war records. Arnold, Joseph, Phineas, and William Clark were signers of the town Declaration of Independence of Westerly, Rhode Island; and Abraham Clark wrote his name so large upon the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, that King George could read it without putting on his spectacles.

Jonas Clark, a clergyman of Lexington, Massachusetts, was an ardent patriot. The night before the first bloodshed of the Revolution, April 18, 1775, he was entertaining Samuel Adams and John Hancock at his house when Paul Revere gave the warning of the approach of the expedition sent by Gage, one of the objects of which was to surprise and capture those two patriots. When Clark was asked by Hancock whether his people would fight, he replied:

"I have trained them for this very hour. They will fight, and, if need be, die under the very shadow of the house of God."

Only a few rods from his house the first blood of the Revolution was shed on the following day. The men who fell were the clergyman's parishioners. "From this day," he exclaimed, on seeing their dead bodies, "will be dated the liberty of the world!"

The Clark arms reproduced are sable, a mullet of six points, pierced, or, within a bordure argent, charged with three cross crosslets, fitchee of the field. Crest, a mullet of six points, argent. Motto, "Animo et Scientia."

ENTERED THE NEW LIFE.

The many friends of Compatriot Albert J. Squier may send him congratulations and household utensils, as he has departed from the lone role of single unhappiness and become the contented protector of one woman, while before he was the champion of many. His friends of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., presented him with a silver remembrance and hearty congratulations, both of which he richly deserved, for he was one of the few S. A. R. members that gave his time that others might enjoy life while with him.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The historical homestead of the late General Nathaniel P. Banks in Waltham has been sold to Mr. John E. Burt, a resident of Waltham, Mass. The Dorothy Brewer Chapter, D. A. R., made strenuous efforts to have the property bought by the Society and converted not only into a temple, but a monument to the famous soldier Governor. The funds, however, were not forthcoming.

The artist, Darius Cobb, held an informal reception at his studio on Tremont Street recently. The reception was to afford Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution an opportunity to see his magnificent picture of George Washington on exhibition. This picture commemorates the first great victory of Washington. A recommendation was made at the recent meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the Baptist Church on Commonwealth avenue, for the society to consider the desirability of purchasing the picture. Already $3,000 has been pledged toward securing the picture. There is no doubt but the sum required will be raised, and Massachusetts will have a gift worthy of her daughters to place in the Memorial Continental Hall at Washington.

The Washington State Assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Tacoma June 10. The members of Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, were hostesses. A patriotic program, beginning at 11 a. m., opened the day's session. At noon a luncheon was served by the Mary Ball Chapter. In the afternoon Mrs. John A. Parker, State regent, made an interesting report of the doings of the recent national congress of the organization, which took place at Washington. Following this the Rainier and Lady Stirling Chapters of Seattle discussed the advisability of limiting the tenure of the office of the State regent to two terms of one year each.

Methods of electing the State regent were discussed by members of Virginia Dare Chapter of Tacoma. To the Esther Reed Chapter of Spokane was assigned the subject, "The Use and Protection of Our Flag." Miss Katherine Graham of the Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma ably advocated in a well delivered address the setting aside of Washington's birthday as a holiday in the public schools of the State.

The officers of the State Assembly are: Mrs. C. W. Griggs, honorary State regent; Mrs. John A. Parker, State regent; Mrs. M. A. Phelps, vice-State regent.

PATRIOTIC LUNCHEON

All in the national colors were the handsomely decorated favors at the luncheon given on Thursday by Mrs. M. R. Stewart in honor of her sister, Mrs. Walter C. Lewis of Butte, Mont. Red and blue streamers extended from the chandelier to the corners, with a centerpiece of red and white carnations. Small silk flags were the souvenirs for the guests, and the place cards were ornamented with tiny flags. Bunches of flowers, torpedoes and other fireworks were stacked about the table, each package tied with ribbons in the national colors. Invited to meet Mrs. Lewis were Mrs. Edwin F. Holmes, Mrs. Jay Tarvin Hedges, Mrs. Richard A. Keyes, Mrs. A. H. Barker, Mrs. Oscar K. Lewis, Mrs. Charles Brink, Mrs. S. S. Walker, Mrs. Fred Dorn, Mrs. W. P. Kerr, Mrs. Joseph F. Gilchrist, Mrs. [illegible] Fee.

Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom entertained the officers and members of the Esther Reid Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at her beach home, 14 Ocean Front, Santa Monica. The party went by car in the private car of Mrs. Thom, the trip via Hollywood. The date marked two important events in this local Chapter, being its tenth anniversary as well as the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. A splendid luncheon was given during the afternoon, and many toasts in honor of the two events marked the [illegible]

HISTORIC TREE PLANTING BY THE STATE D. A. R.

When the ground was broken, Oct. 11, [illegible] the Memorial Continental Hall, in Washington, D. C., to be built by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Mary [illegible] Lockwood, one of the founders of the Society, placed the first earth in a basket, was then turned, and a large flower vase, which occupied a prominent place on the platform. She then called the roll of the thirteen original States, and the representative of each State planted a seed of the native tree.

At the conclusion the vase was removed to the United States propagating gardens, where a portion of the seeds were carefully nurtured until the seeds had germinated into strong, well developed plants. The roll of the famous thirteen, with its wealths, which drove the dragon flag of St. George and the King's men off the seas of the once [illegible] British empire, was again called on April 19, 1904, and the regent of each State received the plant assigned to it, to be taken within her State borders and planted in a public park or [illegible] it may be seen and enjoyed by a generation [illegible] recollection of time, occasion and sentiments of its growth.

PATRIOTIC AMERICANS TO CONVENE

The Patriotic Order of Americans [illegible] organization is "God, our country and our [illegible] annual session beginning at 11 o'clock, October [illegible] Odeon Assembly Rooms, 1032 Arch [illegible] Accompanying [illegible] were published in the Penn Square [illegible] was a notable one.

COLONIAL RELICS LOST IN BURNED HOMESTEAD

Investigation into the cause of the fire [illegible] homestead in Centreville, recently gives the cause a [illegible] flue. The barking of a dog aroused the occupants of the house and all they saved was [illegible] The house was occupied by John Clark and his family. At the time of the fire. The "wedding cake" of old hand-blown rondels, along the sides, and was known to be more than 100 years old.

Thomas Clark, the head of this generation, died about two years ago, at the age of 102, and his wife about one year ago, at ninety-nine years. He [illegible] Yankee Doodle Overture handed down from the Revolution to this family, and the Clark Fife and Drum Corps of recent years met in the wagon house at this place for practice. [illegible] last year in public in a big Democratic parade for Cleveland or Keyser, when they wore a bandana on the head and played the fife. They were all typical Revolutionary musicians. Mrs. Clark had never been on the railroad in her life, although the main line crossed the Clark farm. An old weaving shop stood on the place [illegible] few years ago, the family shearing the wool from the farm and weaving their own clothes.

The old homestead [illegible] old Revolutionary [illegible] sissing of muskets, spinning wheels, cannon balls, [illegible] articles. The Clarks were [illegible] musicians, [illegible] educated according to [illegible] "Cannon" Clark, the [illegible] family's musical head now, and is known as "the professor," and is on call with his fiddle and banjo accompaniment at [illegible] cornstalk dances in Montgomery County. He says the [illegible] musician "can't get that." He has played on [illegible] very hour or schedule on excellent time. His feet [illegible] dances, jigs and old style square sets. The old [illegible] on the State road to Red Bank, between old Centreville [illegible] the school houses country [illegible] Academy Long [illegible]

LONG ISLAND CHAPTER GATHERED AT JAMAICA.

The Long Island Chapter of the Daughters [illegible] held its first general meeting at Jamaica, in the [illegible] grounds of the Knox Manor House. Over [illegible] of the members, the Lex Continental [illegible] the [illegible] the pleasant method of making the [illegible] Mrs. David Whiting [illegible] Hall's Spring Regent's Council of [illegible] of the Revolution," and [illegible] Mrs. Scott [illegible] Miss Anderson, [illegible] Daughters [illegible] Mrs. Scott [illegible] Chapter [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Stanley and Mrs. [illegible] the [illegible] of the Chapter [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] of Brooklyn Hall."

[illegible], and Mrs. D. Phenix Ingraham, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution.

The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution gave an informal dinner party at the Occidental Hotel as an enjoyable ending to a day spent in commemorating the battle of Bunker Hill. A meeting of the board of managers of the Society was held, at which Colonel A. D. Cutler presided and a large number of applications for membership were acted upon.

A neat little brochure in buff and blue, entitled "The Year's Doings of the Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York," has been distributed to those interested, and we were the happy recipient of one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 1, 1904.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

In looking over a copy of the SPIRIT OF '76 and seeing the Adams coat of arms, the thought was suggested by it of an Adams family reunion. There surely ought to be a goodly number of Adamses in the United States, who would be glad to come together and make their first place of reunion where the homes of the ex-Presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, stand.

Naturally such a reunion would need some organization by which to make itself known and keep all the Adams family in touch.

Is the SPIRIT OF '76 open to such an object, and who will make an effort to bring the Adams clan together for some patriotic object and mutual enjoyment? Yours truly,

ONE OF THE ADAMS CLAN.

The SPIRIT OF '76 is open for any family chat that tends to bring about family reunions.—ED.

FUN.

"Uncle Ephraim, what do you do for a living?"

"I preaches an' I raises punkins, boss."

Which pays you the better?"

"Well, o' cose, I gits mo' money outen de punkins, but I gits 'staff distinguish mo' f'om de preachin' to make up de diff'rence, boss."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Have the Newlyriches got quite settled in their new mansion?"

"Oh, yes. They've got all their ancestors hung except a few who were hung on earth."

The Daughters of the Revolution movement will have designs for sailing when it strikes Venezuela. There are revolutionists enough down there to permit every woman to be the only daughter.

"You don't belong to one of the oldest families, do you?" said the supercilious woman. "No, sir," answered Mrs. Cumrox, "but after we get the girls married we expect to have several of the oldest families belonging to us."—*Washington Star.*

HIS LAST WISH GRATIFIED.

"No," said the Hibernian, with deep conviction in his voice; "I never could consider myself in error indeed, sorr, if I be right I am even a tenth of the power's I now possess. It is my wish the comparative power."

"Do you desire anything else?" asked the magistrate, who had endeavored in vain to find out what the prisoner wished to claim. "Is there not your own?"

LINCOLN'S PASSES NOT HONORED.

[illegible]

"I should be very much pleased," said Lincoln, "if my [illegible]

BOOKS NOTICED.

D. Appleton & Co., New York. *The Ocean*, by Winton Churchill. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price $1.50.

The theme of this rarely interesting novel deals largely with the conquest of the Louisiana territory by American settlers, and depicts American life in the States bordering the Mississippi a century ago, the crossing of the river after the Louisiana Purchase, and the introduction of American social and political ideals into the Louisiana territory. The story is full of action and fascinating.

Reminiscences of Peace and War, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. Cloth, with 6 portraits. Price $2.00 net.

In this admirably written book Mrs. Pryor describes her remarkable experiences and adventures in Virginia during the Civil War, during the most of which time she lived with the Southern Army, and reveals as never before what the war meant to Southern women. The whole narrative is inspired by the author's brave yet thoroughly feminine personality.

Old Time Schools and School Books, by Clifton Johnson. Cloth, profusely illustrated. Price $2.00 net.

This book is an entertaining account of school life and school books from the first settlement down to 1870. The story confines itself especially with the picturesque and primitive characteristics. The illustrations include reproductions from rare and typical early school books, school implements, buildings, and school scenes.

The American City, by Delos F. Wilcox, Ph.D. Half leather. Price $1.2[illegible] net.

Is an essay on the problem of municipal government, and special reference to the growth of Greater New York. Dr. Wilcox looks upon the city as the open door through which political and social reforms are most likely to come. The book is well written and of value to all interested in municipal government.

The Unpardonable Sin, by Imogen Barnes. Cloth. Price $1.50.

A tremendous conflict between England and the United States some thirty years hence is the present events. For the basis of this story. A sensational paper stirs up the American people to resentment against the English and, the chief portion of the book, is the account of the great war between the two navies. Various new explosives are used. [illegible] extraordinary. American invents a contrivance that enables him to project "the Force" many miles with disastrous results to the enemy's battleships. Finally peace is restored and all is settled on a basis of [illegible].

The Declaration of Independence, by Herbert Friedenwald, Ph.D. Cloth. Price $2.00.

The first part of this book consists of a review of the independence sentiment and of an original interpretation. The second part gives an account of the adoption and signing of the Declaration. Then follows an elaborate analysis of the Declaration. The concluding chapters describe the popular reception accorded the Declaration throughout the States upon the occasion of its promulgation.

Our Mountain Gardens, by Mrs. Theodore Thomas. Price $1.50 net.

Is an attractive book, telling of her summer home, "Felsengarten," not far from Bethlehem, New Hampshire. It is a practical guide for those who want to do the same kind of gardening which means spending little money, having the knowledge of [illegible] and no professional help. It describes gardening that any one with a love for plants, with common perseverance can do anywhere. The lettering is made pleasant with many half-tone illustrations.

History of the United States to the Compromise of 1850. Vol. V., by James Ford Rhodes. Cloth. Price $2.50 net.

This volume covers the period from [illegible] 1850. A full account is given of the [illegible] the close of the [illegible] at the Nashville Convention, the Compromise measures, [illegible] Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Douglas, Seward, Chase, Hale, Davis, Toombs, Stephens, Wilmot, Hamlin, Giddings, Lincoln, Sumner, Wade, Fessenden, Fillmore, Taylor, Scott, Pierce, Buchanan, Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Phillips, Lovejoy, Parker, Beecher, Frémont, Dayton, Lincoln, Hamlin, Johnson, Douglas, Breckinridge, Bell, Everett, Davis, Stephens, Toombs, Cobb, Slidell, Mason, Hunter, Benjamin, Yancey, Rhett, Wigfall, Keitt, Brooks, Barnwell, Orr, Preston, Memminger, Pickens, Gist, Hayne, Hammond, Chesnut, Manning, Miles, Means, Adams, Aiken, Gadsden, Magrath, Boyce, Lamar, Reagan, Walker, Iverson, Hill, Toombs, Cobb, Stephens, Davis, Benjamin, Mallory, Memminger, Trenholm, Seddon, Randolph, Campbell, Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Polk, Hardee, Hood, Forrest, Buckner, Gilmer, Pemberton, Longstreet, Ewell, A. P. Hill, Jackson, Stuart, Early, Gordon, Pendleton, Rodes, Ramseur, Johnson, Maury, Dabney, Hill, Mercer, Semmes, Wilcox, Lee, Fitzhugh Lee, Rosser, Wickham, Hampton, Butler, Wade Hampton, Gary, Calhoun, Lee, Pickens, Orr, Manning, Hagood, Butler, Gary, Hampton, Wade Hampton

REILLY & BRITTON COMPANY, Chicago—*The Master Key*, by L. Frank Baum. Cloth bound. Price $1.00.

This further account of the adventures of the Scarecrow and Tin Woodman and their new friends will be welcomed by all the little friends of the *Wonderful Land of Oz*. Every little girl who either owns or has previously read the first book will read to her the "Wonderful Wizard" in turn, and is now reading it over and over for herself. It will be hard to tell which, the book, the pictures in color, the reading of Jack Pumpkinhead, and all that makes up this charming combination, be

THE LAFAYETTE PRESS, Boston—*Sequel to Lessons Which Can't Vanished or the Lost*, by Henry V. Shute. Cloth bound.

He who would forget the good rich of day's life for this world's good and would laugh and be a boy again, should read not only the *Real Diary of a Real Boy*, but this greatly humorous "Sequel." The whole book gives an insight into a boy's nature that makes it excellent reading for parents and teachers who have boys under their care. The hopes, ambitions, trials and disappointments of this real boy are true to life.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York—*Dorothy's Spy*, by James Otis. Illustrated. Cloth. Price 60 cents. Postage 10 cents.

A story of the first Fourth of July, in which two children see Washington's review in New York and King George's statue pulled down in and have an adventure with a red coat. The story is full of excitement.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING CO., Boston—*Evelyn Byrd*, by George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated cover, illustrated. Price $1.50.

In this romance of the Civil War, the story is told of a high minded and courageous Southerner, who joins the army of Lee at the time when the Confederacy is making its last desperate stand. He rescues a girl from a burning house in the midst of an artillery engagement, at hazard of his life, falls in love with her, and after a time happiness comes to both. The heroic fortitude and devotion of the people of the South in the last stage of the war are strikingly shown.

R. F. FENNO & COMPANY, New York—*The Albert Gale Mystery*, by Louis Tracy. Cloth. Illustrated. Price $1.50.

Is a thrilling tale of further adventure of Reginald Brett, Barrister Detective. The story is full of mystery, is absorbing, and well worth the time spent in reading it.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York—*The Marathon Mystery*, by Burton E. Stevenson. Price $1.50.

This story is well written, and has an absorbing plot. It is the sequel to the *Halladay Case*. Here again a refined young woman seems responsible for a cold-blooded murder in a New York apartment house, which is followed by a second, still more mysterious, implicating her lover. The volume is cloth bound, with illustrations in color.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., New York—*Orrain*, by S. Levett Yeats. Cloth bound. Price $1.50.

This is a stirring romance of old France, but the chief interest lies in the adventures of the hero, Bertrand, Chevalier d'Orrain, and his rescue and courtship of Diane de Paradis. The story is well written, and full of fire and action.

G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., New York—*Samantha at the St. Louis Exposition*, by Marietta Holley. Cloth bound, profusely illustrated. Price $1.50.

To laugh and be rested is the result of taking up this delightful book when one is tired. Wit, humor and pathos, logical reasoning and instruction, sharp criticism and humorous experiences, make it most enjoyable reading.

THE CENTURY CO., New York—*Captain John Smith*, by Tudor Jenks. Cloth. Illustrated. Price $1.20 net.

"It was John Smith," says Tudor Jenks, in this new history, "who taught all colonists the strength of independence. The United States of America owe more to him and to his words than they have yet recognized, and the nation which is the fulfillment of his dream owes him a monument among those of its founders." For the making of this new biography the author went to Smith's own writings. The story is one which will fascinate every boy who reads it.

The Youth of Washington, by S. Weir Mitchell. Cloth, 300 pages. Price $1.50.

This unique and interesting fiction-history is a delightful interweaving of fact and fancy, in which the reader knows which is the true and which the romancing. As expected, the result comes, "Will not the boy of a hundred years hence find Mr. Mitchell's autobiography as Washington's own, a very truthful" But the writers it so long as we of today enjoy Dr. Mitchell's story.

THE HOUSE OF COLLECTORS, New York—*Cupid and Chaperon*, by Clara Kern.

Dear boy, you're in love, and you're a fool. Perhaps you're not in love, but you're a fool. Perhaps you're not a fool, but you're in love. Whatever you are, you will be entertained by the experiences of Jack and Jerry at Jimpy Joy, which is another name than the delightful name.

THE GRAHAM PRESS, New York—*Locked In*, by Forest C. Smith.

This entertaining, historical novel of the time and before during the Great Debtors' Jail, or Debtors' War of 1812, and will appeal to those who enjoy a story full of love, adventure and mystery. The author has devoted the introduction to a statement of the cost of the many years of investigation. It is his belief that the lost of Eden and Neal were situated in that part of South America, now known as Peru. It is a most readable book.

HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, Philadelphia—*Her Picture*, by Josephine Dodsam. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.00.

The four stories of college life in the little volume are bright, artistic and full of humor and repartee. The good womanliness of college girls is portrayed with fidelity. A pretty book for holiday gift.

Little Miss Jap-Sap, by John Luther Long. Price $1.00.

A dainty little Japanese story interestingly told and attractively bound and illustrated which is sure to please the little maid who is fortunate in getting a copy.

A Little Rough Rider, by Tudor Jenks. Cloth, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Is the story of a little girl who as the equestrienne saved the fortunes of a circus during the early years of the gold fever in California.

Amy Dorris' Summer Day, by Frank M. Bicknell. Cloth, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

The adventures of a little girl who ran away for one day are told in this wholesome little story in a bright and witty way. It will prove quite as attractive to the "grown ups" as to the little folks.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, Mass.—*On the Trail of Pizarro*, by Edward Strathmeyer. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.25.

This is the fourth volume in the "Colonial Series" by Mr. Strathmeyer, whose historical stories are as much appreciated by the boys of today as "Oliver Optic's" series were by the boys of a generation ago. The present volume is full of action and adventure.

The Children on the Top Floor, by Nina Rhoades. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.00.

A pleasing, helpful story of children for children. Miss Rhoades has the rare gift of being able to touch the hearts of her readers, by the simple naturalness of her conversations and descriptions. Those who were interested in *Winifred's Way*, *Boys* last year will be glad to meet Winifred again in this story.

Helen Grant's Friends, by Amanda M. Douglass. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.25.

Although a complete story in itself, this is the second volume in the "Helen Grant Stories," and will be found interesting to those who followed Helen Grant through her school days.

American Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt, by Edward Strathmeyer. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.25.

This book is one that every American boy can read to advantage and should be in every boy's library. It is an undertaking of noble endeavor.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston—*The Work of Henry Ward Beecher*, by Albert J. Beveridge. Decorated cloth. Illustrated. Price $2.50.

A splendid story of a great and noble life, which began in Detroit not before Michigan became a State. Its deeds were long days nearly [illegible] Perry North, a young lawyer of Detroit, sent to Detroit [illegible] charming [illegible] [illegible]

The Four Corners of Old Detroit, by Mary P. Wells Smith. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.25.

Tells the story of the [illegible] Detroit, in the Pioneer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Warne Lahaa.



S. A. R. LOG ALBUMS
AND CHARTS



PRICE $1.50

FOR XMAS GIFTS

COATS OF ARMS

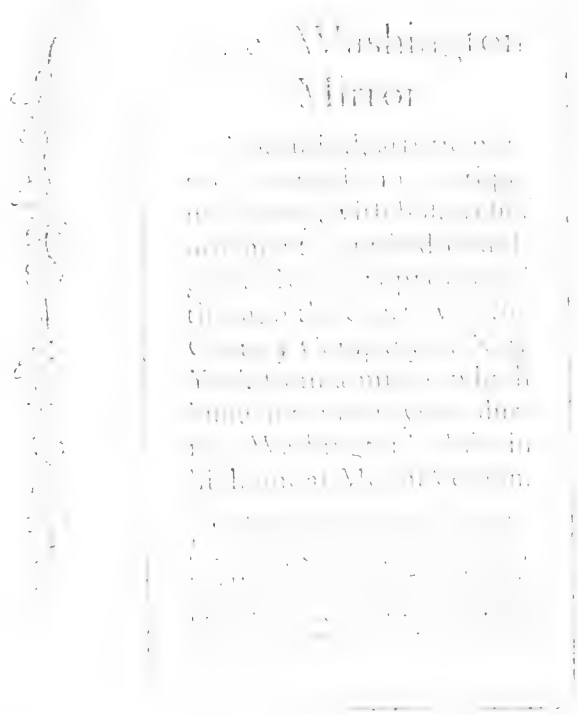
Miles Standish's
Sword



Paul Revere
Spoons



Washington
Mirror



JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

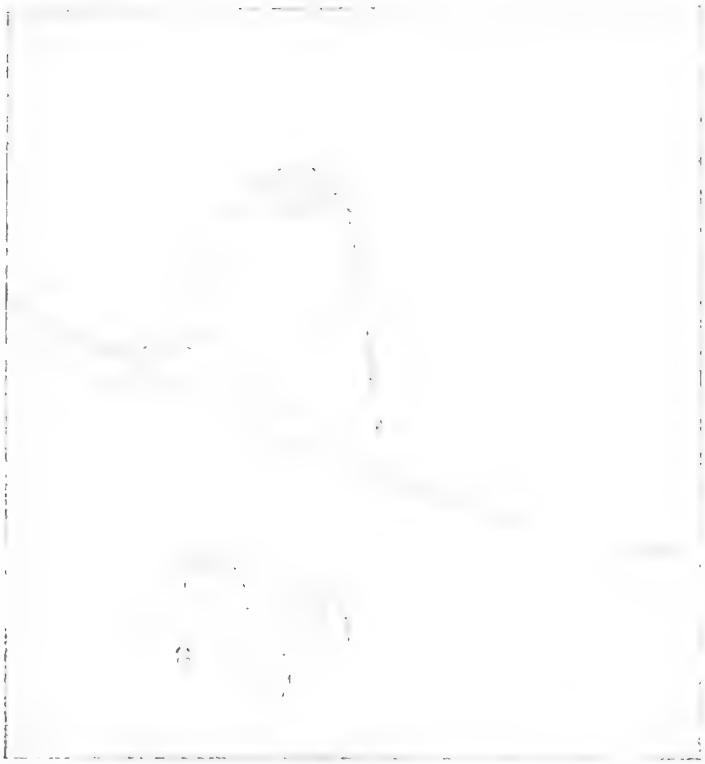
THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76 AND COLONIAL TIMES

VOL. XI. | Edited and Published Monthly by Lewis H. Gleason, N. Y. City. | JANUARY, 1905. | Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter, Sept. 16, 1896. | No. 5. WHOLE No. 125.



THE HOME OF LIEUT. EZEKIEL HOW, JR.
AT FRAMINGHAM, MASS.



SWORD WORN BY LIEUT.-COL. EZEKIEL HOWE, 4TH REGT. MIDDLESEX CO. MILITIA, AT CONCORD BRIDGE, APRIL 19, 1775.

THE HOWE FAMILY.

By ELEANOR LEXINGTON, IN *Evening Press*, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Howe family traces its pedigree back to the time of the Crusaders, if Alexander de Hoo, who wore the cross, may be counted as a progenitor. He married Devorgilda, daughter of King Alexander II. of Scotland.

The name next appears as de Huse, a John de Huse receiving a grant of land in 1066 in Berkshire, England. Other variations of the orthography are Huys, Howys, Howse, Howes and finally the present form, Howe.

As an evidence of honorable service the Howe banner hangs high in the chapel of Henry VII. Oliver Cromwell's chaplain, who was given the office on account of a sermon the Protector happened to hear, was the learned and devout John Howe.

Among the emigrant ancestors were Edward Howe, who came over in the Truelove in 1635; John Howe, who came a few years earlier, and Thomas Howes.

The record of the family is a patriotic one. Many representatives fought in Colonial wars and in the Revolution. Baxter Howe was captain of artillery in the Revolution, Jaazaniah Howe was sergeant and Dr. Estes Howe was surgeon. Then there was Lieut. Bezaleel Howe, who served through the Revolution and was an auxiliary lieutenant in Washington's own guard for the last six months of the war. He commanded the escort that took Washington's baggage and papers back to Mount Vernon at the close of the war.

Lieutenant Howe used to entertain his children and grandchildren with reminiscences of Mount Vernon and of Mrs. Washington, who played the part of doctor for him at General Washington's request when he had a cut finger. The first lady of the land bound it up with balsam of apple, the popular remedy of the day.

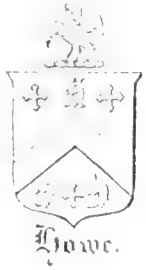
Lieutenant Howe was such a good rifle shot that he could pare off twenty paces from around and hit a dollar nineteen times out of twenty with an old flintlock. He was present at the execution of Major André and wrote to a friend, "André was dressed as neatly as if going to a ball, with his boots nicely polished. We marched along to the tune of 'Roslyn Castle,' a dead march. There was hardly a dry eye. André's bearing was manly to the last."

The old sword carried by Colonel Ezekiel Howe in the Concord fight is one of the relics treasured by his descendants. For many years it hung upon the walls of old Sudbury Inn, the "Wayside Inn," made famous by Longfellow. Over the sword hung the Howe arms for nearly 150 years, or from 1709, when David Howe built the house, until about the middle of the nineteenth century, when the place passed out of the possession of the Howe family.

"A kind of old hobgoblin hall," Longfellow calls the place in his poem, and he thus describes the Howe arms:

"And in the parlor, full in view,
His coat-of-arms well framed and glazed
Upon the wall in colors blazed:
He beareth gules upon his shield,
A chevron argent in the field,
With three wolves' heads, and, for the crest,
A wyvern part per pale—addressed,
Upon a helmet barred; below
The scroll reads, 'By the name of Howe.'"

In the plain prose the arms are described as gules, a chevron argent between three cross-crosslets, and three wolves' heads. Crest, a wyvern, or dragon, pierced through the mouth with an arrow.



These arms are supposed to have been brought from England by John Howe in 1630. The arms of Lord Chedworth, Henry Howe, are similar. The crest, however, is a dexter arm and the motto is "Justus et Propositi Tenax."

The coat-of-arms, gold upon a blue ribbon, is the badge worn by the Howes when they gather for the family reunion. The first of these meetings took place in 1871 at Harmony Grove, South Framingham, Mass.; 5000 Howes were invited and 3000 answered the roll call.

Tribute was paid, of course, to Elias Howe, who worked out the problem of the sewing machine, and to the martyr of the family, Mrs. Elizabeth Howe, of Ipswich, hung for witchcraft in 1692, "whose virtues sanctified the place and made her memory blessed."

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

VOL. XI. JANUARY, 1905. No. 5.

PRINTED MONTHLY BY
LOUIS H. CORNISH,
NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Paid in advance direct to this office, - - - - $1.00
Foreign Countries, - - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single Copies, - - - - - - - - .10

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

ADVERTISING RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is published monthly at [illegible] Avenue, [illegible] are devoted to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the [illegible] from the Ladies' Auxiliary [illegible] of patriotic societies [illegible] the ancestors, the [illegible] enlarged upon by every [illegible] present, based on the [illegible] the noblest words of [illegible]

Remittances should be made by New York [illegible] Express Money Order [illegible] used, to cover stamps [illegible] are not responsible [illegible] paid except to [illegible] dressed and all [illegible] Co., New York.

ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEPT., 1894.

CONTENTS.

Editorials, - - - - - - - - - - 51

Our Matchless Flag, Poem, by Joseph Fulford Folsom, - - - - - - - - - - 52

Progress of the Republic, - - - - - - 52

The Quest of an Ancestor, by Roy Melbourne Chalmers—Chapter XV (Continued), - 53-54-55

National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, - - - - - - - - - 56-57-58

Daughters of the Revolution, - - - - - 59

Daughters of the American Revolution, - - 59

Sons of the American Revolution, - - - - 59

To Perfect the Family Tree, - - - - - 59

Principal Events of the American Revolution.

JANUARY.

1, 1776—The American flag of 13 stripes and crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, on a blue field, first unfurled over Washington's army at Cambridge.
1, 1776—British bombard and burn Norfolk, Va.
1, 1776—Free negroes first enlisted in the army.
2, 1777—Second engagement at Trenton, N. J.
2, 1788—Georgia ratifies the Constitution.
3, 1777—Battle of Princeton.
4, 1778—Battle of the Kegs in Delaware River.
5, 1781—Arnold burns Richmond, Va.
8, 1776—Battle of Charlestown, Mass.
8, 1781—Engagement at Charles City Court House, Va.
9, 1779—British capture Fort Sunbury, Pa.
9, 1779—Engagement at Fort Morris, Sunbury, Ga.
9, 1788—Connecticut ratifies the Constitution.
10, 1777—Engagement at Bonland Ferry, R. I.
14, 1784—Congress ratifies treaty of peace.
17, 1777—Battle of Kingsbridge, N. Y.
17, 1781—Battle of Cowpens, S. C.
18, 1780—Engagement at East Chester, N. Y.
20, 1777—Battle of Saratoga Court House, N. J.
22, 1777—Engagement at Millstone, N. J.
22, 1781—Second engagement at Morristown, N. Y.
25, 1777—Engagement at West Farms, N. Y.
25, 1780—Engagement at Elizabethtown, N. J.
25, 1780—Engagement at Newark, N. J.
29, 1777—Engagement at Augusta, Ga.

The National Society of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812 have designated THE SPIRIT OF '76 as their official organ and entered into a business deal whereby they edit their own department and guarantee enough subscriptions to pay for the space used for this purpose.

This paper has been an official organ of other societies at great expense to itself, but is willing to be an organ of any patriotic society that wants it enough to pay for the space used, as in the case of the National Society of United States Daughters of the War of 1812.

Washington's Headquarters in New York City, over which a controversy was raised by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, will not be given into the custody of either society, but will be run under the rule of the Park Commissioner, who has requested the co-operation of both societies he has turned down. We fear this co-operation will be rather lukewarm from this source, but if a live man is appointed to gather a collection of Colonial and Revolutionary relics he could fill the house to overflowing and necessitate the building of a fireproof museum back of the old house, as suggested by THE SPIRIT OF '76 when the movement was first started.

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution are cordially invited to attend a memorial service in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth street, February 18th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor, chaplain Empire State Society S. A. R.

The annual banquet of the Empire State Society S. A. R. is to be held at the Hotel Astor, March 17th, and our compatriot, Theodore Roosevelt, has promised to be present. Members may invite their friends, and the presence of women at the banquet makes the affair an agreeable one. Compatriots of other States are welcome.

OUR MATCHLESS FLAG.

I.

The flag that ripples on the breeze,
With melting stripe and trembling star,
No foeman's hand shall basely seize
Or traitor's blade its beauty mar.

II.

Our lives in its defense we pledge
With love that ever thrills and thrills,
To guard it at the rampart's edge
And keep it waving on the hills.

III.

We hail it when the morning breaks,
And cheer it through the azure day.
The kindling hope its sight awakes
Not even death shall catch away.

IV.

Yon starry field shall light the world,
Those lines run out to all mankind:
That where the colors are unfurl'd
The brave and free shall refuge find.

V.

Then ripple, ripple in the blue,
Fair ensign of a sovereign race;
Our God, with swelling hearts, we sue
To guard with us thy matchless place.

VI.

The flag that ripples on the breeze,
With melting stripe and trembling star,
Shall yet invade a thousand seas,
To publish liberty afar.

—Joseph Fulford Folsom in Newark Evening News

PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

We have recently passed the two hundred and eighty-fourth milestone since the flag—that of the cross of St. George—floated from the masthead of the good ship Mayflower as she sailed into the harbor of Provincetown. In her cabin, on the 11th of November, 1620, was signed the compact by forty-one of her male passengers, which was the beginning of a new republic, now developed into a mighty nation.

On the 21st of the following December the Pilgrims made a landing upon an unknown soil and there founded the principles of civic and religious liberty, the influence of which has made our government what it is, based upon equal rights of the individual in church, state and school.

"Aye, call it holy ground,
The soil which their foot has trod;
They have left us unstained what there they found—
Freedom to worship God."

Their sublime faith is a lesson for the whole world.

"Ah, theirs were noble hearts and iron wills;
What wonder that from them a nation rose
Whose mighty name the Universe now fills?
And as the years roll on yet mightier grows,
Its mission which transformed the western land
Into a garden, and through all its length
Stretched the iron sinews of its power and strength,
Sending electric nerves from shore to shore,
And made the sea, by Freedom's breezes fanned,
A blessed refuge from oppression's hand."

Indians possessed the territory from the Saco to the Connecticut. The Massachusetts Confederacy was on the north, the Pawtuckets beyond on the east, the Pocohonets from Cape Cod to the Narragansetts on the southeast shore, which included a part of Rhode Island and the islands in the bay, and beyond the Pequots, in the eastern portion of Connecticut.

Each nation was composed of several tribes under the will of a sachem, each occupying certain territory. The Indians adjacent to Cape Cod seemed to be of a different race from those who inhabited the other parts of New England. They were peaceable, never engaged in wars against the English, and, as time advanced, had schools and religious teachings by such ministers as Bourne, Mayo, Sargent, Cotton and Tupper. Had the Pilgrims encountered the hostility from the natives which was shown in other sections it is doubtful if the infant colony which contributed so much to the American Commonwealth could have gained a foothold on the inhospitable shores of Massachusetts Bay.

A plantation was finally set off to them, some ten thousand acres, called Massapee from Mishee, great, and sapee, river—and they were called the South Sea Island Indians. This inheritance was confirmed to them and their posterity, which so remains to this day.

On the 22d of March, 1621, the Pilgrims made a treaty with Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, who governed the tribes in the Pocohonet Nation, a treaty kept unbroken for over forty years while he lived and which made this nation possible. He was about thirty years of age at this time and honor to him was his native character. An untaught savage, never accepting Christianity, he stands forth to-day as one of the most noble of redmen recorded in history. The terms of this treaty are worth recalling:

First—That neither he nor any of his should injure or do hurt to any of our people.

Second—And if any of his did hurt to any of ours, he should send the offender, that we might punish him.

Third—That if any of our tools were taken away when our people were at work he should cause them to be restored, and if ours did any harm to any of his we would do the like unto them.

Fourth—If any did unjustly war against him, we would aid him. If any did war against us, he should aid us.

Fifth—He should send to his neighbor confederates to certify them this, that they might not wrong us, but might be likewise comprised in the conditions of peace.

Sixth—That when men came to us they should leave their bows and arrows behind them, as we should do our pieces when we come to them.

Lastly, that this king, being dead, his children should stand of his his friend and ally.

Be it said that no lands were acquired by the Pilgrims but what were paid for in sums satisfactory to both parties; and the sales recorded on parchment with great care and exactness.

Massasoit, from Massa, great, and sasoot, king

had his headquarters at Soames, now Warren, R. I., about nine miles from the city of Providence, on a tidal river flowing into Mount Hope Bay.

He died in the year 1661 and history relates was buried in Brookfield, Mass., the habitation of the Nipmucks, one of the tribes under his power. No monument marks his resting place, but at Warren there still flows a spring of water bearing his name, which marks the place of his former wigwam.

His family consisted of his wife; two brothers, Quadrequina and Akkompoin, who were associated with him in the government of his nation; three sons, Wamsutta, whose wife was Weetamo, squaw sachem or Pocasset; Metacom, whose wife was Wootonekanuske, sister of Weetamo; Sonkanuhoo and daughter Amee completed the family, who, after the death of Massasoit, removed to the Mount Hope reservation in Bristol. Amee married Tusparquin, the "Black Sachem"; Benjamin Tusparquin married Weecum, Benjamin Tusparquin married Mercy Felix, Lydia Tusparquin married Wamsley, Phoebe Wamsley married Brister Gould, Zervia Gould married Thomas C. Mitchell. Melinda Mitchell, born in North Abington, Mass., April 11, 1830, of the eighth generation, is yet living at Lakeside, Mass.

Metacon (Alexander) succeeded his father in the government of the tribe, but died the same year, 1661. He was ordered to report before the court at Plymouth to answer charges of plotting against the colony and died of fever as he was returning home. His widow, Weetamo, circulated the report that he had been poisoned, and, while years of peace followed, from that hour the Wampanoags became secretly the foes of the colonies.

Wamsutta (Philip) succeeded his brother, and fourteen years passed between the death of his brother and the beginning of active hostilities, which were for a time successful.

In the year 1671, his hostile preparations and movements being known, a conference was held at Taunton, Mass., with him, and while he denied the imputation, he finally confessed and signed a submission to the English.

After about three years he made peace with the Narragansetts, who agreed with him to commence a war in 1676, but the plot was revealed by his secretary, Sassamon, and he was forced to commence the war under many disadvantages, attacking Swansea on the 24th of June, 1675. From this time King Philip took the warpath, which continued until his death, in August, 1676. The victory gained by the English at the Great Swamps fight, December 19, 1675, was the most sanguinary battle known in the history of New England and perhaps of greater moment in determining the future destinies of America than any other battle ever fought upon the continent. Had the English suffered defeat in this battle it would have been the beginning of a speedy end to the occupancy of New England.

The colonists lost over six hundred of their most able men; thirteen villages had been destroyed; one-twentieth of the people were without homes; 100,000 pounds sterling were sustained in losses.

Heroism is immortal. We honor the memory of these brave sires!

The reproduction of the New England character is seen from the shores of the Atlantic to the Golden Gate. It has reached the isles of the Pacific, where Our country and Christianization walk hand in hand together. It has extended to the far off Cuba, where a new civilization is protected by the Star Spangled Banner, which future generations to come will love to bless it.

To-day the sun does not set upon the possessions of our United States. When the evening gun is fired in Manila Bay its echo resounds at Porto Rico, where the rays of the morning sun gild the stars and illumine the bars of Old Glory; Old Glory a name as old as the glory of God, a flag that wherever it floats, on inland sea or proud ocean, on cottage or castle, on schoolhouse or fortress, no man need be without a country.

To-day there is a quickening of a spirit of mutual regard and affiliation between this and the mother country. On festive and other occasions the flag of St. George and St. Andrew is entwined with our own banner of freedom and humanity. Let Columbia be among the foremost to stand in the open door with hands outstretched for a universal and united friendship and speed the day when all nations shall

Join in that glorious anthem by the angels began—
Glory to God in the highest—on earth peace, good will to man!

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a generations-old feud after some record of an ancestor, Nehemiah Gelson. While reading a copy of weird craft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gaunt was executed as a witch. He soon believes supernaturally that he is involved, a horrible suspicion which is the more impressed upon him by some preternatural power. By hypnotic means Robert is sent back to the seventeenth century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gelson Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the appearance of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gelson goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection for Mary Farney, Nehemiah's betrothed lover. At the sign of the Blue Anchor, Capt. John Sylvester, a seafaring man in the employ of Gilbert Watson, meets his sweetheart Margery Watson in his absence. He is christened by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the christening immediately sails away and is heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Hervey, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who learns that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream, they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared. At the home of Oliver Everson, Benedict Gelson and the witch, Mary Gaunt, plot to accompany them to Farney's Tavern, where Oliver awaits his

XV.

The lights that glimmered through the leafless wood shone from the windows of Farney's Tavern and Margery soon recognized the familiar outlines of the inn. But why were they going there?

The door was opened by a man [illegible] to the [illegible] a stocky person surly, rough-visaged, and dull-witted as though he had only been aroused from a heavy slumber by their knocking at the door. A fire burned in the hearth and a kettle that hung over this blaze

gave out the pungent fumes of some brewing drink—to Bezaleel's unbounded satisfaction, not to mention Mary Gillum's eager anticipation.

The surly man had evinced no surprise at their entrance, and no words were exchanged between him and Bezaleel. He eyed Margery's good looks, however, with unconcealed admiration. She had dropped into a chair near the hall door, as far off as possible from Bezaleel and the old woman, who were making themselves comfortable at the fire.

A moment later the door opened behind her back and Oliver Everson entered the room. Margery started up from her chair in surprise, but the meaning of his presence here was at once apparent to her. The others, across the room, were closely attentive to the whole scene. At a glance from Oliver they went into the back room, old Mary repining at her forced discomfiture in being obliged to leave the fire.

"Have you nothing to say?" said Oliver after several moments had elapsed, during which each had looked steadily at the other.

"I should think you would prefer me to say nothing," answered Margery. Her voice was low and almost emotionless; but her next utterance was delivered with more feeling.

"Yes, there is one thing I would ask: Where is the honest man under whose roof you are? Where is Thomas Farney?"

Oliver appeared to see something particularly funny in this question. His luxurious, unembarrassed manner was really delightful.

"Farney," said he, smiling, "is away in Boston. I suppose you are aware that he is looking for someone?"

The aversion in Margery's face must have stung him. She went across the room to the hearth—away from him; but he followed, and stood over her chair.

"It's more cheerful over here, eh?" he observed. "Oh, you needn't look so gloomy; you can be cheerful with me; you used to enjoy my company. Remember the last time we met at this place—last summer? you seemed glad enough to see me then! And we haven't seen each other for many days. That's why I sent for you to-night—because I couldn't see you any other way."

"You surely went to a deal of trouble," answered Margery. "I'm afraid that Mrs. Farney will be jealous, now that I am here."

"Possibly, if she knew. But I think that I have persuaded her to return to her husband. I'm sure he will be glad to take her back; it's really wrong to keep her away so long."

"God help you if you two ever meet!" said Margery. "How considerate you have suddenly grown! What made you tire of her so soon?" she said coolly.

He laid his hand on the back of her chair: at the touch of his fingers she impulsively drew away; but he leaned over so that she was compelled to look into his face.

"For you!" he said in a subdued voice, but with passionate vehemence; "I want only you in all this world. I cannot answer for the strange folly of my affair with this woman; but she is gone now. I love you—and you still love me!"

The little trick in Margery's answer cut him worse than anything else that she might have said.

"No, Robert—er—I mean Oliver"—she had kept her word with me—"I once did love you, 'tis true; but I cannot love a wicked man."

He angrily drew away from her.

"You want to force him down my throat, I see," he said, sneering. "Of course I expected that you would pretend to despise me, after what has happened. Yet I know that at heart you still love me!"

"You are very confident," laughed Margery, coolly. "'Tis strange," she said, sighing, "how many care for me. Only this very night, on my way here, the man you sent to bring me sought my love!"

"The impudent hound!" exclaimed Oliver. "I promise you he shall be sorry! I at least did not intend to expose you to his insolence."

"Really, I know not which one to choose," went on Margery, as if she had not heard. "I have so many, many admirers, it quite overwhelms me. 'Tis verily a puzzle! Which shall I take, you or him?"

"You are very amusing," said Oliver, smiling cynically. "However, you shall have ample opportunity to decide that question later. We start before daybreak for Canada. I shall be of some service to the French government in its present disturbance with England, and have already been summoned to Quebec. I thought it would be rather pleasant to take you along. We go escorted by some Frenchmen and Indians."

"You are a worse villain than I thought!" cried Margery; and the scorn expressed for him made even Oliver wince. "If I could betray you I would gladly do so! Where are you, new friends?"

"The back room is full of Indians asleep," said Oliver. "And if you wish to get any rest I advise you to take it now; we'll have a tedious journey to-morrow."

Margery got up very slowly, and drawing herself to her full height, looked him closely in the face. Her tired eyes burned with a restless, feverish light.

"You wouldn't dare take me away!" she murmured, defiantly.

"There is nothing that I would not dare—for you!" he answered in the same low, intense voice, gazing into her pure, sweet face. "Margery, dear, you love me!—you love me!" he whispered.

At the words tears sprang into her eyes; even now it was hard to turn him from her heart. In another instant she would have been in his arms; it was almost a complete triumph for him. But before it was too late her strength had returned, and she stood away with a proud, cold look that bespoke her resolute denial of him. It was like a dash of cold water to Oliver.

"I might have forgiven everything else had you not declared yourself a traitor to your country," she said, coldly. "Yes, I loved you once"—the feverish light again burned in her eyes—"and I believe that I still love you in a way. Of course I am quite in your power; but I give you fair warning that I shall expose your treacherous plans if I have the chance. What was that?"

"Someone at the door," said Oliver, coolly. "It's a friend; I can tell by the knock. Pierre!" he called toward the back room.

The sleepy-eyed man responded, after some little delay, and went through the hall to the door. Margery and Oliver waited silently. Then was a sound of the man's heavy boots shuffling over the floor, the snapping of burning fagots in the fireplace, and from that extraordinary, mysterious rear room the voice of

Mary Gillum, the witch, engrossed in talking with the shouting Indians for the commotion they made.

Then a woman in a red cloak entered the room. She threw back the hood from her face and head, and Margery saw that it was Mary Farney.

"Oh, are you back again?" said Oliver, irritably.

Her cheeks flamed at the insult, and her black eyes flashed.

"Yes, I am back," she replied, not over calmly. "I suspected that you had a very good reason for wishing to be rid of me, and now I understand!" Her eyes had sullenly avoided Margery since her entrance.

"Your curiosity made you return, eh?" rejoined Oliver, who, tongs in hand, was working over the fire brands, his back to her.

"Haven't I a right to return to my own home?" she demanded.

"Hardly — after the uncermonious way in which you left it," replied Oliver, whose object seemed to be only to exasperate the woman. "If I were you I think I'd wait for a special invitation — from him."

He still kept his back to her. Not so very many hours before her coarse, ruddy beauty had been rather attractive to him. Margery had taken a chair some distance away.

"You know yourself that he is ready to forgive me! You wanted me to go back to him!" retorted Mary, almost in tears.

"Well, why don't you go back, then?" said Oliver, impatiently, throwing the tongs into their corner and facing her. "I wouldn't waste any time over it; he might change his mind."

"You're a devil!" cried Mary Farney, coming a step nearer to him, her eyes as wild as an angry cat's. "And pray, what right have you here yourself? You wouldn't dare come if he was here!"

"I stay here," replied Oliver, blandly, "because this is a public house. I don't propose to sleep out on the ground for the mere reason that the landlord is not home. I'll see that he gets his score paid."

"Why did you ever come here?" cried Mary. "Why did you ever let me see you?"

"Because your charming face and figure had made you famous for miles round," he cajoled, smiling sweetly on her. But his blandishment had not its desired effect.

"Where's the other witch?" she suddenly asked, to his astonishment and Margery's.

"What are you talking about now?" demanded Oliver.

"Well, she's one," replied Mrs. Farney, extending her arm toward Margery, but without looking around. "By the other, I mean old Mary Gillum. I saw them all in a witch dance to-night!"

Margery was already upon her feet, her heart almost still.

"It's not true!" she cried. "I witnessed a dance in which the loathesome creature you speak of and her companions took part, but when you say that I joined them, 'tis false!"

"'Tis true!" cried Mary Gillum, coming into the room; "and she was the merriest of us all!"

From Mary Farney Nehemiah had learned of Oliver Everson's plan to carry away Margery. Intense jealousy caused her to reveal what she had overheard; it was far from agreeable for her to be supplanted by this girl in Oliver's affections. "But Nehemiah appreciated not the knowledge only, after Margery's departure. Mr. Watson and the doctor had returned to the house after seeing to prevent her escape, and were already there, having been carried in, still unconscious, by the watch. I opened my eyes to find them working anxiously over me. Nehemiah had arrived, having come to warn us, and his actions before were comical to behold."

"I always knew that Benjie was bad," he exclaimed. "Any man that will owe his uncle two hundred pounds for three years will break a man's skull for sixpence."

"Why don't you take it out of his hide?" asked Dr. Hopper.

"Because," replied the little man with his accustomed philosophy, "he is bigger than I."

We arranged to proceed at once, on horse, to the Elk's Head, and with twenty picked men from the town guard we started forth at midnight. Thomas Farney was among us.

Before two o'clock we had come within sight of the tavern. The moon had long ere this brushed the clouds, leaving the stars strewn like gold dust over the sky. Our horses were left in the wood some distance from the inn. Nehemiah and Thomas Farney went forward first; and soon after, at receiving a prearranged signal, the rest of us followed.

No one seemed to have discovered our approach. Farney had gone in first and left the outer door open, and we stole in noiselessly, preceded by Nehemiah. Farney had already entered the tavern room, and the door that led into the hall where we were had also been left widely ajar, allowing the fire light to stream outside. When he reached this Nehemiah started, and paused abruptly, while his upraised hand mutely bade us stop.

From within came the sound of a woman weeping; and we saw, down on the ground before the honest landlord, the wife who had dishonored him. . . . Then he raised her slowly to her feet.

"Home again!" said Dr. Hopper, striding into the room. "Roll up your sleeves, my daughter; I know there's a pile of dirty dishes awaiting you in the kitchen!"

We all had followed the physician, having heard Mary tell her husband that she was alone in the house.

They had gone, an hour before, taking Margery with them! We wasted but very little time at the tavern.

Odd to say, Oliver had followed a course leading toward Boston. He must have felt strangely secure in that dark hour. It was gray when we had gone half-way back, and in this same pallid light many a person rushed to the window, roused from his sleep by gun shots. We, too, heard them, far, far away—perhaps half a dozen altogether; then quiet again. There was meaning in these shots for us, and we spurred our horses on.

Half an hour later we found out what had happened. It was market day, and at daybreak the town would have been busy anyhow; but now we found a greater crowd than usual around this section.

Not very long after our departure for Farney's it had been deemed wise to hold in readiness a body of armed men in case of further emergency; and also to follow up our party, with a relief moment, the actual strength of Oliver's band of Canadians being unknown.

Oliver had never intended to place Bezaleel's cache a dangerous proximity to Boston. He had placed his circuitous route which began in the direction that he would take in starting from Barney's Creek town. He had been surprised by the second party of soldiers.

As a result, Bezaleel and four Indians [illegible] been killed. Oliver and the rest were locked up in the town [illegible].

No one could say what had become of Mary Gil[illegible] And Margery. We raised her to a home, thank God! but a friend [illegible].

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City

CHAPTER REGENTS

Mrs. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
Mrs. GEO. B. WOODWARD,
Mrs. JACOB GEORGE UTLEY,
Mrs. BOWMAN A. McCALLA,
Mrs. EDWARD ROBY, Ohio.

MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE, New York, President National.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Michigan, 1st Vice Pres. National.
Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Pennsylvania, 2d Vice Pres. National.
Mrs. Nelson V. Dyer, Massachusetts, 3d Vice Pres. National.
Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Recording Secretary National.
Mrs. Willard P. Corkran, Delaware, Registrar National.
Miss M. Louise Fobes, New Jersey, Cor. Sec. National.
Mrs. Charles F. R. Jones, Vermont, Treasurer National.
Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, Texas, Curator National.
Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, Historian National.
Mrs. Edward Roby, Ohio, Chaplain Trustee National.

Mrs. George V. Lecky, New York, Special Secretary National.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25, 1904.

Owing to the failure of the [illegible] news from any portion of the society [illegible] as late as September 30th only. The Regular National Executive Board Meeting was held at the [illegible] President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 332 West [illegible] Street, New York City, on Friday, October [illegible] preparation for the next national meeting, which [illegible] unanimous vote of the society was held in November [illegible] instead of January 8th, 1905. This change was made [illegible] of the inclemency of the weather in January, which [illegible] makes traveling so difficult [illegible] in reference to [illegible] date and place permanently. [illegible] the attendance was not much larger, the comfort of those who did attend was much greater.

The National Meeting was called to [illegible] Committee at the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and [illegible] Street, New York City, on the morning of November 14th, followed by that of the National [illegible] Credential Committee [illegible] on the morning of the [illegible] cil, which is made up [illegible] Chapter Regents, Curator, [illegible] Board, all of whom [illegible] tive work and State reports, [illegible] Vice President, Curator and Historian. The candidates were Mrs. John B. Richardson, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer, Mrs. T. L. Greve, Mrs. Robert C. Berry, Mrs. Charles Caton, Mrs. Nina [illegible]ly, Mrs. Western Eastman, Mrs. J. Cass Ledyard Goddard, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, Mrs. Rose Kearney Henry, Mrs. William R. Wright. The result was as follows: First Vice President, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, of Michigan; Curator, Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, of Texas; [illegible] Mrs. John B. Richardson, of Louisiana. State Presidents [illegible] Convention, Mrs. [illegible] 24, Sec. 15. [illegible] Tuesday, January 8th, 1905. A [illegible] at one o'clock, followed by the National Meeting, to which all [illegible]. It [illegible] 2.30 P. M. The National Executive Board met the next day at the residence of the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, taking recess at one P. M. for a luncheon of twelve covers. [illegible] Mrs. Joseph Cass Ledyard Goddard, Regent of the Order of Washington Ancestry, for the members of the Associate Council. All the dele[illegible]

Greater New York.

Chapter,' under the Regency of Mr. George A. Lorimer, was attempted at Delmonico's on [illegible] Board and State President [illegible] notes with an 'at home' [illegible] National President at [illegible] The entire week was marked with [illegible] pursuance and [illegible] respect and admiration [illegible]

Among the new members [illegible] was obliged to be presented [illegible] regular members of the society, it [illegible] colors of the National Society, and as they [illegible] Reed Dunbar is not yet [illegible] memorial to the service of [illegible]

Mrs. George A. Lorimer [illegible] the absence of the Regency to give up her position as the National Management Board, Mrs. Charles D. Hilles, of Newburgh, was [illegible] tion as corresponding secretary on that Board for this year. The other members are Miss Louise Lee Reynolds; Mrs. Lucy Smith Leland Smith, Recording Secretary, and the National Board officers.

An emergency committee, consisting of Mrs. Lorimer, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Washington L. Mann, with the President was appointed to attend to the routine work left between the meetings of the Board.

It was placed in the hands of the President to [illegible] other business for the society offered [illegible] the vote being in favor of the Spirit of '76. The Editor of the *Journal of Costume and Dress* was informed that the [illegible] to increase its [illegible] and other publications were considered. The [illegible] with the colors of the State of [illegible] to the following motion [illegible] and to each member of the Society: "The Daughters of the American Revolution, having [illegible] told in its contract with the [illegible] Congress of the National Meeting, recommends that Spirit of '76 [illegible] official organ, and the first [illegible] will appear in the January number of 1905. The subscription price [illegible] per year, issued monthly, ten cents per copy. Members should [illegible] see a copy can have the December [illegible] them free of charge."

The editor says that the taking of this [illegible] largely on the number of subscribers [illegible] section of 'address' pages [illegible] how many will subscribe. [illegible] no case later than January [illegible] subscriber. Address by postal, National Society Daughters of 1812, 233 West Ninety-[illegible] City, sending your name and [illegible] Spirit of '76."

Mrs. B. C. Wilcox, of Muscogee, [illegible] which she wishes to make the [illegible] Western Construction, that [illegible] Society Daughters of 1812 shall be at the rate of fifty cents per [illegible] to remain five, as at present. By a vote [illegible] tion of each State Society, [illegible] National Meeting of 1906. These are Second Vice-President [illegible] Secretary, Mrs. Stetson [illegible]; Mrs. Nina W. Files, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. W. [illegible] Jersey.

A scrap book was established [illegible] original' papers on the period which [illegible] for future collection into one volume for publication.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. W. [illegible] Clerk of the Hotel Empire, for [illegible] tion of rooms during the session. [illegible] were received from [illegible]

There was an appeal from the [illegible] made by the magazine in the [illegible] not stating the fact that it was [illegible] Maria B. Wheaton, the wife of General [illegible] declined in the following words: "[illegible] dedicated to Miss Jane O'Brien Moore's Mother (Mrs. [illegible] Powell's twelfth and only surviving child by her first husband, Major Walter Bowker Moore, who died [illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible] the Society [illegible] Lodge, in Syracuse, on November 2d, [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs

Loveland. Mrs. Jones conducted a musical exercise, followed by a paper by Miss Calder on "Our American Navy." A letter was read from the State President, Miss Sawtelle Dawson, some extracts from "Mark Twain's Diary on Adam," and all concluded with a dainty luncheon, the souvenirs being small flags. A walk over the hills and a view through the Gap closed the entertainment of the day.

The "Old Ironsides Chapter" of Media, held their Annual Meeting of October at the home of Mrs. Frank T. Downing, near the Idlewild. The result of the election was as follows: Regent, Mrs. H. Clay Marshall; Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank T. Downing; Secretary, Miss Helen Ball; Registrar, Mrs. Charles Delany; Treasurer, Mrs. James Harrity; Historian, Mrs. Hanks, of Stratford.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The first meeting of this State Society in October was held in Sewall Hall of the New Century Building, and was devoted to the consideration of helpful work among those coming into Massachusetts ports. The Rev. I. B. Peck, of East Boston; Stanton H. King, superintendent of the Seamen's Mission in Water Street, in Charlestown, and Miss Mary E. Frink, Missionary of the Boston Seamen's Friendly Society, in Hanover Street, Boston, were present and presented facts showing the great need of earnest work along this line, particularly wholesome places for recreation and entertainment. Practical assistance asked for was the donation of a billiard or pool table, or a new supply of playing cards. The State President, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, presided, and it proved a most interesting and instructive session.

MAINE.

The season's meetings were opened in this State on Wednesday, October 5th, at the home of Miss Sarah F. Colburn, in Glenwood Avenue. Miss Colburn is not a member of this society, but a frequent visitor and personal friend of the President, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer. The house was tastefully decorated, the word "Welcome" in large gilt letters over the door and under the American flag. The rooms were made beautiful with autumn leaves and sweet peas. Luncheon followed the business session, and the table decorations by Mrs. John F. Greene and Mrs. Roland Greene were unique, being centered with a golden "Welcome, 1812," from which radiated flags of all sizes. The bay window—the post of honor for the President—was arranged with the society's colors, the blue and the gray. Each member contributed toward the entertainment by song, recitation or story, and all felt that at the next meeting each could take up the work of the society with more earnestness for this day of good fellowship.

The Annual Meeting took place in December at the home of the treasurer, Mrs. Abner H. Davis of Portland. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer; Vice-President, Mrs. Mary F. Young; Secretary, Mrs. John C. Brown; Treasurer, Mrs. Abner C. Davis; Auditor, Miss Ella Clemens; Registrar, Mrs. Louise McKenney; Historian, Mrs. Albert C. Smith; Chaplain, Mrs. Gardner C. Libby; Councillors, Mrs. I. Frank Bubb, Mrs. L. A. Brown, Mrs. William Fennelly and Miss Margaret Pillsbury.

OHIO.

The Ohio State Society held its October meeting at the residence of the president, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve. The principal feature was the inaugural address of the president particularly urging the marking of the graves of the soldiers of 1812 in Ohio.

The November meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. N. S. Clark, where the vice-president, Miss Joan Kennedy, gave an interesting account of "1812 Day" in St. Louis. There were two piano solos by Miss Pierce and two recitations of "Ye Olden Time" by Miss Adams.

VERMONT.

This State held its first and regular meeting in October and received the gift of a valuable relic in the form of a piece of a shell from one of the vessels in the Battle of Lake Champlain.

The Regular Honor Day exercises took place on December 21st and the Guest of Honor was the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York. Owing to a severe cold of about ten days standing, Mrs. Slade was not as well able as she had hoped to do the honors of the National Society, and to bring to Vermont the unalloyed happiness she would have wished. But she received from one and all the tenderest care and courtesy. The ex-state Regent of the D. A. R.'s (our elder sister), Mrs. Julius Estey, gave the first personal greetings after the cordial hospitality of the home and family of the State President, Mrs. C. F. E. Jones. The Day of Honor was celebrated by a luncheon given to the National President at the home of Mrs. Jacob George Ullery, who is not only Vermont Vice-President, but is also Chaplain Emeritus of the National Society. It was followed by a reception given by Mrs. George S. Dowley in her beautiful home on Main Street. The daughters of both [illegible] were there of the society, the state, and the white carnation, Old Vermont red and buff Battle Flag, noted, old, and yet dear by very patriotic, was conspicuous among the entire reception by being carried by the members of the Vermont Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, the State of Vermont, the officers of the Legislature of the American Revolution, the officers of the National Society of Colonial Dames and the officers of the Colonial Dames of the State of Vermont, and the officers of all the other women's clubs of Brattleboro. The service and menu were all in harmony, typical of the young ladies of the city assisting the hostess.

The evening exercises were held in the Brooks House and were largely attended by all the finest families of the place, both men and women. It was a delight to the eye and to the thought to see that the young had not become so satiated with other pleasures that they could not crowd a private meeting and exercises. There was an hour of reception with music of that fine orchestral music. This was followed by a programme consisting of two solos very sweetly sung and the recitation of Mrs. Roberts (of Pittsburgh, Penn.), poem, "The Spirit of 1812." The addresses were made by Colonel Herbert E. Tucker, of Brattleboro, who gave a short and condensed, but most interesting, account of Vermont's part during the War of 1812, and that of Dr. Henry D. Holton, of Brattleboro, President of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Holton referred back to the original causes of the War of 1812, told of the struggles, gave a glowing and most just tribute to Vermont as a State and to the great work it had been enabled all over the world to do the grand works that the spirit of Vermont had evoked, and a hearty appreciation of all that the women of Vermont had been doing at all times and in all places where duty called. "Our Yankee Girls," he said, "may every blessing come to them." Mrs. Slade being called upon for a greeting could respond most truthfully to all that had been said, and adding that in every gathering and every convention the prevailing spirit of the Vermont delegation is loyalty to their society, to their State, to their cause, and to their convictions. Not the kind to be bought, not the kind to be turned from the right for personal gain or interest, but staunch and true in its highest signification. And such had been to her her Vermont society and her Vermont President, not only in the State work, but also in her office as National Treasurer, and on the National Executive Board. She then gave a resumé of the historical points included in the period of our chivalry, of some of the political features of the time, of what we had already done, and of what we hoped to do, concluded with words of appreciation for her personal part in all of this day's exercises. The session ended with a collation.

Among the personal pleasures of the National President was the surprise of the presentation, during the reception at Mrs. Dowley's of a beautiful souvenir spoon of the State of Vermont. In the bowl was the old stage coach of early Vermont. On the handle was the Coat of Arms of the State of Vermont with the name, and on the back of the handle were the monogram initials of the President, "E. M. H. S." and "12-21-1904." It was a session long to be remembered.

GEORGIA.

The John Floyd Chapter, of Atlanta, Georgia, had expected to hold its October meeting at the residence of Mrs. Frank Greer Lake, at her home in Atlanta. But, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Lake's little son, it was held at the home of Mrs. Walter Maude. The address of the afternoon was made by the Honorable Edmund W. Martin, who gave due tribute to the women of the patriotic societies in their efforts to do honor to those who have served their country. During the course of the address he drew attention to the rapid progress science had made since this war, in that the knowledge of the signing of the Treaty of Peace was not received in time to prevent the Battle of New Orleans. The address was followed by music by Miss Waddell. After some routine business, refreshments were served by Miss Virginia Arnold, ex-President. This Chapter is offering a five-dollar gold piece prize for the best article on the War of 1812 written by a pupil of the Boy's High School.

DELAWARE.

The October meeting of the Delaware State Society was held in the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society. Mrs. Robert C. Bates, President of the State of Maryland and Curator of the National Society, was the Guest of Honor, and read a paper on the Battle of North Point and its importance. At the business part of the meeting it was voted to restore a roster of the

Delaware soldiers of the War of 1812 [illegible] to mark all their graves when [illegible]. The Secretary's report was read at the home of Mrs. Henry G. Knowles in Washington. The out-of-town guests were Miss Margaret Robert, of Maryland; Mrs. S. E. Somers and Mrs. Louis Lee. A paper on "The Burning of the Peggy Stewart in the Annapolis Harbor" was read by Mrs. Robert Raynor. Another on "Delaware and its Heroic Defense against the British," was read by Mrs. A. H. Woodward. A report of the annual meeting in New York was given by Mrs. Thomas Stalker. Delaware is particularly interested in the sending of Mrs. Walter Lee, of Maryland, guests to Plattsburg to cancel date and legend (by the National Society), because Commodore McDonough was from Delaware.

The December meeting is always the annual meeting, with the year's reports, and the election. The result of the latter this year is as follows:

Third Vice-President, Mrs. Murphy.
Historian, Mrs. Taylor.
Librarian—Mrs. Morrow.
The other officers remain unchanged.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This National Chapter met at the White House in Washington for its October meeting. Only the routine business was transacted. The Regent, not having returned to the city, the meeting was presided over by the First Vice Regent, Mrs. G. W. Baird.

The November meeting welcomed its Regent, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, on her return.

A photograph of the Battleship New Orleans, with a history of that ship, was presented by Mrs. Cadet, of Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, New York State. A telegram of greetings was sent to the National Society in session at the same time in New York.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
President National.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

To enlarge the fund for patriotic and other work, the Board of Managers of the Daughters of The Revolution have arranged to give a euchre party at the Waldorf Astoria, in the Astor Gallery, on Tuesday, January 24, 1905, at 2 p. m.

Extra tickets may be obtained from the treasurer, Mrs. A. O. Ihlseng, 394 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City, and at the door on that day.

The patriotic work of this society may be shared by all persons; and many who are not members have on this occasion opportunity to contribute to the erecting of monuments and the placing of memorial tablets, to revolutionary heroes.

The Regent of the State, Mrs. Mc[illegible], is leaving no stone unturned to maintain the attractive social features of the winter's work, and her interest with that of the other state officers in this entertainment guarantees its success.

The ladies in charge of this entertainment are:

Mrs. John Howard Abeel, Mrs. Henry William Helfer, Mrs. Henry Chase Foster, Mrs. Franklin N. Class, Mrs. George Bell Wallis, Jr., Mrs. Axel Olaf Ihlseng, Mrs. George F. Hanford, Mrs. Henry D. Williams, Mrs. Charles E. Sears, Mrs. Robert Mook, Mrs. Wilbur Fisk Wakeman, Mrs. David C. Carr, Mrs. Joseph J. Casey, Mrs. William F. Coxford, Mrs. William H. Hotchkin, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton.

MONTANA STATE CONFERENCE, D. A. R.

The first State Conference in Montana was held at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, in Butte, on December 17, 1904. That it was held at all, was due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Tallant. In a state of such "magnificent distances," it is not easy to gather for a conference. The interest shown in this meeting proves that the spirit of our ancestors still lives in our grand mountain state. Reports were read concerning the patriotic work done by each chapter in the state, and by-laws were adopted. An entertaining talk on the Continental Memorial Hall, was given by Mrs. McCrackin. Mrs. Martin gave a full account of Montana's memorial alcove, in Manila. A loan of books will soon be sent for this alcove. Mrs. White read a paper on "Our Flags," which was full of patriotic interest. Miss Hawley presented the subject, "The American Monthly," in an entertaining manner. After the programme, the ladies present enjoyed a "patriotic tea," the house being decorated for the occasion. It is hoped that the State Conference will be a settled feature of each year's work in Montana.

MRS. ETHEL M. PEERS,
State Historian for Montana.

Independence Hall Chapter, D. A. R. of Philadelphia, Pa., gave their annual election luncheon, on Tuesday, December 13th, at Mount Cuba Cottage, 1305 Walnut street. It being the 25th anniversary of their having received a charter of incorporation, Dec. 22nd, and the 117th anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. About eighty persons sat down.

The Regent, Mrs. James G. Leipe, presided at the [illegible] was read and voted to be sent to Miss Anne Mitchell, on behalf of the Chapter. The luncheon was most excellently served in eight courses. Toasts were given by the various ladies of the chapter and were [illegible] the first toast was "How Penn Won the Grant," by Mrs. George H. Cliff.

Respectfully,

MRS. J. F. MCCOY,
Chaplain of Independence Hall Chapter N. S. D. A. R.
Dec. 16, 1904.

For the purpose of restoring and preserving the cliff dwellings and Pueblo ruins in the State of Colorado, a chapter auxiliary to the Colorado Cliff Dwellers' Association was formed in December at the Nevada, Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Thomas Henry Weston was chosen Regent with Mrs. Donald McLean Vice Regent; Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert M. Lockwood, corresponding secretary, and Mr. [illegible] treasurer.

The disseminating of knowledge concerning these prehistoric people, the collection of relics and the acquiring of such property as may be necessary to attain the objects of the association, will be the immediate aim of the Chapter.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 28, 1904.

LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Dear Mr. Cornish:—Enclosed herewith please find Austin, Texas, postal money order No. 104037, to your order on the New York City Post Office, for $1, in renewal of my subscription to THE SPIRIT OF '76 for another year.

I appreciate very highly the good work you have been doing in trying to promote the spirit of patriotism among our people.

Hoping that the year 1905 may be full of happiness and prosperity for you, I am, with cordial regards,

Yours very truly,

IRA H. EVANS.

"The Establishment of American Independence as Related to the Louisiana Purchase," an oration delivered by Mr. George Williams Bates, of Detroit, Historian General of the Sons of the American Revolution, at the National Congress, held June 15, 1904, at the World's Fair, St. Louis, has just been published, together with the orator's "Review of the Historical Work of the Society for the Year 1903-4." The publication is in the form of a neat octavo pamphlet, and is illustrated with a plate, repr't of the Congress assembled on the terrace at Festival Hall, a map of Boston with its environs in 1775-6, a picture of Washington's Headquarters (Jumel Mansion) in New York City, portraits of Napoleon, Jefferson and Livingston, and a map of the United States, showing the expansion of the country on this Continent.

In the oration Mr. Bates eloquently refers to the chain of events which culminated in the decision of Jefferson (despite his interpretation of the Constitution) to acquire the Louisiana Territory, and in the virtually simultaneous decision of Napoleon to dispose of it. "Its exploitation," adds Mr. Bates, "has made us what we are to-day. Even though it revolutionized American life and culture, the instant we accepted that great territory, with all its responsibilities and possibilities, we became a world power."

H. M. G.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

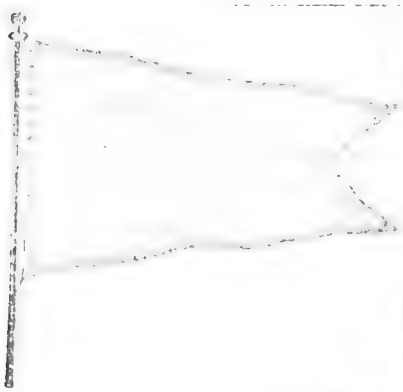
Can any one tell me who were the ancestors of Richard Warne, b. 1753, d. 1803, of Montgomery Co., N. Y. (although some say he was of New York City), who, in 1786, married Mary [illegible]. In his genealogy of the Warne family [illegible] one can be found who knows anything about his parents or ancestry.

I do know [illegible] were of Joseph Warne and Dorcas Meeker, who married in New Jersey, and in 1[illegible] settled in Westchester County, N. Y.

The writer would be [illegible] with any one who can furnish the desired data of my branch of the Warne or Wain family.

G. W. L.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



ANNIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Flags
AND
Standards

. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY.
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AZTEC SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

NEW PRICES

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution

Silver Gilt Pendants, with Medallions and Eagles in Gold, Interstices Gold at $25.00 and $10.00, will hereafter be furnished

FULL SIZE $20.00 MINIATURE $10.00

We will also furnish the above mode entirely of 14k. gold.

FULL SIZE $25.00 MINIATURE $12.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded,

$9.00

We also have [illegible] MEDALS DECORATIONS [illegible] Washington, D. C.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.
OFFICIAL JEWELERS
902 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

Talent

An Illustrated Magazine,

devoted to the Lyceum and Chautauqua Movement: also the Official Organ of the National Elocutionists' Association.

SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS:

Talent for fourteen months and a ready-to-frame lithograph of any one of the men whose names are printed below, for $1.00.

CUT THIS OUT.

Please send *Talent* 14 months and a ready-to-frame lithograph of .....

Name .....

Address .....

Beecher Phillips Gough Vincent Brooks Fiske

Send for Sample Copy.

1224 Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES · INCIDENTS · AND MEN OF '76 · AND COLONIAL TIMES ·

VOL. Edited and Published Monthly by Louis H. Gottsall, New York City. FEBRUARY, 1896 Entered at N. Y. P. O. as Second Class Matter. No. 6. WHOLE No. 126

[illegible] ION GIVEN AT DRAUGHTS AWEEK, FEB. [illegible] BY THE WASHINGTON CONTINENTALS [illegible] U.S.

SCENE IN THE "LONG ROOM" AT VALLEY FORGE, BY DARLEY.

[illegible] Courtesy of N. Y. Herald.

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Instituted October [illegible], 1875

The annual meeting of the society for the election of officers and a board of managers for the ensuing year was held at the Occidental Hotel, on Thursday evening, January 16, 1903, at 8 o'clock.

The report of the secretary and treasurer show the society, at the end of its twenty-ninth year, to be in a prosperous condition, financially and personally.

The work of the treasurer has been prompt and satisfactory and all that could be desired and being gratuitous, entitles him to the thanks of the society.

The secretary's duties demand more than a passing notice.

Besides the individual records with annual collections from more than four hundred companions, a large volume of miscellaneous correspondence to have prompt attention, local duties growing out of the numerous functions of the society and finally, the ordinary recording duties of the position are extensive and cumulative.

All these require much time, besides continued and efficient attention and no small share of the society's success has been due to their faithful performance.

The duties of the registrar are of so technical and professional a character, that it is doubtful if they could be performed at all, let alone satisfactorily, by any other than the present incumbent, whose long years of support of the society through its trials and tribulations of youth, supplemented by the continued and faithful performance of his official duties as registrar, entitle him to the highest praise.

The monthly meetings of the Board of Managers have been attended by a majority of its members and to their activity and co-operation are due the general success of the society during the past year.

The attendance at the functions of the society in 1903, except that of April 19th, has not been encouraging or in keeping with the efforts made to have them entertaining and attractive.

If there are too many, they can easily be lessened, which had better be done than to subject the society to criticism, from the light attendance.

It is true that the continued celebration of the same anniversaries becomes monotonous, and it is therefore recommended that future functions take place on the anniversaries of hitherto unobserved events.

While the society through the Board of Managers, has advised from time to time that its invitation to the National Society to hold its Congress here in 1905 would be accepted, it has just been officially and finally advised that the Congress would be held at Philadelphia, presumably, because of the good effect of that location, on the proposed amalgamation of our society with its rival, the Sons of the Revolution, where their society is very strong in Pennsylvania. There were 63 other invitations from other cities showing the estimated importance of the affair.

The efforts of our society, through its resolutions of September 3, 1904, to consolidate the State and National Societies, with those of the rival Order, Sons of the Revolution, have been appreciated throughout the country, and while they have not yet produced any actual general result, we feel sure the action already taken by several State Societies, will be followed by others and that in time the desired consolidation will be effected.

Touching the future of our society, while we may congratulate ourselves on our success, we must realize that a society like ours, cannot sit still. It must either go ahead or fall back and the former can only result from individual efforts of our own.

It is true we have no local conditions, as exist, more or less, exist in the thirteen original States, leading us to Revolutionary deeds and place, but as Sons of the Revolution our pride in their doings and the heritage transmitted to us, should manifest itself by renewed and continual effort to hold our own and maintain the proud position enjoyed by us, as the Pioneer of the Societies of our Order.

V. D. COLLINS, President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Membership January 14, 1904		389
Elected since		66
Reinstated		1
		456
Died	7	
Dropped for non-payment of dues	15	
Resigned	1	23
Present membership		424

including 21 members of the Branch Society at San Diego.

Received for dues	$ 700
Received for [illegible]	[illegible]
Received for dinner	[illegible]
Received for sale of [illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Paid to Treasurer	$1,800 50
Cash on hand	[illegible]

The Secretary takes this opportunity to announce that [illegible] date.

EDGAR B. SMITH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Balance on hand January 14, 1904		$ 591 83
Received from Secretary		1,800 50
		$2,392 33
DISBURSEMENTS		
Per capita tax to National Secretary	$ 91 25	
Office rent, 12 months at $10	120 00	
Secretary's salary	120 00	
Registrar's fee	135 00	
Banquets	68 00	
Music at banquets	81 50	
Reporter's fees	30 00	
Printing	38 80	
Badges for retiring President and retiring Treasurer	20 00	
P. O. stamps and sundries	185 00	$1,725 05
Cash on hand		$ 667 28

C. S. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Again has death invaded the inner circle of our order. Again has a "Sire" been taken. Mr. John Atwater, a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, died at his residence in Angelica, N. Y., November 9, 1903.

Mr. Atwater came from Connecticut ancestry of colonial and colonial governors. His father moved to Genesee County, N. Y., where he himself was born May 29, 1820. He, in 1863 removed to Angelica, N. Y., he was there married to Miss Ellen Starr Arnold, October 1, 1873. In 1882 he engaged [illegible] in the firm of Atwater & Carter, Newark, N. J. While still retaining his residence in Angelica, the most of his time was spent in Newark, until about two years ago when he disconnected himself from business and retired permanently to Angelica.

His last illness was brief, a "fall" on the frosty walk, the resulting shock to his entire nervous system, a two weeks' struggle for the mastery, a peaceful shortening of the breath, and life was ended. Appropriate services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. David Craft, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, the church of his childhood and of his lifetime.

Mr. Atwater, naturally retiring and unassuming, was honest and honorable, dignified, yet genial, having a manner, well versed with reminiscences of the past and a pleasant faculty of bringing those reminiscences to the enlivenment of the present. To the last his erect form and gentlemanly bearing as he walked the street and engaged in the various associations of life were agreeably noticeable; and seemed to indicate far younger years than those he bore.

A remarkable circumstance in Mr. Atwater's life was, as already intimated, that he was one of the few very few, indeed, during these last years, whose father served in the Revolutionary War. It seems almost incredible, but it is true. John Atwater, father of the late John Atwater was born in 1757, and died in 1838. He served three years in the War of Independence. Twelve years before his death, by a second marriage, the subject of this sketch was born. The father's patriotic spirit was a long time over the son. Mrs. Atwater and the one daughter, Sophia L. remain at the old home in Angelica, two other sisters, Mrs. Susan Gilbert, of Evanston, Wyo., and Mrs. Sarah Ward, of Oshkosh, Wis., also survive him.

Here are many [illegible] to the SPIRIT [illegible] have been sent [illegible]

The publisher was [illegible] the past [illegible] the past [illegible] present of the subscription.

The publisher of this paper has never [illegible] but [illegible] the paper [illegible] the [illegible] the subscription list. It would be well [illegible] the paper [illegible] by the year.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

VOL. XI. FEBRUARY, 1905. No. 6.

PRINTED MONTHLY BY
LOUIS H. CORNISH,
NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Paid in advance direct to the office, - - $1.00
Foreign Countries, - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single Copies, - - - - - - - - .10

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

ADVERTISING RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

The Spirit of '76 is sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued and all arrearages are paid, as required by law. Subscribers who do not receive their copies regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact promptly, as it is impossible to keep track of mail miscarriages unless notified of every failure to receive the paper. Subscribers who change their address will please notify us promptly, giving both old and new addresses. Communications intended for publication must reach us by the 20th of the month preceding that in which they are to appear. Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order or Bank Draft. Postage stamps will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. Do not send checks on local banks, as the discount charged by them is usually more than the subscription price of the paper.

Entered at New York Post Office as second class matter, March 18th, 1904.

Principal Events of the American Revolution.

THIS MAY

1. 1781—Engagement at Cowan's Ford, N. C.
1. 1781—Engagement at Torrence's Tavern, N. C.
1. 1781—Engagement at Wetzell's Mill, N. C.
2-4. 1777—Battle at Fort Mifflin, Ga.
3. 1779—Engagement at Beaufort, S. C.
3. 1779—Engagement at Port Royal Island, S. C.
3. 1780—Engagement at Young's House, Long Island, N. Y.
4. 1779—Congress appoints a Board of Admiralty.
6. 1778—Franklin secures a treaty of alliance with France.
6. 1781—Engagement at Shallow Ford, N. C.
6. 1788—Massachusetts ratifies the Constitution.
9. 1775—Boston selectmen present an address to the King, charging the existence of a rebellion in Massachusetts.
10. 1779—Engagement at Fort Ogo.
12. 1781—Engagement at Pyle's Cross Roads, N. C.
14. 1775—Engagement at Chelsea Neck, Mass.
14. 1779—Engagement at Charleston, S. C.
14. 1779—Engagement at Beaver Creek, Ga.
20. 1781—Royal Messenger arrives at Cornwallis' headquarters at Leesburg.
23. 1779—Engagement at Newtown, L. I.
24. 1779—Engagement at Young's House, L. I.
25. 1781—Engagement at Ramsour's Mill, N. C.
26. 1775—Engagement at Salem, Mass.
26. 1779—Engagement at Grant's, Ga.
27. 1779—Engagement at Moore's Creek Bridge, N. C.

CONTENTS.

California Society, S. A. R., Annual Report, - - 62
Mr. John Atwater, A Revolutionist, Passes Away, - 62
Editorials, - - - - - 63
Sketch of Roy Melbourne Chalmers, - - 64
The Quest of an Ancestor, Chapters XVI, XVII and XVIII, - - 65, 68
Old and New America, - - 68
Address of Edmund Wetmore, Esq., - - 69
Constitution of the Minute Men, 70, 71

On another page will be found the constitution of the Minute Men, an organization formed for the purpose of bringing together in a national organization all who desire to perpetuate the principles that animated those patriots who achieved and maintained the independence of the United States of America, to participate in patriotic ceremonies in Centennial uniforms that this historic uniform may become a familiar sight throughout the land.

The editor of this paper has been appointed national recruiting officer for the Minute Men and will be pleased to enlighten any who may desire to join the organization or the way to do so.

It is hoped that each year a muster of all the Continental uniforms will be held on some one of the historic battlefields of the Revolutionary War.

The copy for the February issue relating to the Society of the Daughters of the War of 1812 could not be bodied with that for the March issue.

ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS,
Author of "The Quest of an Ancestor."

The concluding chapters of the above story, to be contained in the March issue, focus upon an event in our American History whose lurid atmosphere can never be dissipated from the pages. In "One Day on Gallows Hill" a chapter describing the execution of witches at Salem, Mr. Chalmers has drawn a vivid, convincing picture of this season of fanatic zeal at its height. The Salem witch craft has ever been a [illegible] "skeleton in the closet," the worst blemish that [illegible] England boasts. No wonder then is why even [illegible] ans are particularly chary about it. Certainly [illegible] happened in Witch Hill. And afterward [illegible] the sinister [illegible] witnesses [illegible] of the [illegible] strong [illegible] crime [illegible] the witches [illegible]

to have been neglected by contemporaneous writers of historical novels, obviously because of their meagre fragmentary records.

Mr. Chalmers' literary work has mainly been of a humorous character; but his magazine and newspaper contributions deserve more than the stamp of superficiality that marks the work of so many of those who write in the lighter vein.

There are many delicious bits of humor in the "Quest of an Ancestor." For instance, when Robert Gillum comes to Boston Towne he is struck by the severity of the Puritan countenance everywhere. He remarks:

I had noted these stern graven lines in more than one countenance to-day. Immutable, immovable, cold enough to freeze the water in which they leaned. It was carved in the stern features of the matron, softened in the maiden's, marked with lighter touch in the child's face. I saw it, that morning, upon the pudgy countenance of a baby in arms, and yet! I saw it on the face of a little Puritan dog that ran down the street.

And in the opening chapter there is the Jersey farmer who writes to Mary Gillum:

It affords me great pleasure, ma'am, to state that I am descended from Nehemiah Gillum, only I'm afraid it isn't the Nehemiah you allude to. This un fit in the Revolutionary War, and plowed the ground that I plow now; hence we've a very warm of the old farm and its associations. If the trees don't grow along here last year, instead of goin' up by Bill Stubbs, I might hev got my price for the farm . . . My Nehemiah was scalped by the Indians after the war. But he didn't die, and after hevin' slew the savage that cut him, he recovered his own scalp from the warrior's belt. Today it is hung over the living-room table, where we use it as a mosquito-catcher in summer—with a little pulverized sugar.

Mr. Chalmers is a nephew of Dr. Robert Montgomery Bird, who wrote "The Gladiator" for Edwin Forrest, and a number of well-known American novels. He is also of the same family as Thomas Chalmers, the eminent Scottish divine. His grandfather, Thomas Silver, was a noted American inventor and scientific writer. One ancestor, Richard Whitacar, landed in Maryland in 1665. With some others he entered Delaware Bay in a small vessel, and ascended the river as far as Billingsport. He was the first of the party to reach the shore, therefore the first Englishman that set foot in West New Jersey. He sprang to land, and with a hatchet cut down a bush, according to the ancient mode of taking possession, in the name of King Charles II. He was also, says, Mr. Chalmers, "the first Englishman to kill a mosquito in West New Jersey." Other ancestors were active in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and as busy with the sword as their descendant is with his pen.

The following sketch, which appeared in the Smart Set Magazine, is by Mr. Chalmers:

IN THE TOILS OF THE WIRE.

Box Office Man (over telephone)—I can give you two aisle seats in G, centre of the house: fine seats.
Sampson—All right; hold them for me.
Box Office Man—What name?
Sampson—Sampson.
Box Office Man (uncertainly)—Tampson?
Sampson (reiterating with care)—Sampson!
Box Office Man (confidently)—Oh! Robinson!
Sampson (impatiently)—No, no! Sampson!
Box Office Man (wearily)—Spell it, please.
Sampson—S-a-m, Sam——
Box Office Man—S-a-m, S-a-m; all right.
Sampson (louder)—No, no! S-a-*m*; m, *m*—k, k, m——
Box Office Man—S-a-m-k-l-m; go on.
Sampson—P-s.
Box Office Man—P-s.
Sampson (irascibly)—No, no! Can't you hear straight?
Box Office Man (angrily)—Can't you mumble straight?
Central (sociably)—Through?

ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

Sampson, and Box Office Man (together, angrily)—No!! Keep off! Get out!
Telephone Girl—Brrrrr!!! Brock! brock! brock! brock! brock! plunk! plunk!!
Sampson (to whom that seems to have gone to Chicago, faintly but desperately)—P—not t; n, o, p; p, s-s-n!
Box Office Man (triumphantly)—N-o-p; p-s-o-n.
Sampson (relieved)—Good! Now spell.
Box Office Man (with a sigh)—S-a-m-k-l-m-o-p-p-s-o-n. (Pronouncing with slight effort) Samklamoppson!

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

By ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft in the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. He is sure he sees so quaintly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person, still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the seventeenth century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of [illegible] too much attention to Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, [illegible] Robert meets Margery, while [illegible] Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping; her father, who suspects that Robert [illegible] Oliver [illegible] the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she [illegible] At the presence of Oliver Everson, Robert [illegible] to accompany them to Farney's [illegible]

XVI

Oh, the deadly mischief in that Farney woman's lie! She had told Oliver that Margery had danced with the witches. She told it again, and again, to others. Days afterward it was on the tongue of every idle person in town. And so the story began.

Martha had been dismissed from the Watsons on account of being a "superstitious nuisance," for she had persisted in declaring that she was bewitched, until Mr. Watson could tolerate her no longer. In her resentment, she was only too eager to take up Mrs. Farney's tune and attribute her trouble to Margery. Hundreds believed her.

Margery was avoided on the street; little children pointed her out and ran away, shrieking in affright. Finally she could bear it no longer, and remained at home.

The idle rumors that annoyed her father at first, shocked and dismayed him when they became so persistent and widespread. But he was quite helpless in his distress. There was only one way to disprove the invidious detractions made by Mary Farney, and that in a court of justice. Unfortunately, a case of this kind would not be brought before the General Court, which conditions had found necessary to establish for the purpose of trying witches. It was called a court, but it might more aptly have been termed a nest of wasps, for the inquisitorial methods that were adopted. Persons suspected of being "in league with the devil" were now arrested with such frequency that the county jails soon became overcrowded. Mr. Watson feared that Margery might be called upon only too soon and allowed an opportunity to deny the evil charges made against her.

I still kept my room at the Blue Anchor, because I liked the place (now especially so because Oliver Everson was in jail and no longer underneath the same roof). A strong friendship had sprung up between the vintner, George Monk, and myself. One evening I had come in, direct from the counting-house, and found my landlord with a very grave face indeed. He took me aside and revealed something that fairly staggered me.

Margery Watson had been arrested and taken to Salem that very afternoon!

If to me the sun shone less brightly on these fair spring days, if the meadows and woodland were cheerless and dismal, if the very notes that were sung by the birds in the forest where she had loved to linger sounded disheartened and unhappy and the hours that passed were like the lagging journeying of a snail, what must that haggard father have lived through in his anguish?

One day at Salem I met Nehemiah. He came from the prison-house, but I did not know until afterward what had brought him there. I conjectured at the time that it was because his relative, Mary Gillum, was detained within, and that he had been to see her. I was, however, largely mistaken, for he informed me later that he was heartily glad of her being locked up. And yet he was seen, day after day, going to and from the jail.

On this occasion the little man took a message from me to Margery. When he returned his eyes were wet with tears.

Margery had sent me her love, but begged that I would not attend her trial.

XVII

"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Exodus xx, 18.

Poor Margery had wanted to spare me the scene of her trial; and I fully intended to remain away until the day arrived. What it was that finally drew me there during the last few minutes of this outrageous ordeal seemed not fortuitous, but more like an imperative inner prompting. And I learned of the earlier details of that wretched day only too soon.

Several women and one man were tried before Margery. Two of the women (one of them Mary Gillum) were found guilty. The man, John Willard, of Salem, had been a deputy in making arrests for witchcraft, until he grew convinced that the accused were above suspicion. When his views became known to the miscreant persecutors, they at once denounced him as a wizard himself. He had attempted to save himself by flight, but was pursued, brought back, and to-day tried and condemned to death.

There were six judges on the bench, six men of learning and distinction. One of these, afterward becoming dissatisfied with the methods of trying prisoners, withdrew from the court. If the others were never disturbed in conscience during this widespread storm of delusion, the only palpable reason that can be advanced is that the great mist of superstition which enveloped these days so completely, which influenced the ignorant and intelligent alike, shut out the light of truth to them alone. Can we wonder that they should not have been skeptical when such men as Lord Bacon and Joseph Addison professed their belief in witchcraft? But that does not excuse the brutal treatment to which the wretched victims were subjected while in prison and during trial.

Martha, the servant girl, was the first witness against Margery. She related how she had been pinched one night at the Watsons by some invisible hand; how the cows had been bewitched, and the cat; how that same night in the kitchen some invisible force had violently thrown the cat at her back. She told how she had been awakened from her sleep later that night by some unseen hand pinching her again and again, and choking her till her breath was almost gone. Later, toward morning, she had been awakened once more, when the bed quilts were dragged away, and a ewer of freezing water emptied upon her. Afterward she had seen the spectre of Margery standing over her bed. Then this same spectre had flown through the window on a broomstick and ridden high above the housetops, with other witches, till daybreak.

All of this caused considerable of a stir in the court room. The beauty and youth of the accused were unusual, and her quality was alien to the low degree of birth and intelligence which stamped many of those on trial. Perhaps it was the calm, commiserating way in which she regarded Martha that made that young woman quite hysterical when she had finished.

The man who was called as the next witness would rather have died, I know, than have contributed a modicum of damaging evidence against Margery. Martha had drawn Dr. Hopper into her story; it was he who had examined her arm on that fateful night and found the marks where she had been pinched.

"The girl is right," he reluctantly affirmed. "There were finger marks on her arm"——

Here he was interrupted by a loud scream from Martha.

"She pinched me again!" she cried, dramatically, sobbing and holding her arm.

They bade her be quiet, and turned to Dr. Hopper. A peculiar change had come over his face. He had half started from his chair and was seen to be watching Martha intently. His face was suffused with anger.

"Who pinched you, girl?" he sternly asked.

"Why—why—her!" faltered Martha, white and trembling, and still caressing her arm.

Margery's face, too, was white; it had been almost impassive, but a faint smile appeared there now that seemed like a pale sunbeam on a winter day.

The physician turned to the judges and the jury.

"When she says that she tells a lie!" he exclaimed, vehemently.

"You speak strongly!" said a judge.

Martha stood aghast, and watched the physician breathlessly, as did every other person in the room.

"I speak justly!" continued the doctor, now upon his feet. "I saw her, the moment before she screamed, deliberately pinch her own arm, as I now know she did on the night when I found the marks."

The room buzzed with excitement. Martha weepingly protested that it was not true. They examined her arm and found the impression of finger nails.

"This girl worked at the Watsons for years," went on the doctor by permission from the court, "and never had trouble of the kind before. 'Tis my idea that the witch stories stirred her imagination till she became distraught with fear, and prey to her terrified fancies. I believe that she was first stimulated by revenge for having been dismissed from Mr. Watson's, and therefore levels her cowardly accusations at his daughter. And i' sooth I now suspect that so well is her perjured lesson learned that she may really believe she is bewitched. In brief, your humble servant thinks, gentlemen, that the girl is not responsible for what she says."

"If we are to accept the evidence of this second witness against that of the first," said the Bench to the jury, after a short conference, "it is truly sufficient to prove that there is not a grain of truth in her statements, and she must be dealt with in the way that the law provides for the jerjurer. And yet the girl seems sincere in her protestations, and how are we to know that this last witness saw her deliberately pinch her arm? May he not, at the moment when he saw her hand raised to her arm, have placed it there at the first feeling of pain? Let us seek for further manifestations of this evil influence which the afflicted states that the accused holds over her. The accused will lay her hand upon the afflicted girl! We know it has been established by precedent that sometimes a glance, her always a touch, from one in communion with the devil, or the lawful of the person whom she has practised her sorcery upon, will cast the afflicted person into a fit!"

Margery was forcibly and was led to Martha's side. She grasped the girl, ever so lightly, upon the breast. Martha clutched at her throat as if a white hot iron had seared it, reeled with a cry of terror, and fell to the ground in what appeared to be a fit. Every semblance to a fit. This continued for several moments, amid great excitement, until Margery was ordered to touch the girl a second time.

"It is for guilty hand which is now already convicted of her sorceries," said the same judge, "to heal that which her hand will to cure the girl."

Margery obeyed, and the afflicted one recovered in her speech with remarkable promptness. Then the judge said to Margery, in a voice brutally harsh:

"Will you not now confess the guilt that is so evident?"

"I cannot!" answered Margery. "I am as innocent as you are."

The opinion of the jury, which for a short while had been unsettled by Dr. Hopper's words, now closed in against Margery like a great wave.

Mary Farney, the second afflicted person, was next brought into the court room. Her eyes steadily avoided Margery while she gave her testimony. The rancor in her breast for the prisoner had never died. Thomas, her husband, had forgiven the outrage upon his honest name—until he learned that his wife, instigated by this cherished grudge which she bore the girl who had unwittingly caused Oliver Everson to cast her aside, was still so completely governed by her love for the knave that she had become the most bitter to denounce Margery. Thomas, not alone in his conviction, believed Margery innocent, and not being blind to his unfaithful wife's motive in persecuting the girl, he had now driven Mary from his home. Puritan laws were severe for offenders like Mrs. Farney. Her only hope in escaping these puritan measures lay in the nature of her present defense—which threw the brunt of everything on Margery, who had, she alleged, by her evil influence, brought about all the wickedness that had ruined their home.

"Do you still deny your guilt?" Margery was asked, after she had replied to a score of questions, vainly endeavoring to refute, among others, the lie that she had joined in the witch-dance.

"I can only deny every falsehood that has been uttered by these women today!" she answered, looking with burning eyes at Mary Farney.

"Don't let her look at me!" cried that creature, whose eyes had accidentally met Margery's. And she straightway went into another fit.

Margery was ordered to exercise her supernatural power in restoring the woman. When she refused, they forced her to lay her hand upon the afflicted. In the meanwhile, Dr. Hopper had privately whispered something to one of the judges. Whatever the physician said impressed him, and after a conference with the others it seemed to strike them, too, as a suggestion of some worth.

Margery was brought back into the room. Then she and Mary Farney were both blindfolded. Margery was next told, in a loud voice, to go and touch the [illegible] judges; but when she was half way, they suddenly bade her stop. Dr. Hopper, now carrying out his idea, went forward instead and touched Mary with his right hand, Martha with his left.

Simultaneously each set up a great cry and immediately passed into her former convulsions and hysteria!

Dr. Hopper was delighted. The judges and all else in the room were [illegible]. Once Margery's face lightened up; the tide had risen in her favor again.

Then the doctor bent over and touched her, [illegible] a second time. Their senses, if such they might be called, [illegible] "Ah!" when the

bandages were snatched from their eyes, the scornful pressed for them in the face of every Puritan being in the room, the indignant murmurings, the threatening ravages of the judges, the total absence of sympathy in the looks of the jury, brought to each countenance of each woman an expression of mingled bewilderment and apprehension.

The court room buzzed louder than ever. The judges put their heads together for another conference. Finally they prompted the jury as follows (there was a good deal of prompting in these witch trials):

"We have considered the latest manifestation from the afflicted women, and have decided that in justice to them it would be grossly unfair to admit it as evidence. While it disproves nothing, it at the same time reflects suspicion upon the learned and distinguished physician whose proposal we adopted. The result of his experiment was amazing to all, and has doubtless altered the sentiment of yet gentlemen of the jury. It tends to prove that the accused had not, on more than one occasion, by the mere touch of her hand, brought to each of the afflicted that same distress. And why," cried the prosecutor, dramatically, "did a touch from this physician produce the same dreadful result? Because he is either an agent of the accused, or an agent himself of the devil!"

I entered the court at the judge's last astonishing words, and if there had been surprise before, I am sure it could not have been so supreme as now. Dr. Hopper, the most prominent figure, was as mad as a March hare. His eyes were furious, and his face was as red as his stockings; wholly carried away by his emotion, he actually shook his big fist at that learned Bench.

"The devil!" he cried; "I'm an agent of the devil, am I? Well, let me tell your precious Honor, that if his majesty were to walk into this very room now, he'd be the first to shake hands with you!"

Talk about an uproar! that court room was a veritable cascade of excitement and confusion!

"Silence! Arrest that man!" they cried.

Dr. Hopper had an engagement with Goodman Tuttle's wife that day, but he never got to the house of this industrious family. My worthy friend reposed in jail a few minutes after his indiscreet speech. But on his way to the door he harangued the jury so impressively that I know his arguments, though pithy and brief, had considerable weight.

There was one other man present who resented the treatment of Dr. Hopper almost as much as did the physician himself, and this was Mr. Watson. He sat apart from his daughter (they would not suffer them to be together), and his self control that day, from beginning to end of the trial, was marvelous. I knew him now to be in a white heat at this latest development, but he realized the utter futility of appealing to the judges—especially at the present time.

After the doctor had been taken away the afflicted were blindfolded again, and Margery was obliged to touch them. Martha, suspecting another trick, hesitated; but Mary Farney at once renewed her "fit"; perhaps a corner of her eye had been accidentally left uncovered. Martha, at hearing her cries, followed her example. This last demonstration quite confuted Dr. Hopper, and Margery was led back to her chair.

"Will you confess now?" they asked her.

"No," she answered, in a voice scarcely audible. Oh how white she was, and how dark and feverish her eyes seemed—as if the very tears had parched in them. A witch was popularly supposed to be incapable of weeping. "I Margery could only have sobbed as I had known her to sob once, and the impression that the naked court room would have quickly obliterated away.

"Severer pains were proposed." Margery quailed then. She had expected the torture. It was customary to resort to this monstrous way of extorting a confession from the accused when the usual court trial had proven futile.

But no; there was one more afflicted person. If the earlier part of the trial had been distressing to her, the ordeal of being obliged to face this last witness must have been infinitely more painful.

A military prisoner was brought into the court room. The sight of his mother, her prison pallor, the dejection of spirit which his forced indifference could not conceal, aroused the pity in her heart. It was Oliver Everson. If she did not understand why he had been brought here, her uncertainty was short lived.

My hands itched to get at the dastard's throat while he made his miserable plea. He, who had always been a loyal King's subject, represented that at the instance of some invisible power he had almost been tempted to betray his country's secrets to the French. This same evil influence that made him ruin a good man's home had also forced him to become a traitor.

He glanced at her only once while he was there. No tears had come to her eyes yet, but the agony of her look haunts me. Even as he vilely lied the court room had been growing rapidly dark—not with the dark of night, but the leaden gloom of a summer storm; there had been ominous rumblings in the sky and frequent flashes of lightning.

So worked up were these people upon the subject of demonology, so all-absorbing and fearful the superstition of that year, and so infinite believed they the powers of witches, that the authorities actually gave credence to Oliver Everson's absurd story. And this fire and muttering in the heavens, with the sinister darkness which was blighting the afternoon sun, seemed nothing but terribly significant to them.

The trial for Oliver's life had been set aside until to-day's hearing, and his fate hung upon this one thread. It was his life or hers!

"Are you guilty?" they asked her.

All was hushed as the dead, until—— They said it was the devil's breath that stole in after the storm shadow.

"I am guilty!" she replied at last.

XVIII.

There had been a drought for many days, and now it rained in torrents. It rained as if it would never stop. Rivers flowed down the gutters, and low lying meadows were turned into lakes. The trials were over for the day, and people who had waited in the streets of Salem for hours, all eager for news, fled for shelter to doorways and horses.

I was drenching wet, I know, yet I never stopped to seek cover. Going to where my horse had been left, I mounted at once and rode for Boston.

I wanted to be there when they had knocked Oliver's irons off.

"You will probably have an old patron back soon," I remarked to George Monfort at the Blue Anchor

"Who?" he asked.

"Oliver Ever-on," I replied.

"Not while I am landlord!" cried Goodier, stoutly.

"You may lose an old patron, then!" said I, smiling.

"Who?" he asked again.

"Me."

"Why, where are you going?"

"I may go where no man has ever gone and come back from," I said; and then I told him everything.

"Look here!" said he, when I had finished, in a tone that befitted his grave look; "this is not Old England; men don't fight duels here!"

"'Tis high time that one was fought, then," I returned.

"God help you!" he exclaimed, pressing my hand.

Being the first to return from Salem, I became the center of interest, but not caring to talk, I soon went upstairs and stood looking out at the storm.

There came a knock at my door, and when I responded, Nehemiah entered.

"They are letting the cur out," he said. "I promised to tell you."

It was a familiar spot where I waited. It stood off the path to Farrey's, marked by a great gnarled, twisted tree, dead to the pulp, a phantom of the forest; dismal always, more dismal now. The dusk was gathering swiftly by this, and each vivid flash of lightning seemed to make the darkness the even heavier after it had passed.

I cannot but believe that he had thought himself safe in that ride; for he had tried to steal away in an hour as dark as his black heart. And when he came upon me, riding the same beautiful horse that had carried him into Farrey's almost a year before, I had him fairly covered by a pistol.

(To be concluded.)

OLD AND NEW AMERICA.

The address before the Empire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was given by Prof. W. R. Waters, of Syracuse. His theme was really "Young America" as the product of the Old and the New. He recalled to the minds of his auditors, a few December days from the embarkation at Plymouth in 1620 to the ending of the Civil War in 1865. Those years, said the speaker, comprised the Old America; the record of New America stretched from 1865 to 1902. In the olden time was that memorable day when the pilgrim fathers first set foot on the shore of the New World, the "rocky yet glorious day when Boston tipped the tea overboard; the victorious day of Yorktown, following the stormy night on the Delaware; the cheerless yet magnificent spectacle of Valley Forge, lit up with its flame of fortitude and patience, and pleading prayers as the lips of the great Washington were touched with a live coal from off the altar of the Lord of battles; the wonderful day when the same great leader—cabals overthrown, Congress merciful, victory won, peace secured, nobility of character triumphant—returned to Congress his commission, and the still greater day, alike in its solemn and its world-wide significance, when he gave back his spirit into the hands of his Creator.

In Olden America also, on a December day, the Treaty of Ghent was signed and America's supremacy on the sea was made clear to the world, and it was a day to say now "Winter of Discontent"—just forty four years ago this day—when South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession.

But with the close of the war and the consequent freedom of an enslaved race, came the era of New America—a history growing brighter and broader, until on a memorable day in December, 1898, in the beautiful City of Paris, a treaty of peace was signed between Spain and the United States—and the domination and despotism of a cruel government ceased forever on this continent.

And as by the blending of differing faces, a composite picture is formed, so by the intermingling of Old and New America came "Young America"—a history, indeed, and yet, as visualized and vivified in the mind of the speaker, a personage more real than that character so well known to everybody in this country who has ever seen a boy—*Young America*.

Now into the heart of his theme, the speaker plunged—portraying the possessions of this scion of a noble race, a country beautiful in its grandeur and fertility, a government free and beneficent; freedom, won by unwearied struggle, of the fathers; law, with its protecting shelter for each and every man; above all, traditions and memories that served to cheer and exhilarate every day of his life as a young American.

But this lad of destiny has many problems to work at and work out; expansion, within the borders of his native land and in distant and [illegible] of the seas; [illegible] with the [illegible] ments of world-wide power and its [illegible] changes; justice, that "must rule or ruin," of which the great orator, making no distinction between rich and poor, said, be merciful; patriotism, with its constant tendency to self-abasement and ignoble end, yet worthiest ever with the purity of motive, and brotherhood, with its democracy of thought and freedom of opinion [illegible] dangerous.

Out from this contemplation of "Young America's" procession and problems should spring the thought and desire of helpfulness by an organization such as the Sons of the American Revolution, with united and renovated effort to make clear to the youth of the land how exact the claims of American history and fate. And, indeed, how much larger the hope of worthy accomplishment, when the effort is made in behalf of the good heart, good head and good blood of young America, than when such reverence is exerted upon the decrepitude of Europe and the crudeness of Asia. There are two, nevertheless, that one, trusting the scientist, is more abundant in life!

As, according to Emerson's learned thought, "America is only another name for opportunity," shall it not be ours to secure the opportunity and to bring it within reach of the outstretched yet immature hand of youth? No truer prayer can we pray for the dear future rulers of America than that of Milton—that they may be "enflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue; stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages."

UNVEILING OF THE BRONZE TABLET, "WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE."

JAMES E. KELLY, Sculptor.

Under the Auspices of The Washington Continental Guard and Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

The tablet is the gift of John J. Clancy, Esq., to the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 318 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

PROGRAMME.

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD, Presiding.

1. Overture ..... Y. M. C. A. Orchestra
   James Wyllis Seeley, Conductor
2. Invocation ..... Rev. B. Oakley Bedford
   Chaplain of the Guard
3. Music ..... Apollo Glee Club
4. Address ..... Edmund Wetmore
   President Society Sons of the Revolution
5. Music, "America" (First two verses).
   Solo by Mrs. Theodor Bjorksten
6. Address ..... Rev. Arthur H. Judge
7. Music, "The Sword of Bunker Hill" ..... Apollo Glee Club
8. Address ..... Dr. John H. Finley
   President College of the City of New York
9. Unveiling of Tablet ..... Miss Helen M. Gould
10. Presentation ..... Miss Grace H. Jones
11. Acceptance ..... Wm. M. Kingsley, Esq.
12. Music, "The Soldier's Farewell" ..... Apollo Glee Club
13. Music, "Star Spangled Banner"
    Solo by Mrs. Theodor Bjorksten
    Salute to the Color ..... Men of Veterans' Corps
14. Benediction ..... Rev. Livingston R. Wolcott

ADDRESS OF EDMUND WETMORE, ESQ.

President Society Sons of the Revolution,

AT THE

Unveiling of Bronze Tablet,

"WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE,"

Under the Auspices of the

Washington Continental Guard and Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

On November 29, 1904,

AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

318 West 57th Street, New York.

The event we have assembled to commemorate—the heroic endurance of the Continental Army, at Valley Forge, in the Winter of 1777 and '78, was one of the supreme points in our national history. If that army had there dissolved the American Revolution, as Washington himself believed, would have come to an end. It was at a time when England was so entrenched that she was ready and even eager to grant to us all we asked for except actual independence, and nothing except the fortitude of those in the camp and the snowdrifts of Valley Forge averted that result. It is no extravagance to say that but for their patriotism we should be, to-night, the subjects of King Edward the Seventh, singing "God Save the King" instead of the "Star Spangled Banner."

A memorial of such an event as that relates not only to the past—it serves and should serve, as an incentive for the present—an incentive to the performance of our every civic duty—an incentive to an unshaken belief in the preponderance of goodness among our fellow countrymen, and an unfaltering faith in the Power that has made and preserved us as a nation. Fitting it is that such a memorial should be given by one of those who are united for the purpose of defending their country, to be set up in the gathering place of those who are united for the purpose of cultivating and promoting those virtues without which we should have no country to defend. The more closely the revolutionary period is studied, the more clearly will it appear that the difficulties and dangers which our forefathers had to encounter in carrying through that war were the same as those which we have to meet to-day. Greater or less in degree—different in many of their incidents, but essentially the same—springing from the same causes and producing the same results. The failure to furnish supplies of food and clothing which caused the bitter suffering at Valley Forge was solely due to the bad organization and inefficiency of the commissary department, and that, in turn, was due to the ignorance, incapacity and political intriguing of the Continental Congress which, by that time, as Governor Morris said, had depreciated as much as the Continental currency. And, worst of all, was the existence in the country of an opposition party—not the out and out Tories, who were open enemies, but those who were actually or nominally on the patriot side—but some of whom thought Washington was not doing enough, and others of whom thought he was doing too much.

The first class included the stay-at-home strategists—civilian critics of military affairs, who, impatient at the delays which necessity imposed upon our small army—declaimed against Washington and demanded that he should attack Philadelphia, scatter to the four winds the forces of King George and end the war in a clap of thunder. It was the "on to Richmond" cry of the revolution, and we have never had a war since the revolution that has not made us familiar with this species of domestic military expert.

Opposed to these, but equally opposed to Washington and the war were those who quailed under its burdens and sufferings and cried out for peace. "We've done enough," they said, "is not England now ready to redress every grievance if we'll only go back to her? To continue the war, with all its horrors, in pursuit of the phantom of independence is a crime. We can never achieve it. So far as independence is concerned the war is a failure. Haul down the American flag. As for us we will give no more countenance or help to this wicked contest."

And besides these, there were still others who saw, in Washington and the Continental Army, the germs of a despotism worse than that we were striving to throw off. Their jealousy was aroused by the menace of militarism. As Hamilton truly said—the revolution received its birth from the usurpations of tyranny and begot a spirit of liberty so exclusive that it revolted against the means absolutely necessary to secure strength and stability in the government. Such was the horror of standing armies felt by this party that many of them were in favor of disbanding the Continental Army and trusting for defense of the emergency of forts of an untrained militia.

Extravagant as these facts now appear, at least hundred fears have been expressed on the floor of Congress and elsewhere down to the present day whenever a bill has been introduced [illegible] increase of our army [illegible] and readiness [illegible] keeping [illegible] with the world.

And [illegible] the spectacle at Valley Forge [illegible] passed the storm of [illegible] and the [illegible] ence and to the [illegible] of those [illegible] to Washington to [illegible] competent to [illegible] to serve [illegible] to supply [illegible] army. [illegible] Greene, who [illegible] ing, only three [illegible] memory, that [illegible] came [illegible] the [illegible] was thought [illegible] the hill to [illegible] the [illegible] ing for [illegible] among the [illegible] grudged their country's [illegible]

What would we expect from such a picture as this? Rancor from the [illegible] that appeared on every hand, [illegible] at the present time could [illegible] suffering from the corruption that [illegible] the government. Patriotism the [illegible] that [illegible] Slowly [illegible] the [illegible] close of the [illegible] Congress, [illegible] mobbed them, so that food and [illegible] party of opposition [illegible] into [illegible] into oblivion. Gradually the majestic character of Washington rallied all that was good in the country to his support. The worst was over, and when on a June morning the next summer the [illegible] with the swing of veterans [illegible] camp where it had [illegible] the blue eyes of its General lit up with pride and confidence as he saw its gallant [illegible] And that confidence was well founded, for never again did that army turn its back in defeat, never again was he compelled to lead it in retreat.

Nearly twenty years after one afternoon towards the end of the Summer of 1797, a farmer ploughing near the site of the old camp saw an elderly gentleman, on foot, accompanied by a black servant, coming along the road from Philadelphia. He dismounted and coming across the field greeted the farmer cordially, shook hands with him, and said he came to inquire about some of the families who used to live in that neighborhood, and to see how that part of the country was getting along.

The information asked was willingly given and [illegible] down in a notebook and the visitor seemed much interested in every feature of the landscape. After quite a conversation the farmer, at last, asked what might be his name. "George Washington," was the quiet reply. It was towards the very end of his second Presidential term and he had ridden out from Philadelphia to see again and for the last time the place where his army had suffered—where he had been sorely tried. And as he looked over a beautiful and smiling country, where the Schuylkill wound through the hills, and tilled fields and full barns spoke of peace and plenty, while the golden autumn sunlight enriched the scene and everything betokened a land of peace and a people free and happy—as he saw all this he beheld a visible answer to the prayer he had uttered in the wintry woods when it seemed as if the burden was greater than he could bear.

And on the tablets of our hearts should be engraved the lesson that Valley Forge teaches, and that lesson is, never to despair of our country—never to despair of our fellow countrymen. We read of political corruption and "frenzied finance"—we see, on all sides, luxury and extravagance, the fever of speculation, the mad race for wealth or the bitter struggle for bare existence. We see discontent fanned into flame by the demagogue and law [illegible] to fanaticism [illegible] tempted to say, "How long, O Lord?" How long [illegible] before we, too, shall travel the old path that leads to revolution, dissolution and empire?" No! I answer, "with [illegible] never." I look back at our history—at the dark Winter of '77, at the critical period that preceded the adoption of our Constitution, at the seemingly irresistible growth of the slave power. I remember how [illegible] during the [illegible] so that there [illegible] dangers that [illegible] of good, that, under [illegible] prevail.

And that power [illegible] the fireside virtues, [illegible] today as it was [illegible]

Mistakes we may make. We [illegible] we commit crime, but as long as the women of [illegible] their husbands and fathers, [illegible] sake the path that our ancestors followed [illegible] the hearts and the arms to guard, to [illegible] beloved country.

A VALUABLE RECORD COMPLETED.

Many people in Hartford and elsewhere will be pleased to learn that the Report of the Revolutionary Graves in Ancient Burial Ground of Hartford and of the Watkinson Library Stone has been printed. It is a large pamphlet of [illegible] pages, profusely illustrated, and tells the [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] eleven years Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, [illegible] the [illegible] plan, and, with the [illegible] of Chapter members and a generous public, carried it through to a complete and notable success.

There is also a list of the contributors to the Old Burial Ground and Cemetery Fund, a [illegible] by a most interesting essay of [illegible] tributed for the preservation of [illegible] which has taken much time and labor. [illegible] a genealogical record of great [illegible] a list of the stones standing in the Ground [illegible] names on the old central monument of [illegible] of Hartford."

This pamphlet is on sale at Bollard & [illegible] Price 75 cents, postage 6 cents extra. Copies can also be obtained of Mrs. Daniel A. Markham, Regent 22 Summer street; Mrs. Harry V. Smith, corresponding secretary, 41 Wolcott street; or Mrs. Mary Francis, chairman Printing Committee, 101 Lawrence street.

GRACE G. MARCHAND,
Regent Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

22 Summer street, Hartford, Conn.

SLEEPY HOLLOW CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Briarcliff's Daughters of the American Revolution have laid out the following programme of topics [illegible] winter, their meetings being held on the last Tuesday of each month. The general topic is the American Revolution, and special topics are as follows:

November.—Causes of ill feeling between England and her American Colonies. Biography of William Pitt.

Questions or points under this head are:

1. Name the thirteen original colonies.
2. Who were the Lords of Trade and what were their duties?
3. The Albany Congress, and Franklin's plan for a Federal Union.
4. Define the Stamp Act. What was its object? Name some of the articles taxed. When, at later times, have we had a stamp duty? What articles are subject to stamp duty to-day?
5. Stamp Act Congress, and resistance of Colonies to Stamp Act.
6. Repeal of the Stamp Act.

The special topics for this meeting are:

December.—From the Repeal of the Stamp Act to the "Boston Tea Party." Samuel Adams.

January.—From the "Boston Tea Party" to the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson.

February.—The Revolutionary War to the Hudson. Valley. George Washington.

March.—Burgoyne's Defeat. At Valley Forge. Gen. Charles Lee.

April.—Conflict on the Lakes and in the South. John Paul Jones.

May.—The last years of the American Revolution. Benedict Arnold and Major André.

Officers of the Hanover Society Sons of the American Revolution for the year commencing December 7, 1901:

For president, Nelson A. McClure; first vice-president, John H. Loomis; second vice-president, Dr. E. B. Lewis; secretary, John D. Vandewater; treasurer, [illegible]; for board of managers, Dr. J. D. Pierson, John S. Sargent, Charles R. [illegible], Charles K. Miller.

OFFICERS OF CONNECTICUT.

Lieutenant, Samuel [illegible]; captain, John S. Sargent; first lieutenant, E. R. Hall; second lieutenant, J. H. Howard; paymaster and adjutant, [illegible].

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST REGIMENT MINUTE MEN.

[illegible]

Armory Building, 5th and L Streets, N. W.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SEC. 4.—All promotions in the field shall be made solely by the Staff Officer shall not take rank over [illegible] with Officers of the Line of Law.

SEC. 5.—All commissions shall be issued by the Commander-in-Chief and shall bear the seal of THE MINUTE MEN.

SEC. 6.—Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men may be transferred, mustered out, retired or [illegible] to the grade to the proper officer, pursuant to the Rules and Regulations, but no Officer shall be dismissed nor Enlisted Man [illegible] honorably discharged except upon the sentence of a court martial. Non payment of dues shall [illegible] as provided by THE MINUTE MEN.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 1.—The Council of Administration shall be convened at least once in each year. The Council may be reconvened by a vote of a majority of the members of the preceding Council, time to be indicated from the order of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Council of Administration shall be made up of not less than thirty-five (35) votes, which vote shall be cast by the given number of persons, in fraction thereof to be chosen from the organization as follows:

From the General Officers	5 votes
From the General Staff Officers	5 "
From Regimental Officers	10 "
From Delegates from the various Regiments	15 "

The number of votes in the Council of Administration may be increased when the number of regiments organized shall exceed ten.

The same ratio of representation in the Council of Administration shall be maintained.

The Council of Administration shall have power by a three-fifths (3/5) vote, as follows:

First—To alter or amend the Constitution.

Second—To alter or amend the rules and regulations.

Third—To review, approve, disapprove or modify the sentence of a court martial upon appeal.

SEC. 2.—The rules governing the election, meeting and proceedings of the Council of Administration shall be provided for in the Rules and Regulations of the Organization and shall be promulgated by special orders from the National Headquarters.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1.—Each State or Territory shall, for the purposes of this Organization constitute a Military Department, in respect of the State laws governing independent military organizations within that State; but said Departmental authority shall not be in conflict with the brigade, division or corps organization.

SEC. 2.—Each Commander of a Department shall, in executing any order by which the mustering or presiding [illegible] part of the troops in his Department may be required, shall have power, if necessary, authority from the State or from such other source as may be binding on him by law. He shall [illegible] and authority in writing in the Department headquarters.

SEC. 3.—The various companies and regiments in any State or Territory, as provided in Section 1, of Article VII, shall be organized in compliance with the laws of the respective States and Territories; but the regiments recruited and mustered throughout the United States shall be formed into brigades, divisions and corps.

SEC. 4.—The senior officer in each company, regiment, brigade, division, or corps, when designated, shall be respected and obeyed as the Commanding Officer thereof.

The senior officer in each department, whose command is limited to that State or Territory, shall be designated as Department Commander.

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 1.—The equipment of THE MINUTE MEN shall be similar to those in use during the Revolutionary War; with such modifications as the several Commanders in any State or territory may elect, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

ARTICLE IX

SECTION 1.—The uniform of THE MINUTE MEN shall be [illegible] to the [illegible] in use during the Revolutionary period, with the [illegible] as may be worn [illegible] Section 1 of Article VIII.

SEC. 2.—The uniform of THE MINUTE MEN shall [illegible]

SEC. 3.—The seal of THE MINUTE MEN shall be [illegible], and shall be in the custody of the [illegible] Commander-in-Chief. [illegible] shall [illegible] and [illegible] relating to [illegible] shall be executed by the Commander-in-Chief.

ARTICLE X

SECTION 1.—Commanding officers, at their discretion, may require purchasing and disbursing officers to bond.

ARTICLE XI

Conduct and Discipline.

SECTION 1.—Gentlemanly conduct shall be required of all members of THE MINUTE MEN.

SEC. 2.—Obedience to lawful orders shall be enforced upon proper rules and regulations.

ARTICLE XII

SECTION 1.—The social and [illegible] of THE MINUTE MEN is committed to the Company Organization. No social event in the company shall conflict with any social function in the regiment. The order of business provided in the Rules and Regulations shall govern.

ARTICLE XIII

Ceremonies.

SECTION 1.—All Commanding Officers are authorized to participate with their Command on such public occasions as are contemplated in Article II of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV

SECTION 1.—There shall be in each Command, an Historian, to be designated as the Commander thereof may direct. The Commander-in-Chief shall designate the Historian in the National Organization. Provision shall be made for the care and safe keeping of historical collections.

ARTICLE XV

SECTION 1.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Council of Administration, providing that not more than a two-fifths vote shall be cast against the proposed amendment.

THE MINUTE MEN

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1.—Application for membership shall be made to the proper officer on the following blank form:

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

..... REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN

P. O. ..... State .....

I ..... residing at No. ....., P. O. ....., State of ....., being a citizen of the U. S. ..... years of age, desire to become a member of Co. ....., ...Regiment MINUTE MEN.

I respectfully refer to the following persons as being two of my personal friends:

Mr. ..... No. .....

P. O. .....State.....Occupation.....

Mr. ..... No. .....

P. O. .....State.....Occupation.....

Signature of Applicant.

.....

Occupation .....

Date .....

Recommended by

.....

Recruiting Officer

Call [illegible] Company

No. [illegible] Regiment



Colors Flat

Painted for Framing

ADAMS & BRADFORD ARMS

printed in proper colors

Adams

$1.00 each A few left

New Barker Motor

1 1-4 to 10 H. P.

Has many points in its favor [illegible] of its class. Lasting, [illegible] Complete [illegible] and [illegible]

High Grade. Moderate Price

Send stamp for catalog.

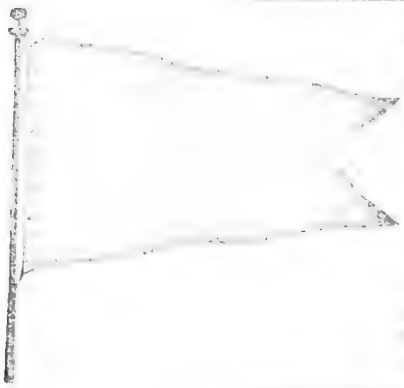
C. L. BARKER, NORWALK, CONN.

HAPGOODS,

Suite 249

[illegible] N. Y.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



AHRN & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Flags
AND
Standards

. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY.
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AZTEC SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

NEW PRICES

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution

Silver Gilt Pendent, with Medallion and Eagles of Gold, Heretofore sold at $25 and $10, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE $20.00 MINIATURE $10.00

We will also furnish the above made entirely of 14k. gold.

FULL SIZE $25.00 MINIATURE $12.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded,

$9.00

The above can be had at present from M. A. H. CLARK, Register General, Washington, D. C.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.
OFFICIAL JEWELERS
902 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

TALENT

An Illustrated Magazine,
devoted to the Lyceum and Chautauqua Movement: also the Official Organ of the National Elocutionists' Association.

SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS:

Talent for fourteen months and a ready-to-frame lithograph of any one of the men whose names are printed below, for $1.00.

CUT THIS OUT.

Please send *Talent* 14 months and a ready-to-frame lithograph of

Name _____

Address _____

Beecher Phillips Gough Vincent Brooks Riley

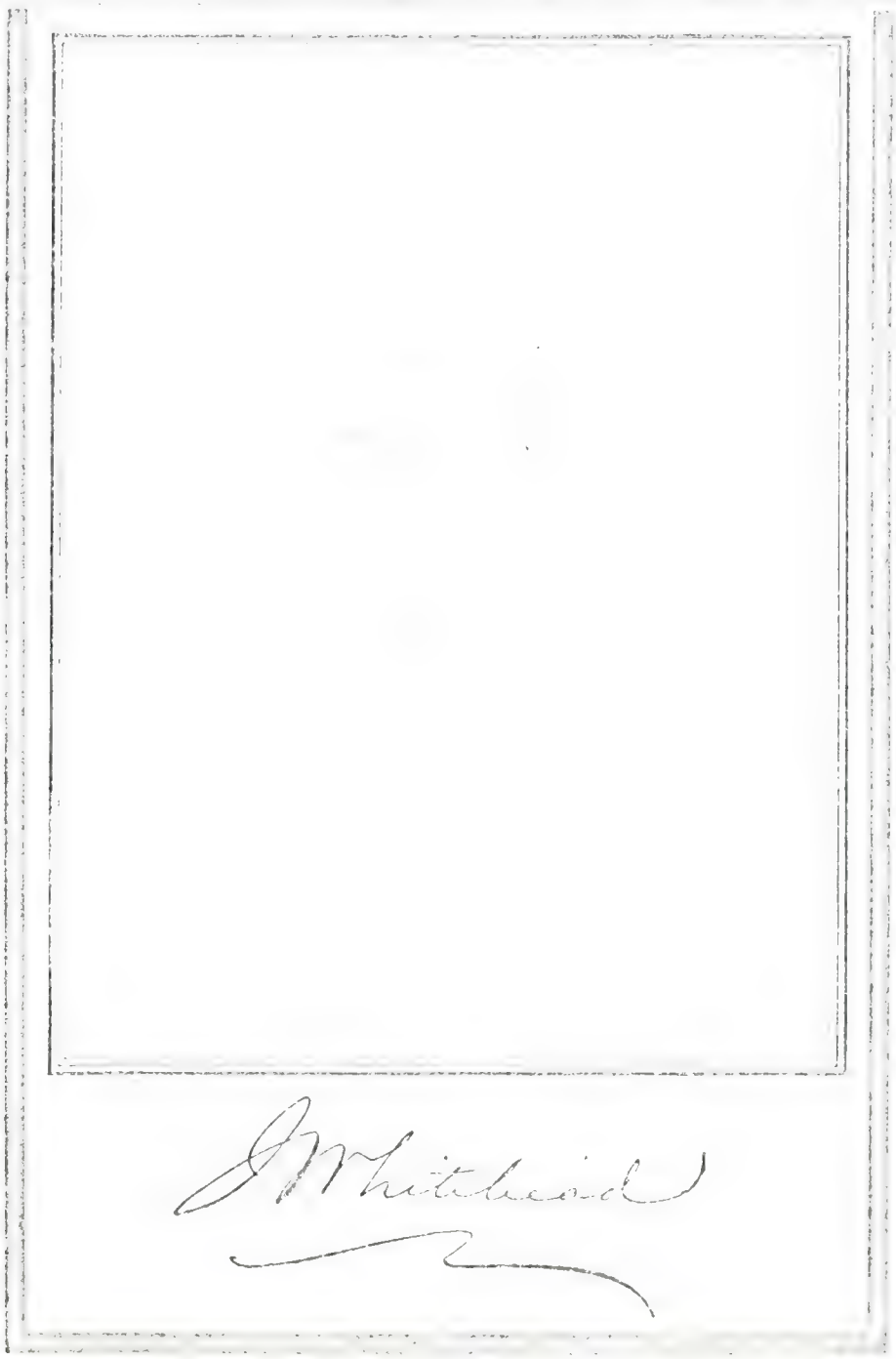
Send for Sample Copy.

1224 Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES · INCIDENTS · AND · MEN · OF · '76 · AND COLONIAL TIMES

VOL. XI. | Edited and Published Monthly by Louis H. Cornish, New York City. | MARCH, 1905. | Entered at N. Y. P. O. as Second Class Matter, June, 1904. | No. 7. Whole No. 127



Judge John Whitehead, President New Jersey Society S. A. R., died February 14, 1905

A kindly man and true
Always a friend of The
Spirit of '76



Dear Madam Regent: At the D. A. R. meeting to choose a new President General at the coming Congress of your Mrs. [illegible] banks having completed her term under the Constitution, it is important that some candidate be presented for the consideration of the Chapters whose ability, whose record for patriotic work and whose devotion to the aims and endeavors of the Society justify the expectation that she will worthily fill the office which is the highest honor the Society can bestow.

There are many such among our members but there are not many who possess the combined time and ability for looking after the general interests of the Society, through the country and be present in Washington at all the meetings of the National Board.

A society of progressive women sorely needs an "official" candidate. In its infancy there may have been a reason for official sponsors. Now we require instead a woman of universal representation, not as the wife of an official in Washington, but as one who does, and is known by, national work and distinct from the local enterprises which necessarily fill most of our efforts. The woman we offer for your consideration is pre-eminent in this respect and is equally well known North, South, East and West. We believe she meets all the above requirements. Her ability is recognized throughout the country, as proved by the fact that she has traveled nearly 10,000 miles on invitations from patriotic organizations, from high officials of different States and from leading Chapters of the D. A. R. to speak for them on national occasions; and so inspiring have been her utterances that she wins admirers and friends wherever she is heard. Nor has the Society been taxed for this service. The time has been freely given and every dollar of the expenses paid from her own and her husband's income. Her record for patriotic work is continuous from the first year of the Society's existence. She has contributed, nationally, what she thinks for living patriotism, as well as for perpetuating the memory of our heroic dead of the Revolution. Through all the years of the Society's life her devotion to it has never faltered even under the severest trial, and the official record of her own large Chapter (the New York City) proves that she has always stood for the highest ideals. We say this advisedly. By the light of these records we have searched the way she has walked and find that it will bear the full light of honest investigation.

She has another qualification which commends her specially to the Chapters. She stands for Chapter recognition. The "power behind the throne" is always and rightly "the Chapter." From the Chapters come the financial and moral support of the great body D. A. R. She will stand always as she has always stood, for the right and dignity of even the smallest Chapter on our roll of membership.

Being in full sympathy, therefore with each Chapter's local work in patriotism (which local work she considers highly important) she will yet, if elected to the Presidency, give her full and enthusiastic energies to the promotion of the National work, which represents every D. A. R. throughout the nation, viz: the continuation of the building of Memorial Continental Hall in Washington—a monument to every hero and heroine of the Revolution.

Believing in her thus, with the official record proving the justice of our confidence, we lay the case before you, the final arbiter in the matter, and ask your co-operation in the effort to elect as our next President General Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York.

Mrs. Howard L. Hopkins,
Mrs. Amos G. Draper,
Mrs. John Reynolds Young,
Mrs. H. V. Boynton,
Mrs. Bertha M. Rollins.

Washington, D. C. February, 1907.
Please reply to Mrs. H. V. Boynton, 1321 R street.

To the Regent and Delegates Continental Congress D. A. R.

At a meeting of the Society Committee of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., held on the 19th day of January, 1907, it was formally resolved by the Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, [illegible] and all present, Mrs. McLean's name for the office of President General, D. A. R. at the election to be held at the coming Continental Congress. Mrs. McLean was elected the original Regent of the Society, Committee of the New York City D. A. R., and on being informed of the vote announced that she would reply in the affirmative to this and [illegible] request.

In pursuance, the members of the Society Committee, together with the entire New York City Chapter D. A. R., feel it a privilege of long standing to present to you the name of a woman who is peculiarly fitted for the office and interests, and to accept the responsibility attached to the highest office in the gift of the Society D. A. R.

We would speak officially and personally that we are eminently fitted to fill such office. Her ability as a presiding officer and public speaker on patriotic themes is very high, and her tact and knowledge of parliamentary law is unsurpassed. But we also feel that for the past two years of her regency marked progress has been made in the Society, and we, as one Society Chapter, owe a debt of gratitude for her many personal characteristics. A high sense of justice is commingled with a broad and generous feeling and a motherly heart which peculiarly endear Mrs. McLean to those with whom she works. For example, honor and fair play she has and expects in equal degree, and exemplifies the qualities in her every dealing in life, small or great.

A woman can have no higher testimonial than: "Those who know her best, love her best"; and with the love of the New York City Chapter goes its Regent in a measure of confidence and respect for her character as a woman, and her lofty ideals.

We write you thus in a very personal way, because we wish you to know Mrs. McLean as we, her closest associates, know her. We frankly ask your support as from one New York State Chapter to another, and we earnestly hope that your interest in a Sister Chapter (the oldest in the State of New York), your pride in the fact that a Chapter Regent has been asked to be a candidate for the Presidency of the D. A. R. (thus evincing the growth in the Society D. A. R. of the American principle for which our forefathers died—the principle that individual service and ability will always be recognized and rewarded in American life), and that such candidate comes from New York, will arouse your loyal support for Mrs. Donald McLean as President General D. A. R.

M. C. McLean Hyde,
Recording Secretary, N. Y. C. C., D. A. R.,
127 East 63d Street, New York City.

Mrs. Charles A. Postley,
First Vice Regent.
Mrs. Edwards Hall,
Second Vice Regent.
Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley,
Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney,
Treasurer.
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis,
Registrar.
Miss Emma G. Lafetra,
Historian.
Mrs. Frank J. Brown,
Mrs. George M. Richardson,
Mrs. John Swanson,
Mrs. Charles Cone,
Mrs. Andrew J. Peterson,
Mrs. Alfred N. Cheney,
Mrs. Frank E. Bachelor,
Miss Ingraham,
Mrs. Robert E. Peterson,
Miss Emma F. Davis,
Miss Minna B. Mackie,
Mrs. Lucius Pomeroy Hoxsey,
Mrs. Richard E. Tower,
Mrs. Jannet Taylor Hall,
Mrs. Herman Stump Hall,
Society Committee.

England Ede,
Mrs. Robert A. Parker,
Hon. Vice President General New York State D. A. R. and
First Regent New York City Chapter D. A. R.
Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus,
Hon. Vice President General New York State D. A. R. and
Second Regent New York City Chapter D. A. R.

New York, March 1, 1907.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

VOL. XI. MARCH, 1905. No. 7.

PRINTED MONTHLY BY
LOUIS H. CORNISH,
NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Paid in advance direct to this office, - - - $1.00
Foreign Countries, - - - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single Copies, - - - - - - - - - .10

Subscriptions may be paid in at any time.

ADVERTISING RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is published monthly, on the 15th of each month. We do not wish to be bothered with complaints in regard to the paper not being received, but if you fail to receive it by the 20th of the month, please notify us promptly and we will send you another copy. If you wish the address changed, please give us the old address as well as the new one. Do not write us a letter about anything else, but send us a postal card. Looking over a letter takes time which we can employ to better advantage in other ways. It is absolutely necessary that we have the name and address of the person subscribing, and we cannot undertake to enter subscriptions without this information.

Remittances should be sent by Money Order, Bank Check or Express Money Order, if practicable to do so. If Checks on local banks are used, 10 cents should be added to the amount of the check to cover cost of collection. Do not send personal checks on out of town banks. Postage stamps will not be received for money, but by the special request of some of our friends we will accept, to date, uncanceled stamps. All communications should be addressed and all remittances made payable to LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York.

ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER APRIL, 1894.

CONTENTS.

Judge John Whitehead, - - - Frontispiece.
Daughters of the American Revolution, 73
Editorials, - - - - - - - - - 73
"Old Liberty Bell" Poem. - - - 76
Some Washington Birthday Anecdotes. 76
The Quest of an Ancestor. (Continued.) - 77-81
Washington's Birthday Celebrations, - - 81
N. J. S. A. R. Banquet. - - - - - - 82-83
Judge John Whitehead. - - - - 83
National Society Daughters War 1812. - - - 84-87

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MARCH.

1. 1776—South Carolina instructs her delegates for Independence.
2. 1781—Articles of Confederation adopted by the States.
2. 1781—Engagement at Clapp's Mill, N. C.
3. 1779—Battle of Brier Creek, Ga.
4. 1779—Washington Fortifies Dorchester Heights.
4. 1782—Third engagement at Morristown, N. Y.
4. 1789—First Congress under the Constitution.
5. 1770—Act repealing all duties except that on tea.
5. 1770—Boston massacre.
6. 1781—Engagement at Wetzell's Mill, N. C.
7. 1779—Engagement at Hutchinson's Island, Ga.
8. 1779—Engagement at Nook's Hill, Mass.
8. 1777—Engagement at Punk Hill, Andoby, N. J.
10. 1765—House of Commons resolved to change certain stamp duties.
10. 1783—"Armstrong letter" circulated at Newburgh.
15. 1781—Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C.
16. 1777—Engagement at Ward's House, Westchester County, N. Y.
17. 1776—Evacuation of Boston by British.
18. 1779—Stamp act repealed.
18. 1778—Engagement at Quinton's Bridge, N. J.
20. 1776—Washington's triumphal entry into Boston.
20. 1782—French ministry resigns.
21. 1778—Engagement at Barcock's Bridge, N. J.
22. 1765—Stamp act passed, and became a law.
22. 1777—Engagement at Peekskill, N. Y.
22. 1783—Congress grants to officers half pay for five years in lieu of promised half-pay for life.
23. 1779—Congress authorizes employment of privateers.
24. 1777—Engagement at Highlands, N. Y.
26. 1779—Engagement at West Greenwich, Conn.
29. 1776—Massachusetts Legislature thanks Washington.
29. 1779—Lee invested with command south of the Potomac.
29 to May 12, 1780—Siege of Charleston.
31. 1774—Boston "Port Bill," forbidding importations into Boston.

The National Convention of the Sons of the American Revolution will take place in Philadelphia, May 1 and 2, 1905, and a large attendance is expected, for Philadelphia was the place where the first Continental Congress assembled that had so much to do with our being the United States of America and the arbiter of the world.

A suggestion that is offered for what it is worth, is that the delegates, as far as possible, may be chosen from the descendants of those who composed this first Congress, or of the nearest of kin where there was no direct descent.

Another attractive feature would be the attendance at the banquet in uniform of those members who belong to the Minute Men, the Continental Guards or other organizations that wear the Continental uniform. It would be appropriate and attractive but of color.

The National Board of Management have assessed the State Societies 50 cents per capita for the running expenses of the National Society, and some of the State Societies may ask what is to be done with the fund that will benefit them, and it is expected that some very able arguments will be heard on the floor of the Congress in relation to the matter.

We have always contended that a live man should be hired by the National Society as an organizer and be paid a sum sufficient to enable him to give his best efforts to the welfare of the organization.

We are told that Commercialism should not enter into Patriotic endeavor, but experience has taught us that there are few patriots who will neglect their own business for such endeavor. Our late Secretary General [illegible] Pay-as-You-Go Post Office on Park Avenue, New York City, and furnished the services of a stenographer for the Society for the space of two years, also material to the correspondence of the National Society. During his administration the price of buttons was reduced from [illegible] cents to eleven and [illegible] cents, [illegible] were given to the National Treasury. The business could

that Tiffany & Co. charged $2,000 for, is furnished the Society by Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co. for $15,000.

President Roosevelt has recommended to Congress an appropriation of $35,000 to defray the expenses of excavating in the abandoned cemetery of St. Louis, Paris, for the purpose of exhuming the body of John Paul Jones. He also recommended that Congress emphasize the value set by the American people upon the achievements of naval commanders in the war for independence by providing for the erection of monuments to John Paul Jones and John Barry, whose bodies now lie in undistinguished graves. "These two men," says the President, "held unique positions in the history of the birth of our navy. Their services were of the highest moment to the young republic in the days when it remained to be determined whether or not she should win out in her struggle for independence. It is eminently fitting that these services should now be commemorated in a suitable manner."

The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution will be invited to hold its meeting in Richmond in 1907. The local Society, at a meeting recently, unanimously decided to extend an invitation to the national body to meet here the year of the Jamestown celebration, and there is every reason to believe that the invitation will be accepted. The Congress held its meeting in Richmond in 1896, and the members were delighted with their stay in the city. They believe that the session of three years hence will prove for many reasons to be one of the most interesting and perhaps the most largely attended in the history of the organization. The Society decided to issue an address to all residents in Virginia eligible for membership to join the Society. It is hoped that the membership may be largely increased before the National meeting here.

The following communication from Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General, has been sent to the D. A. R. Chapters regarding the new Continental Memorial Hall:

"We appeal to the patriotism and loyalty of our Daughters throughout the country to aid in founding her Temple of Liberty in honor of those brave and noble men who purchased for us, at the cost of their lives, the priceless heritage of freedom we now enjoy.

"We will tell them that this is a debt of gratitude we owe our noble dead, and in rearing this beautiful monument to commemorate their heroic deeds, we are building not only for those who went before us, not only for those who are working now for this splendid object, but for those who shall come in the grand hereafter, when our country is still carrying out the lofty ideals of our Society.

"We must tell them that this is the only patriotic building of its kind in the world ever reared by women, and they must now arise in their might to do honor, not alone to the men who stood foremost in the cause of Independence, but to the humblest soldier who followed in their wake; for this temple is a glorious memorial to all who served their country in its hour of need."

The Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Washington, D. C., the week beginning April 17, and it has been announced that the Auditorium of the new Continental Hall will be ready for occupancy at that time.

OLD LIBERTY BELL.

I am cracked and old and hoarse to-day;
There isn't a word for me to say;
Other bells, more new, ring the joyful sound,
On the pictorial kind, as the fact rolls round.

After all, come to think, I have shed no tear
For I had my day—my eventful years;
Not another bell 'neath the bending sky
Rang so glad a peal to the world as I.

Each glorious Fourth brings the old glad thrill,
With a wish to be whole, while I lie here still,
And a good sturdy boyman to make me swing,
Just to show how a Liberty Bell can ring.

—*Standard Union*, Brooklyn.

SOME WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ANECDOTES WORKED OFF AT PATRIOTIC GATHERINGS.

Edward Hagemon Hall at Fraunce's Tavern gave this one. On a recent visit to Jamestown, Va., I drove over from Williamsburg with a colored driver and wishing to get some points of local color I asked the colored gentleman his name, and he replied George Washington.

"Seems to me I have heard that name before," I replied. "I wouldn't be surprised but what you had, Boss! I have been driving around dese parts fo' the last thirty years."

The Rev. Percy Grant at Fraunce's Tavern said that some years back, when nearly every old darky claimed to have been a body servant of George Washington, he met an old colored man who said he was with Washington, and the Rev. Percy Grant said to him:

"I suppose you were with Washington when he crossed the Delaware?"

"Sure I was, boss!"

"And that you were with him when he took a hack at the cherry tree?"

"Yes, I'se the man that drove the hack."

The old story of how Chief Justice Cooledge of England, when visiting Mount Vernon, called the attention of Mr. Choate to the story of how Washington threw a dollar across the Potomac, and Mr. Choate's apologetic reply that a dollar would go farther in those days than now, and how the Chief Justice replied that he did not doubt the story as he recalled the time when George Washington threw a sovereign across the ocean.

"Colonial Days," the illustrated lecture given by the editor of this paper, is enlivened by similar stories and is entertaining as well as instructive. Send for prospectus.

SELF-CENTERED.

A Poem from Life.

And he wondered what they'd say
When he died?
What the press would write about him
What his friends would think about him
What the world would do without him
When he died,
But they didn't even know
When he died.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

By Roy Melbourne Cloudsley.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Robert Gillum is led by his mother and Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an eleventh progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. Her aunt believes so queerly that he is served with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person still alive by some preternatural power. By his machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Five Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a seacaptain, is the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter appraises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has been observed to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared. At the instance of Oliver, she is forced to accompany Ezekiel Gillum (Nehemiah's worthless nephew) and Mary Gillum, the witch, to Farney's Tavern, where Oliver awaits her. On the way Margery witnesses a witch-dance in the forest. During the absence of Thomas Farney, host of the Elk's Head, Oliver has gone there with some French and Indians, on his way to Canada, where he has promised to divulge important secrets to the French Government. He has planned to abduct Margery. While she is at the tavern Mary Farney, whom Oliver has cast aside, returns and accuses Margery of having participated in the witch-dance. Oliver, with his alien comrades, is surprised by a party that has set out to rescue Margery, and he is thrown into prison. Margery is accused of witchcraft, imprisoned, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. Mary Farney and Martha, the servant, who had declared herself bewitched at the Watson's, were her accusers; as was also Oliver Everson, who swore that he was under Margery's evil influence at the time of his conspiracy. She has confessed herself guilty to save Oliver, he is set free. Robert waits in Farney's woods to fight Oliver.

XVIII.

All that I knew of sword-play I had learned from a Mr. Madison, an unfortunate gentleman who had engaged with the Duke of Monmouth, and who now, for a livelihood, taught fencing in Boston. Perhaps I had overrated my own skill, for when I crossed swords with Oliver I realized at once that I was quite outclassed. His prison confinement had weakened him; in spite of this I was no match for his clever management.

Twice within three minutes he had broken past my guard and wounded me slightly. Neither was I as cool as he; when he pierced me the second time it awoke the devil within me (busy as His Highness was said to be elsewhere in this land of witches) and I made one furious lunge at his heart—only to find my sword flying skyward, and my antagonist laughing derisively, with me absolutely at his mercy.

"If you have had enough—" he said, lowering his point. I had not looked for this forbearance.

"Only your life or mine can end it!" I cried.

"Go then, and recover your weapon," he answered impatiently. "'Twill give me more pleasure to kill you by inches." And I did not doubt his preference.

My sword had descended, point down, and stood quivering in the sod. I kept up the fire in battle language.

Soon I had pierced him on the shoulder; and before he could recover from the surprise and shock I had wounded him painfully in the neck. Then he fought me like a demon, fairly running his blade into my shoulder, the shoulder of my sword arm! my arm fell helpless at my side, the weapon from my grasp. Even then he gave me one more chance.

"Quick!" he cried: "I'll fight you with the left!"

He changed the hilt to his other hand. I took up my own sword in my left.

* * * * *

He had promised to kill me by degrees, and my life blood was fast leaving me. He took a keen enjoyment in it all, I knew, weak and distressed though he found himself, for my own sword had not been entirely idle.

It was the wound that I gave him last that changed the look on his face. His cynical patronizing smile fled, and in its place came the mad that a man can only wear with murder in his heart. He pressed me hard now. Both of us were weak and parting, for the green moss beneath our feet was wet not alone with the rain but with streams of crimson.

Then, for the last time, he knocked my blade away and came staggering toward me, his face ghastly, his shirt open upon his breast, where from a gaping tear the blood had sprung in a lively stream—my last handiwork.

Perhaps the hand of God had been waiting. If He ever strikes, I believe He struck then. A blinding, shivering glare turned the shadow of twilight into brightest day. So near was the shock that simultaneously there came a stunning, deafening clap of thunder that seemed almost in the trees above our heads.

Then, or before—but all in one flashing instant, Oliver's sword, which was aimed at my heart, suddenly turned into a blaze of electric fire. When the dusk had returned he lay dead upon the ground.

XIX.

I was looking at myself in a little dim faced mirror one early morning later in the summer. The operation did not prove particularly gratifying, either. My strength was returning very slowly, as the pallor of my thin face showed. A wound in my right side, which had almost called for another epitaph and head-stone for Copp's Hill, had kept me within doors ever since Thomas Farney and Nehemiah had found me on the night of my meeting with Oliver. By-the-way, no one ever knew of the duel—outside of my few friends—not even Mary Farney! The wolves about Farney's forest soon removed all traces of that tragic affair. It was supposed that Oliver had left the colony: so he had! I had afterward been taken to this house in Salem, for they humored my delirious wish to be in the same town with Margery and Dr. Hopper.

The unfortunate physician still remained in durance for contempt of court, if nothing worse. Mr. Watson, poor man, came to Salem and saw his daughter occasionally; a bribe to the jailors worked wonders, at discreet intervals.

And Margery? They told me with what fortitude she bore herself, and how glad she confessed herself to be that the bolt of lightning had not struck me, instead of Oliver. And she sent me messages—well, if I was to believe them all, it was hard to understand why she had sacrificed herself for his miserable life.

Nehemiah had been an inestimable friend, though I cannot admit that as a nurse he was the most cheerful

For a reason that remained a mystery to me at the time, he became, as day after day passed, more and more despondent. I had ascribed this to his concern for Margery, and his sorrow for the girl, until one day, when he thought me asleep, I heard him say to himself, as though in great distress: "I cannot! I cannot! God knows it is all wrong!" Then I was puzzled indeed.

Several hundred persons had now been dragged to prison. Some had escaped through the kind offices of friends; others by connivance with the jailors, some had died in prison. I must say that there were no funds lacking to secure the release of Margery. And I may also say that secret plans had been evolved for her rescue. The liberation of Dr. Hopper might also be looked for. Mr. Watson, Thomas Farney, and Nehemiah were the intriguers, and the time chosen was to night. I was not yet strong enough to be of any service to them, and consequently a hundred times more nervous and impatient, in my helpless way, as I speculated upon the chances of failure or success. More especially so as I had heard nothing from them since the night before last. Farney had failed to come in as promised, and I felt vexed at his neglect. But then, of course, he would be in to-day—either he or Nehemiah, so I curbed my fretfulness and (after becoming thoroughly disgusted with the mirror) took up a book.

It was a volume on witchcraft, by Joseph Glanville, an English divine and philosopher. I resumed its perusal at a chapter devoted to the practices of witches in Sweden, and found myself astonished at the similarity in many of its details to what had happened in Salem during the last few months. The Salem story seemed, in fact, almost an actual reproduction of this one, and it was impossible to believe that one had not taken root from the other; for the book had been widely read. Among those who had been fascinated by its sensational pages were certain of the girls whose perverted imaginations led to all of the present disturbance. They began, partly in jest, performing pranks, making peculiar gestures, uttering loud cries, and continued until they and every one else believed in the delusion. The children of Mr. Parris, a minister living near Salem, had been the first "afflicted," and their antics could only be explained by supposing that they were under Satanic influence. An Indian servant had been flogged until she admitted having bewitched them. Others were soon affected, and the terrible mania had spread with rapidity. This book had been instrumental in doing great harm.

I had not been reading very long when I became all at once cognizant of an unusual activity in the street. I had noticed this before, when it had been less perceptible, without attaching any special significance to the noise, for it was the hour when working people went to their daily tasks. The great heat, early though it was, had driven me out of bed; doubtless the sounds of rumbling cart wheels, footsteps and voices, had also hastened my awakening. I looked from the opened window.

The number of people in the street suprised me. A man was now passing under my window; another, a little below, on the opposite side of the street. In either direction, at every fifty yards or so, separately, or in twos or threes, men were passing up the road; not only men, but women and children,—and all going one way. Then there were little groups, here and there, standing in doorways, talking. At windows, too, people looked out as I did, and watched those that went by. Many were dressed in holiday attire, and it occurred to me at first that it might be training day (a day when all men capable of bearing arms met in drill). But on reflection I knew this to be impossible, for though I had been confined for weeks, I believed entirely in my reckoning of events. And there was something too systematic in the movements of these citizens who passed to attribute the occurrence to anything but an anticipated event of considerable moment, the mere occasion of an ordinary holiday could not have brought a crowd out of doors at so early an hour. Now, the common trend that drew one and all, in that same direction, like the resistless current of a stream, made it patent that their course led to one engrossing end.

A jauntiness of manner that might be expected in pleasure seekers was apparent in many; yet it was not the absolute abandon that comes in hours of hard-earned freedom. For a majority of those whom I saw were of the laboring class. Rather a manner of restraint might be detected, if one observed closely, in the demeanor of those who went by in company, talking. One theme of thought, and that of a portentous nature, was attested by the seriousness in many a face.

Three men now passed, saying little, but their hastening footsteps bespoke the eagerness with which each sought the one idea that attracted him on. Two of the parties that had grouped in door-ways started. A wagon rattled up the street. In it sat a burly farmer with his wife and children, all grave, particularly the little ones, whose faces were full of mystery and dread. Another cart followed, and another, each carrying a party bent on the same strange errand, and traveling in the same direction. Then several small boys came running up the street, and what I heard one of them calling out astounded me.

A gouty old man was passing under my window. He was sorely lame from his malady, and walked with a cane. Every sharp tweak of his bad foot made him wince, yet his fat apoplectic face was keenly alive to this one thing to-day for which he endured so much discomfort.

At hearing my voice he stopped and looked up. Either the pain of his gouty member or his impatience at my ignorance made him brusque.

"Why, to be sure," he called out, "they're hangin' more witches to-day; everybody knows that!"

As he went on up the street I saw him pause, once or twice, and look back to where I leaned, dazed and bewildered, against the casement, and shake his head in a highly-significant way, as if he thought me quite daft.

Had I not already suspected that something was wrong by the absence of Farney? Had their plans then been frustrated by a change in the date of execution? No one had told me that there was to be an execution to-day.

In a quarter of an hour I had of course worked myself into a burning fever of excitement. Shortly afterward I started forth on my first walk in two months. Remain in that house I could not, for good or ill!

XX.

ONE DAY ON GALLOWS HILL.

Salem is like a great teeming ant-hill. The town people are up betimes. Those who live at a distance have started in the dark; many from further away have been journeying all night; some have traveled for days. There are others who, determined not to miss the promised spectacle, have arrived hours, even days ahead. Restless sleepers have counted off the interminable night hours, and searched the east for the gray dawn-light: while the nocturnal devotions of a melancholy owl from somewhere on Gallows Hill, have sounded despondently, like the crying of a lost soul. It was the Devil, said those

who heard. This sinister bird flew away ere the rose-clouds came in the eastern sky, bearing back the darkness, it might seem, with its flapping wings. And the day that has awakened is fair and beautiful.

People are swarming in from all directions. Every street, road, and lane is alive. Feeble old men and women who have not gone abroad for weeks, now bestir themselves; for it will be a great day, a day to be remembered, though they may not live long to remember things, yet they go out to glut their senses like the rest.

But this is a witch-town. A superstitious fear has seized its people. They implicitly believe that the power of the Devil will be dissipated by ridding the country of his living disciples. This witch-pest, which has so absolutely infected the minds of both young and old, the wise and the simple alike, must be exterminated as a plague. The fear has self-centered itself in the thoughts of many to such an alarming extent that their daily vocations, if not entirely neglected, are pursued in so desultory a way that a state of indigence threatens their homes. Such is the pitch of fright and excitement. They see in this crusade against witchcraft, a great struggle between the Kingdoms of God and of the Evil One; and the awe-struck intensity with which they have watched the outcome is the cause of their distraction. To express a doubt of witchcraft now would be to indicate one's own alliance with the evil spirit. A belief in witchcraft is universal. In the mother countries excitement on the subject is also at its height, and countless persons have been tortured and executed.

It is an hour later, and those streets adjacent to the prison are quickly filling with people. A crowd has been collecting there for hours before daylight. Some have spent the night on curb-stones and house-steps. There has been room to spare until now. The early-comers, who have taken no chances of missing advantageous positions, occupy that space contiguous to the jail. These superior places are coveted and acquired, in many instances, by later arrivals, who will not concede the prerogative of the "early worm." With the elbow-pushing follows a consequent massing of the throng, which presses forward until the formation in front is wedged to a degree of discomfort. The constables, several of them on horse, trim back the forward edges of the crowd in order to reserve an open space before the jail, where a cart and horse stand waiting for the prisoners. A systematic charge, at short range, by those mounted myrmidons, is quite necessary and effective; and while no one is ridden-down by the horses, there insues, at each threatened assault, a panic-stricken struggle in that particular part of the crowd, attended by a wholesale trampling on the toes of those behind.

It is a noisy company, too; these people, in a body, are decidedly more brave than when alone. Those who had shunned eerie spots on dark nights for fear of witches, and who had fancied eldrich laughter in the winds, and feared their own shadows, now find their courage and jest with one another upon the very subject that they had dreaded. And yet, for all their apparent careless gayety, the fear is strong within their hearts. I see many disquieted, awe-inspired countenances; others, silent and harsh in their intolerant Puritan spirit, but daunted, nevertheless, by this same feeling of superstition. The commonest and the best stock of New England mingle here to-day. Men and women who inherit the cavalier blood of Old England, jostle elbows with convict offspring; the sun shines upon fine broadcloth, embroidery, and lace, upon coarse homespun garments alike.

Men and boys have found places on fences and in trees; people look down from windows, and even look out on each current, while every one of these is a component part of the vast audience. It makes me dizzy to see them, like flies, clinging to ledges, gable, dormer windows and chimney. One man is impudent enough to stick his head out of a nest, to the unsympathetic joy of his neighbors in the street, and some one amid a great deal of laughter irreverently remarks: "He cannot only see more than we, but also feel much more!"

Those who have come in wagons get no further than the people about. Here and there a cart may be seen, closed in by the crowd; and every vehicle that could hold has been hooded by as many uninvited persons as it will hold. They care nothing for the expostulations of the drivers and stand upon the shafts, even sit astride the horses. The streets are narrow, and no point of vantage goes unfilled.

But they have not long to wait. The prison door opens and a sheriff comes out. His appearance is signalled, and an excited shout arises. Paying no heed to the score of questions with which he is plied, he engages in earnest conversation with two of the constables. The crowd, taking advantage of a momentary inattention of the mounted officers, presses forward as if it were an immense body of water about to break over a dam. An instant later it is driven back, a turbulent, struggling, swaying mob.

The cart is being backed up to the jail! The constables liven to a sense of immediate action, and take their stations, sturdy, aggressive, and alert. The multitude is hushed now. All eyes are trained upon the jail door.

A very tall, aged, white-haired man is brought out by the sheriff and assisted, none too gently, into the cart. At his coming his name passes from mouth to mouth, from end to end of the concourse, no less quickly than would move the shadow of a swift-driven cloud over as much ground. A strong voice near the jail has called it first, and there follow a hundred derisive jeers, mingled with the most cowardly, odious abuse that a defenseless man has ever been assailed with. The spell of these fear-ridden days maddens the people in moments like this. The terror of witchcraft, which has made cowards of them in solitude, transforms them now, at the sight of him, into fanatics. And where, even among those who do not join with the cries of the unbridled rabble, is there a look of sympathy for this old man who they revile?

He is George Jacobs, sr., condemned to death as "a detestable witch." His only son, charged with the same crime, has eluded the sheriff, leaving his family, in the hurry of his flight, unprovided for, and is now an exile in foreign lands. The crazy wife of this son has been cast into prison, and in chains, also charged with witchcraft; and her little children, including an unweaned infant, left in a destitute and deserted condition in the woods.

The old man, after a first start of surprise, steels himself to the storm of abuse.

A second prisoner appears, and they vilify him in turn. This is a younger man, John Proctor, another victim of the bigoted, intemperate zeal and fanfaronade of the Puritan prosecutors. They have made Proctor's son suffer, too. Because he refused several days ago to plead guilty to the grotesque charge of witchcraft, they caused him to be tied, with his heels to his neck, until the blood gushed from his nostrils.

Now comes John Willard, erstwhile deputy in arresting witches—a man who had the courage to decline the

whole ungodly business of witch-hunting. He is greeted by a roar of derision, but meets it bravely. The aggressive spirit of the people has been no secret to the prisoners, but the shock of its cruel vehemence is terrible as they come from the dungeon that has been so silent for weeks and months.

There has been in the air a constant fusillade of nasty jibes and taunts since the first man appeared, but when the next prisoner, the Rev. George Burroughs, comes before them, there is an impulsive lull in the scoffing for a moment. Then it breaks out afresh with increased virulence. The poor respect for his cloth is at once forgotten, and he is defamed like the rest. I have heard that Mr. Burroughs was, at the inception of his troubles, the victim of a malignant grudge which one come in power bore him. His unpopularity began with debts incurred for his wife's funeral expenses, which he could not settle because his church did not pay his salary. They convicted him of blowing trumpets at the orgies of witches, and of killing three wives "two for himself, and one for a neighbor." That his own parish should have been wrought up sufficiently to suspect their minister, shows the infinite degree of horror that had settled upon the community. Yet more than one person who opened his mouth to sully this man to-day, paused at the look upon his face—a look that was hard to reconcile with the nature of the crime that he had been condemned to death for.

I dread to watch the jail door now; they say that a woman will be brought out next. My misgivings are realized, for they have told me already what I shrank from hearing. I also learn that the date of execution has not been changed, this, the 19th of August, was the day scheduled. A silent, impotent fury burns within me that she should not have been saved. Why, in the name of Heaven, did they plan to rescue her to-night? to-night, of all nights!

There are four in the cart now: Jacobs, Proctor, Willard and Burroughs. The crowd continues to yell and hoot. A clump of dry clay is hurled through the air, and strikes one of the prisoners full on the cheek; a howl of applause rises from the rougher element. In spite of the strong manifestation of disapproval from others, who roundly hiss the base act (for there are orderly men present, too), more dirt is thrown, with one or two stones. But here the constables interfere—not because of any commiseration for the prisoners, probably, but for fear of being struck themselves.

Finally, after a delay of several minutes, a woman is brought forth. I hear her name ere I trust myself to look. She is Martha Carrier. I think the uproar at the sight of this woman is even greater than it has been for the men. I am sickened at their brutality. She draws back in fear, but a constable roughly hands her to the cart.

I am far back from the front, yet behind me, too, is a dense, crushing throng. Suddenly there is a violent surging in the crowd where I stand, as a man on horseback forces his way through. No one disputes his right to pass. At hearing his name hundreds of faces turn toward him. The noise also diminishes in volume, and an air of respect and deference seems to sweep over the part of the assemblage that is aware of his presence. The newcomer is a stout personage with high black brows and eyes that are keen and hard in their scrutiny; his mouth likewise suggests an idea of severity. This is the Rev. Cotton Mather, a very learned, distinguished man, and a remarkably able witch-hunter—a man who has been out [illegible] in his indefatigable efforts to eradicate their craft.

In the procession I am carried behind a wagon filled with shrieking people, and my view of the prison cart is obstructed. At the same time a great, overwhelming fear-laden breath from the front sets the clamoring mass of humanity, breaking past the dray, move forward after the cart.

There are two more prisoners in the cart now: Mary Osborne and Maggery!

Many hurry on ahead to join those who are already waiting at Gallows Hill. But an immense rabble surrounds the cart, which is being driven at a walk; and on every side of this lethal vehicle, beyond the guard, tramps a jeering, mocking horde. It is a long, tortuous way to the place of execution; and perhaps this delay is even more cruel to the condemned than the insensate reviling of the crowd. And so little do they seem to notice this brutish inhumanity that the abuse lessens from time to time, like the discouraged baying of a tired pack of curs—only to be renewed quite as often by the riff raff (and the riff raff of Boston and Salem seems deplorably large to-day).

At one stage of the ride the horse is observed to struggle along with the cart as if a mighty weight had suddenly attached behind; one of the heavy wheels has stopped revolving on its axle. The horse comes to a standstill and turns its head, protesting at the burden. The devil is interfering, says some one, whereat the mob, distraught with superstitious fright, seize this occasion to thoroughly blackguard the prisoners, who are, of course, responsible for the cart's having become "set." But the devil is soon discouraged by the driver, who jumps out and hammers the hub of the wheel with a rock. Then the wheels clank and rattle on again.

If the unfortunate people in the cart have anything to say, there has been no fair opportunity given them to speak. Yet there are people here to-day who, while for the life of them they cannot deny witchcraft, are sincerely affected by the demeanor of the prisoners. If the light of God ever shines in the countenance of mortal man, it is there now in the faces of these unfortunate beings. The conduct of Proctor and Willard is pathetic enough to stir many hearts. They are not so well-contained as the others, and tears course down their faces upturned in prayer.

I cannot see *her* face, thank God! I would not go further could I but step aside from this strange death procession, from the hideous maniac cries of the distracted mob of fuming, sweating, red-faced men and women, impatient for the early destruction of these few helpless creatures whom it surrounds. I am carried along in the very center of a dense mass, one hundred yards behind the cart, no more able to leave it than the little children in its midst who are forced along, frightened and half-suffocated in the crush.

The rough gray rock-walls of Gallows Hill are at last but a short distance beyond. Swarms of people have already climbed to the summit; others are clambering up the narrow defile that winds deviously to the execution place. Down at the base of the hill stands a small tavern, which has never been so well-patronized as to-day, and the liquor had there makes not a few noisy men noisier still. As we approach I notice, in a listless, non-individual in particular. He is a little man dressed in deerskin, gray-haired and (here his identity cannot be missed) red-nosed. He comes forth from the tavern in the midst of a party of companions, who for some reason make

much of him, and clap him on the back, and try to encourage him, as if he were going out to fight someone. His face is very serious. I had never seen Nehemiah look quite so doleful. They, too, go up the narrow path, and I lose sight of them.

The cart stops in the midst of another uproar, though now it is no trick of the devil's. The prisoners must make the rest of the way on foot, and they are forthwith ordered out of the cart by the sheriff. The mob is literally beaten aside to give them room, that the sad journey is continued up the rocky pass.

But after the condemned have gone up, there comes a mighty rush for the entrance to the path, and a mad struggle to squeeze into the narrow stream of humanity that writhes up the hill like a huge serpent; for the precipitous rocks beside are well-nigh insurmountable. I am soon forced out from the crowd, and in a half fainting condition sit down on a stone.

How many minutes I have sat here I cannot say, but the numbers that have ascended the hill are countless. Gallows Hill is itself only a ledge of a long broken line of rocky prominence, and on other parts of the hill people have also assembled; many remain below, at a distance, where they can plainly see the gallows; some stay in their houses and eagerly watch the eminence. But I note that around me the crowd has dwindled to a few; the clamor above tells where the people have gone. I am weak and dazed, and have a forlorn notion that I shall never get up again; and the thought of dying is quite welcome to me.

Even the few that were at the base of the hill are now gone; but they are shouting louder than ever up above.

Another man in a desperate hurry, I running across a field. There is something extraordinary familiar in his face, too, as he draws nearer. Good heavens! it cannot be! Why, to be sure, it is Dr. Hopper bounding along with prodigious strides, hatless, coatless, with dishevelled hair, and breathing like a broken winded horse. He is heading directly for the path, and is going to pass without seeing me.

I don't know how I do it, but I stagger to my feet and weakly call his name. Then he draws up, and there never was a man more surprised than he.

"Gadzooks-a! is it thee, Robert?" he cries, staring at me as if at an apparition. He has my wrist instantly, feeling its pulse.

"How did you get here?" I ask, still bewildered.

"I found the jail door open and walked out," he replies, as coolly as if it had been the door of his own house.

The first time I met Dr. Hopper he leeched me, now he produces a phial from his waistcoat pocket, and shakes out a couple of pills. I swallow the drug, and in a very few moments feel new strength.

"Come;" he cries, "or we'll be too late!"

"I don't want to see——" I try to tell him. Without another word he throws his strong arm around me and fairly drags me to the path.

(To be concluded.)

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Two speakers commented upon the similarity between Washington and Roosevelt and the powerful enemies with whom each had to contend.

In the Jumel Mansion Walter Seth Logan, president of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, talked to the guests of the Washington Headquarters Association, founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Our country is not yet free from its troubles," said he, "for there are enemies more dangerous than King George or Lord North. Those enemies are the trusts and the great railroad combines.' A recent investigation has brought to light the fact that one man controlled $900,000,000. In the old days kings used to behead the barons when they had accumulated great wealth.

"We may have to trim off the heads of our big men, because they are too strong. The greatest problem of today is the trusts. How is it possible for those great aggregations to live in a Republic like ours if the Republic itself is to live?

"The great railroad combines control the legislators of Pennsylvania, as they do to a large extent those at Washington and in Albany. But there is a Son of the American Revolution who has taken up his home in a milk-white house back of the Treasury in Washington who will be able to cope with all these problems. He was a great man before we got hold of him, and he told me that he would be a better President because he was a Son of the American Revolution.

"Our societies can help the President in his work, and the best way we can show honor to our ancestors is by setting an example of patriotism for our descendants to follow."

President Fornes, of the Board of Aldermen, took a view far different from Mr. Logan's. He said the trusts were not a source of danger to the country nor a problem for any one to solve, and that the large financial interests found a natural development in the trusts.

"Whenever there is plenty there is no revolution," said he. "There will always be evildoers, but when there is general content there is little danger of war."

Other speakers were Charles A. Towne and N. Taylor Phillips, Deputy Controller. The Benediction was pronounced by Mgr. Lavelle, and the exercises ended with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The following programme was carried out:

Patriotic music.....“America”
Invocation ..... Rev. Dr. John T. Patey
(Rector St. Luke's Church, Washington Heights.)
Oration.....Charles A. Towne
Address.....“The Sons and the Daughters”
Walter S. Logan (President Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution).
Address.....Charles V. Fornes
(President Board of Aldermen.)
Address.....N. Taylor Phillips
(Deputy Controller, New York City.)
Representing American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.
Benediction..... Right Rev. M. J. Lavelle
Music.....“Star Spangled Banner”

While Washington and Roosevelt were being discussed and compared in the Jumel Mansion, the Washington Continental Guard of New York was toasting them at a luncheon in the long room of Fraunces Tavern. The guard members, in uniform, with women guests, heard the Rev. Arthur H. Judge say:

"Washington and Roosevelt have some things in common. Both fought for their country. Roosevelt will leave the Presidency with as good a record as Washington."

"The day will come when Washington no longer will be looked upon as a military hero, but he will never be dispensed with as the pure minded hero and citizen," said Edward Hagaman Hall. "Fraunces Tavern represents the human, the man side of Washington's character."

"At Monmouth, Washington swore like an angel from heaven, so an officer of the Army told him," said the Rev. Percy S. Grant. "Washington believed in destiny. He was a man who worked out troubles and difficulties alone."

"From Washington to Roosevelt every President has been a man of honor," said Frank Moss. "No nation can point to a line of rulers such as the United States has had. No man in the White House taking the place of Washington can be anything but his best self. I can hope for nothing better for our present President than that he is a disciple of Washington."

While the other Daughters of the American Revolution were celebrating in the Jumel Mansion, Mrs. Donald McLean Palmer of the New York Chapter of the D. A. R., conducted exercises in Sherry's with four hundred members present. Though Washington was the all important subject, Mrs. McLean was nevertheless "the leader of noble womanhood, as Washington was of manhood."

"The whole United States soon will honor Mrs. McLean as the leader of noble womanhood," said Mrs. Hyde.

NEW JERSEY S. A. R. BANQUET.

A dinner was served, with [illegible] at the Hotel [illegible] well repaid the members of the New Jersey State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who [illegible] to attend the sixty-first annual banquet of the society, which marked the 128th anniversary of the battle of Princeton.

It was agreed by all who attended that the annual banquet of 1905 was the equal of any that preceded it in every particular. Judge John Whitehead, the President of the Society, in his eighty-ninth year, with the aged Judge James Dayton Hancock, of Franklin, Pa., who is [illegible] years old, and the least [illegible] to the guests, from 6:30 to 7:30.

After the members and guests had [illegible] there was a hand sounded a fanfare "to the colors" and the State Society flag and the flag of Orange Chapter were [illegible] to the front point in front of the stage, both of the speakers' tables. The hall was profusely decorated with flags, the Union Jack [illegible] place in the [illegible]. Two [illegible] were hung from the top of the proscenium arch to the bottom. Palms and potted [illegible] were placed in front of the stage, the drop curtain having been lowered for the occasion. The [illegible] was covered, the State seal being placed in the center, with the colors of the Society, buff, blue and white, radiating therefrom.

The Rev. Charles Laban Pardee, Chaplain of the Society, asked the divine blessing. During the dinner the [illegible] Bridge arose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Seated at the speakers' table were Albridge C. Smith, President of Orange Chapter, Andrew V. Bray, Chairman of the Speakers' Committee and a Vice-President of the State Society; Judge James Dayton Hancock, President General of the National Society, of Franklin, Pa.; John Whitehead, President of the State Society and toastmaster; Henry H. Jack, the Rev. Daniel H. Martin, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, this city; Col. J. R. Madden, Bishop Edwin S. Lines and the Rev. Charles L. Pardee, of South Orange.

When the venerable Judge Whitehead arose at the conclusion of the meal he was given the strictest attention. He showed no evidences of his great age in his speech, and the fire of his youth was rekindled as he told the story of the Battle of Princeton, which was his especially assigned theme. Judge Whitehead prefaced his speech with some words of appreciation, saying that he wanted to "render his sincere thanks to the members of the Society for the honor they had paid him that afternoon in electing him President of the Society for the ensuing year. 'My advancing years,' said the Judge, 'should admonish me not to accept the honor, but so long as you elect me I must at your service. We are indebted to Orange Chapter for the use of this hall in which we are holding our banquet, where we have the pleasure of meeting them face to face." He then spoke of the disturbance in the Far East.

"News comes to us now that the great war in the Far East, which has excited our admiration for some time past, has now reached such a stage that the great nations of the earth are looking to the United States as the arbiter of peace. Russia, with its millions; Great Britain, whose cannon belt the encircling belts the world; Italy, France, Germany, all are looking to the United States to determine the great war which has been carried on by the two great nations of the East, and that condition which enables us to say thus far shalt thou go and no further' is due to the battle of Princeton, which we celebrate to-night."

The Battle of Trenton was spoken of as a skirmish, a surprise, where Washington not only put the Hessians to rout, but captured the enemy's wagon trains, which gave provisions to the suffering patriots. Interesting indeed was the narrative of the strategic moves made by Washington along the banks of the Assanpink to Princeton, where the Continental Army made its stand upon favorable ground and won the battle. Then came the independence of the colonies, which it took six long years more to clinch, but it was all due to the battles of Trenton and Princeton." Judge Whitehead continued:

"Cressey, in his 'Fifteen Decisive Battles,' gives to the Battle of Saratoga credit of the decisive battle of the Revolution. Since I have been a student of history, I have strongly disputed that. I believe that New Jersey is entitled to the credit of having fought within its borders the battle which led to the independence of the United States. Before that battle the whole country was demoralized. The people had lost all interest in the war, all hopes of success. But confidence was restored by the Battle of Trenton, and then came the Battle of Princeton and then the independence of the United States. It was due to these two battles, to the persevering and struggling Washington, and [illegible] soldiers [illegible] has [illegible] that [illegible] Blood [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Henry H. Hall, of Fort Omaha, spoke on "A Free Church" Judge Fort said that no demonstration of the Sons of the American Revolution would be complete without a tribute to the President of the United States, a typical American, a true patriot, a devoted and strong and lovable man. John Morley said of a Republican statesman who was at dinner with him at the White House, "Do you know there are two things why I have hoped for better conditions in America; one is Niagara Falls, and the other is Theodore Roosevelt." One represents all that is majestic and grand in nature and the other democracy in action."

There were loud calls for further remarks from Judge Fort. He responded briefly, continuing the sentiment expressed by Mr. Hall. "We are approaching the time when the Constitution of our country will need [illegible] and the [illegible] that we are better than [illegible]. [illegible] to the [illegible] people. [illegible] and [illegible] who [illegible]."

With the singing of "America," the celebration came to a close.

JUDGE JOHN WHITEHEAD.

John Whitehead, a member of the law firm of Whitehead & Payne, of 107 Market street, Newark, and for a quarter of a century a resident of Morristown for almost half a century, died suddenly in his chair at his home in Hill street, of heart failure, February 14th. He had been ill about a month, suffering from a severe attack of grippe, but it was supposed was improving, when he suddenly complained of heart weakness, and passed away within a few minutes.

It was Mr. Whitehead's expressed wish that Rev. Henry Anderson (colored), formerly pastor of the Mercer McDoodist Episcopal Church, of Morristown, and now stationed in Newark, should assist at his funeral.

Mr. Whitehead was a cousin of William Silas Whitehead, who died in Newark the same day. They were brought up together.

John Whitehead filled his part in the legal and social history of New Jersey with credit to himself and pleasure to his fellowman. Dying within a few hours of his cousin, William Silas Whitehead, he snapped another link connecting the present with Newark's past. Although not native born, and although living for a part of his life in Morristown, Mr. Whitehead was yet a Newarker and of Newark thoroughly identified with its history and its interests. For years his home was in what is now Newark, and his legal practice was confined almost entirely to the courts of this county.

He was born in September, 1819, in Jersey, Licking County, O., whither his parents had moved a few years before. His father dying when the future lawyer was only a babe, the widow came to this city, where the child's uncle, Asa Whitehead, a leading member of the local Bar and a strong personality, took charge of the education and future of John.

After a thorough academic education, the boy, then grown into young manhood, became a student in his uncle's office, being admitted to the Bar in 1840. He began the practice of his profession at once, and three years later opened an office of his own. In 1846 he married Katherine Mills, daughter of James Mills, Sheriff of Morris County, who was considered one of the most beautiful women of her vicinity. From this union sprang two children, a son, Henry, who died in 1857, and a daughter, Katherine, who survives her father and is unmarried. Mrs. Whitehead died two years ago.

The young couple took up their abode in a house at Pennington and Orchard streets, owned by Asa Whitehead, but subsequently moved to South Broad street, remaining there until the early fifties, when they again moved, this time to a plot of ground bought jointly by John Whitehead and A. Q. Keasbey, extending from what is now the corner of Clinton and Avon avenues and extending to that part of Belmont avenue, then known as the "tollgate." Mr. Whitehead built a house in Stratford place, now occupied by August Buermann. Still later, he took that portion of the joint property extending from Stratford place to the tollgate. In 1861 Mr. Whitehead moved to Morristown.

He was made a counsellor in 1847, in 1850 a United States Circuit Court Commissioner of this State, and subsequently a Special Master in Chancery and a Supreme Court Commissioner. Despite his extensive practice he found time to devote to historical research and educational matters, in both of which he took the keenest interest up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Public School Committee of Newark as early as 1845, its meetings being held in his private office for some time.

In 1851 this committee was made the Board of Education, and Mr. Whitehead became secretary and treasurer of the newly created body, holding the position until 1855. For several years he was also School Superintendent of Clinton Township and Secretary of the State Society of Teachers and Friends of Education. While holding the latter position he spent much time traveling about the State, urging [illegible] the vital importance of [illegible] educational advantages for the children of the Commonwealth.

He was also prominent in the American Association for the Advancement of Education. When the [illegible] by special act that school [illegible] and appointed in the different counties of the State, Mr. Whitehead was selected for the post of [illegible] County. But his work for education did not stop with schools, for he was one of the most indefatigable workers in the cause which eventually succeeded in building the Library and Lecture Room of Morristown, opened in 1870. Since then he was an active member of the Board of Directors, and in reality the supervising head, having the final say in the choice of new books.

Although not active in [illegible], Mr. Whitehead was an ardent Republican, and during the exciting days preceding the war he came out strongly in favor of the abolition of slavery. When emancipation was proclaimed, Mr. Whitehead at once took up the cudgels in behalf of bestowing the franchise on the negro. When it was obtained and the negroes of Morristown grew fearful that they might be prevented from exercising their [illegible], he stood at the head of the line of lowly mad citizens and remained on watch until the last one had safely cast his vote. But his interest in the race did not end there, for he was a teacher for forty years in the African M. E. Church in Spring street, Morristown.

In 1891 he was elected President of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a position he held to his death. He was also named Vice-President of the National body in 1893, after having repeatedly declined the presidency. In addition, Mr. Whitehead was one of the directorate of the Washington Association of New Jersey, an active member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a member of the State Charities Aid Association. In days gone by, he was also a president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

Through his entire career, Mr. Whitehead worked unceasingly for the good of others, devoting his best energies and much money to the welfare of the lowly and oppressed. In his religion he was as broad and liberal as in all other things, and although a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, he was the friend and ally of all sects, aiding all impartially to the best of his ability.

He was the author of many articles on historical and educational subjects, and the editor and compiler of "The Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey," published in 1897. His last address on his favorite theme, the American Revolution, was made on January 3, at a meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at Orange. The day was one of the worst of the winter, but Mr. Whitehead was undeterred by the blizzard raging, and despite the advice of friends, journeyed to Orange, and after the meeting, to Morristown, coming to his office in this city the next morning.—*Newark Evening News*, February 15, 1905.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO TWELVE WHO REPUDIATED STAMP ACT.

A handsome memorial tablet to the memory of the twelve Frederick county judges who on November 23, 1765, first repudiated the British stamp act, was unveiled at Frederick, Md., November 23, 1904.

The tablet is [illegible] mounted in oak, and beside the [illegible] of the judges, contains suitable inscription and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The twelve were Thomas Beatty, William Luckett, Charles Jones, Thomas Price, [illegible] Smith, David Ross, Samuel Lyon, Peter Bainbridge, Andrew Hough, William Blair, Josiah Beall and James Dickson.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF

United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City

CHARTER TRUSTEES

Mrs. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
Mrs. GEO. B. WOODWARD,
Mrs. JACOB GEORGE ULLERY,
Mrs. BOWMAN A. McCALLA,
Mrs. EDWARD ROBY, Chairman.

MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE, New York, President National.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Michigan, 1st Vice-Pres. National
Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Pennsylvania, 2d Vice-Pres. National
Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Massachusetts, 3d Vice-Pres. National
Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General Director National
Mrs. Willard F. Corkran, Delaware, Rec. Sec. National
Miss M. Louise Edgar, New Jersey, Cor. Sec. National
Mrs. Clarence D. R. Jenne, Vermont, Treasurer National
Mrs. Z. L. Fulmore, Texas, Curator National
Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, Historian National
Mrs. Edward Roby, Illinois, Charter Trustee National
Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, Special Secretary National.

WISCONSIN.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1909.

The December meeting of this State was one of the best meetings ever held in the State. A large percentage of the members were present. The Treasurer had to cancel her account of a projected trip abroad and the new one will not be closed till the Annual Meeting, which is the first Annual Meeting at which a State President will be elected, the appointment of the National Society expiring on January 24th. This December meeting was made interesting by a half-hour reading which followed the business session and by the report from the National Society Delegate, Miss Mary Beekman Sabin.

The annual election of this State was held on January 24th, with the following result: President, Mrs. Charles Catlin, First Vice-President, Mrs. Lawrence Woodruff Halsey; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Frank L. Vance; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Horace P. Seaman; Registrar, Miss Mary Beekman Sabin; Treasurer, Mrs. Christopher W. Levalley; Historian, Mrs. Andrew M. Joys.

Mrs. Charles Catlin, the President, entertained the Society by a "tea" on the occasion of Washington's Birthday. The National emblem, the society's flower the white carnation and the colors of the Society were the decorations. Mrs. Catlin was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frank L. Vance and Mrs. L. W. Halsey, Miss Grace Young and Miss Mary B. Sabin. The programme was: "Reminiscences of the War of 1812," by Judge Lawrence W. Halsey; reading of an account of the Battle of Plattsburgh, from the *Plattsburgh Republican*, first published in that paper in 1877 and reprinted in the early part of this year; and vocal selection by Miss Mary Putney, accompanied by Charles Lurvey.

The guests included members of different patriotic societies in the city, the Colonial Wars, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Governors. Among those present were Mesdames D. H. Jenson, Hiram J. Mabbett, Charles A. Brown, William Walker, Horace M. Seaman, Frank Montgomery, of New York; D. G. Norris, Henry Kloes, Hamilton Townsend, George Chamberlain, M. H. Fisk, F. A. Sabin, C. B. Whitnall, A. M. Joys, M. D. Kimball McAllister, F. C. Millard and Miss Cutter.

LOUISIANA

The New Orleans Progressive Union will assist the Louisiana State Society in its efforts to have the United States Government complete the Chalmette Monument, which was started in honor of the heroes who fought in the Battle of New Orleans. The South has no National monuments and here is an opportunity for all patriots throughout the entire country to assist in pushing forward the movement which will mark with dignity and honor this historic spot. The United States Daughters of 1812 for the State of Louisiana have made this patriotic work the object of their tender care, and, for this purpose, have retained the original local name of 1776-1812, which they were called under the early State charter and before the National Society received its National charter. This early charter of 1776-1812 gives to them, from the State, the right to care for this monument. Therefore, as long as this is to them a holy trust, they will retain the name and privilege. But they have adopted the National Society incorporation and the National Constitution of the United States Daughters of 1812, are living wholly up to its provisions, and no State is more loyal and true.

The first objection of the United States Government to take up this work was that they could not put a monument on lands that did not belong to the United States. This difficulty has been overcome by an act of the Louisiana State Government deeding the land on which this monument stands to the United States. The following is taken from a New Orleans paper and fully describes the present situation:

In a letter to Secretary Murphy, of the Progressive Union, Senator Murphy advises:

"I am just in receipt of your communication relative to the completion of the Chalmette monument and [illegible] what you have to say regarding the same. I have had some correspondence with Mrs. Richardson on the subject in the past, and in connection with Congressman Broussard have made inquiry [illegible] legislation of this character was under consideration, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

"The liability of the Federal Government to acquire title to the land on which the monument [illegible] was the great obstacle in the past, but now that the objection has been over

concede to the action of the General Assembly of our State, I trust that all opposition will cease.

"I will be glad to co-operate with the eight members of the delegation in honoring, by a memorial ceremony, the memory of Mrs. Richardson and the ladies associated with her to have the historical field of Chalmette properly marked."

Representative Dave Irion, from Lake Charles, was present in support of the measure, that he will render all assistance in his power to secure the necessary legislation, that eight thousand dollars for the appropriation should be guaranteed by the two members in Congress from the First Congressional District. Mr. Robertson advised that Gen. Adolph Meyer, who is on the Committee on Library and Public Grounds, be presented to speak the matter and Representative Broussard, from the Third Congressional District, will co-operate strongly with his colleagues for the sake of securing some definite action in the near future.

Vice President Mont Geddings, of the Press Committee, in discussing the Chalmette monument, stated that it was much to note that a State appropriation and that the successful movement well merited the attention of the National Government.

The ladies of this Society are keeping our State and Nation floating over this uncompleted monument and are making it a misdemeanor to mutilate that flag, as has only of late been done. Let all true patriots give them the helping hand in the good work.

It is voted to hold the National Meeting of this Society of 1776 in New Orleans, the date not being yet fully decided. It is hoped that members from all over the country will be present to make their propositions to attend.

This State Annual was held January 4th, with the following result: President, Mrs. John B. Richardson; First Vice President, Mrs. J. M. Sherouse; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. O. Hart; Regent, Mrs. Lewis Graham; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. G. Tennant; Treasurer, Mrs. P. V. Chase; Historian, Mrs. W. G. Stern; Registrar, Mrs. I. M. Harper; Board of Supervisors, Mrs. R. R. Barrow and Mrs. W. C. Williams; Board of Managers, Miss Rena Duncan, Miss Helen Pitkin and Mrs. D. R. Miller.

The anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated by a luncheon at the home of the President, Mrs. John B. Richardson, the details of which were very perfect. United States flags were hung in the arches of the doors and mingled with the ribbons of blue and gray, the colors of the Society. Ice cream bisques were tiring. Even the candelabra were covered with beautiful soft gray shades on which were American flags. A white carnation, the flower of the Society, tied with a knot of blue and gray ribbon, was placed at each plate. The favors were all of red, white and blue and in the centre of the table was a bowl of white carnations.

The following members of the Daughters of 1776 were present at the luncheon: Mrs. M. A. Bayley, Mrs. R. R. Barrow, Misses Irene and Zoe Barrow, Miss Rena Duncan, Mrs. J. R. Fowler, Mrs. C. E. Fischer, Mrs. Louise Burton Graham, Mrs. William O. Hart, Mrs. I. M. Harper, Mrs. S. H. Houston, Mrs. C. L. Hoey, Miss Marie Hoa Le Blanc, Miss Estelle Hoa Le Blanc, Miss Stella Lothrop, Mrs. D. R. Miller, Miss Helen Pitkin, Miss Delphine Poitat, Miss Edith Palfrey, Mrs. George Stemm, Mrs. J. M. Sherouse, Mrs. A. G. Story, Mrs. F. G. Tennent, Mrs. William C. Williams, Mrs. John B. Richardson. The invited guests were Mrs. Newton C. Blanchard, wife of the Governor of Louisiana, Mrs. William J. Behan, President of the Ursuline Alumnae Association, and of the Confederated Southern Memorial Associations; Mrs. Viden McHenry, Vice President of the New Orleans Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. Frank H. Harrison, President of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Jean M. Gordon, Vice-President of the Era Club; Mrs. J. Creighton Mathews, President of the Woman's Club; Mrs. S. O. Muckenfuss, Mrs. J. C. Wollaston, Misses Cora and Ada Reichenberg, Miss Lucy Harris, Miss Marie Louise Pike.

The menu which was served in the most excellent style, was as follows:

Oyster Cocktail.
Gilt Edged Bouillon
Celery. Salted Almonds. Queen Olives
Sauterne
Broiled Pompano a la Maitre d'Hotel
New Potatoes
Cucumbers au Vinaigrette
Fond d'Artichaut a la Sweetbreads
Pattered Ball
Chicken Salad with Mayonnaise
Cheese Straws
Roast Partridges with Cauliflower.

Vanilla Ice Cream
Ice Cream and Cakes
Bonbons Mixed Nuts Post Toasts
Demi-tasse Ice Cold Lemonade Dates
Assorted Cakes Fruit Salad Coffee
Pecans From the Plantation of Orchard
Cafe Noir

Musical selections were rendered by the Misses Hart (violin) and Miss Florence Seaton, pianiste.

The first toast to be followed at the luncheon was given by Mrs. Helen Pitkin to "Our President, Mrs. Richardson." Mrs. Pitkin's remarks were responded with a graceful welcome and appreciation to Mrs. William Geary Shade, President of the Louisiana Society. Mrs. Graham then elected a toast to the "Officers of the Society," which was responded to by Mrs. Stemm. Mrs. Fischer, wife of the Governor, Mrs. William J. Behan, President of the Ursuline Alumnae Association, and Mrs. Viden McHenry, Regent of the New Orleans Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A toast was offered to Mrs. M. A. Bayley, founder of the Louisiana State Society. Mrs. J. Creighton Mathews, of the Woman's Club, Mrs. Miss M. LePlace, of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and Miss Jean Gordon, of the Era Club, all of whom responded most happily. Mrs. Graham toasted "The Press," to which Miss Mary Poitat responded, and the Louisiana Society was responded to by Mrs. Helen Pitkin. The last toast was "To the Ursuline Nuns," who on January 8, 1815, in connection with a Solemn Mass and Te Deum in 1815, for the greatest victory that had crowned the American arms on that day.

ILLINOIS

The entire state society was entertained on December 19th at the home of the State President, Mrs. Robert Hall Wells, of Chicago. Professor Edwin Erle Sparks spoke on the period which we represent. Each member was privileged to bring a guest. A formal reception preceded the business meeting, the latter being followed by refreshments. The hostess wore the season's flower, the white carnation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

An enthusiastic meeting of the National Chapter was held at the White House, Washington, D. C., the fourteenth of December. Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Regent, presided. The exercises of the Annual Meeting of May 19th were resumed. Mrs. George W. Marsh was elected First Vice Regent. Miss Reese, Historian; Mr. Ernest Wilson Libraian. Mrs. Grant will act as Registrar during the absence of the regular Registrar, Mrs. W. C. Pitney. This Chapter is adding a member nearly every meeting, including a number of Real Daughters.

PENNSYLVANIA

The January meeting of the Dolly Madison Chapter of Pittsburgh was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Robert F. Bowerman, and held at the Twentieth Century Club. An interesting account of the Annual Meeting of the National Society, was given by the Pennsylvania State Presiding, Mrs. Sallie Lyon Mrs. Johnson also gave accounts of her visit to the Pennsylvania at the time of the National Meeting. Dr. Mary J. Chapman gave an interesting report of medical service rendered by these Daughters who needed their medical aid of the Chapter. She also exhibited a shawl which represented the growth of the American flag and its origin. Mr. James Hubbell, of Uniontown, presented a book of historical sketches and photographs of incidents in the War of 1812. The Real Daughters and presented by the National Society were given out at this time to the seven "Real Daughters" members of this Chapter. Mrs. Sarah [illegible], Mrs. Grace Mc[illegible], Mrs. McCombs, Mrs. Dawson and the Misses Reed.

The Hostess, Chapter of Pittsburgh, [illegible] at the home of Miss Ely in the [illegible] by residence, which was attractively decorated with National colors, potted plants and flowers. Dainty refreshments were served, eleven members being present. The officers for the year: The Chapter regent, Mrs. [illegible] McDowell Jones; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Mary W. [illegible]; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Orbin [illegible]; Secretary, Mrs. C. W. [illegible]; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. [illegible]; Treasurer, Mrs. George [illegible]; Historian, Mrs. [illegible]; Miss Boggs; Chaplain, Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible]; Chairman of the Music Committee, Mrs. [illegible].

Papers were read by Mrs. C. W. [illegible] and Mrs. Orbin F. Ely. The first was on "The Influence of Scotch-Irish on the Women in the Early History of Our Country," [illegible]

on "The Effect of the War of 1812." He Pocket, Mrs. Jones gave her own interesting reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln's good two selections from James Lane Pleasants and the "Message of the Violets," after which refreshments were served to the members and guests by Mrs. Hardy.

A fourth Chapter of Philadelphia to be called the "Betsy Ross Chapter." The Regent will be Mrs. Sarah P. Swanson Mackey, after whose grandmother the Chapter is named. The first meeting was held in the rooms of the "Pennsylvania Historical Society," chosen for this purpose, because for many years the house, which is now the headquarters of the Historical Society, was the home of the Robert Morris, at whose table Washington, Adams, the prominent members of the Mr. Samuel F. Hart, Mr. Frank H. Gerdes, Mr. Richard Peters, Mr. Charles P. Lukens, Mr. Edward Morris, Mr. Howard Knight, Mrs. Francis M. Hutchinson, Mrs. Edwin Allen Weaver, Mrs. Percy Pepperson, Mrs. Edward Hopkinson, Sr., Gertrude Reed, Mrs. Edwin Thompson, Mrs. R. S. Howard Smith, Mrs. Josephine Knight and Mrs. Jean P. Lukens. Mr. Gigglet and Mrs. Thompson are "Real Daughters."

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey has lost recently a Honorary member, in whom the following records a good: Mr. Rebecca Creed Broadley Moore, widow of Judge Moore, died at her late home, No. 177 Greene Street, Jersey City, N. J., of nearly two years. Mrs. Moore was the daughter of Lieutenant Benjamin Broadley, U. S. N., and Sarah Reed Broadley, and granddaughter of the War of 1812, of Philadelphia. She was born in the home of Lucas Lee. Mrs. Moore's grandfather was General Joseph Bromley, who served before Quebec and was a prisoner in the Quebec Battery. She was a grandniece of Judge David Bromley, Chief Justice of New Jersey. She represented the fourth generation of women in her family in direct line who have lived past the age of ninety years.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This State held its annual election on January third with the following results: President, Mrs. Nelson V. Tinus; Vice-President, Mrs. George H. W. Bates; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Elmer H. Allen; Recording Secretary, Mr. Henry Scott Burton; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Cook; Historian, Mrs. S. F. Gleason; Registrar, Mrs. A. C. Ward; Council, Mrs. C. S. W. Vinson, Mrs. Abijah Thompson, Mrs. F. W. Clark, Mrs. Fannie D. Ward, Miss Harriet Lowe, Mrs. H. F. Emery, Mrs. C. D. A. Gross and Mrs. Dorothy Vinson.

There is a question as to the legality of the election as regards its rights of representation in the National Society, which places the State officers on the National Associate Council and makes each State President eligible to election on the National Executive Board. As the State organization sends its State badges to the National Society, Vice-Presidents, these are accepted as the National Society, the only requirement which the National Society makes of the State is that these by-laws shall be observed. The by-laws of the State of Massachusetts require that a nominating committee of five "shall be appointed" one by the President, two by the Council and two by the State, who shall present a ticket of [illegible] which shall be printed and sent to each member two weeks before the election. In this case the President appointed the committee, the council two. The ticket was then presented and "Moved" by the presiding officer, and the election was conducted by nominations from the floor.

MAINE.

Of Mrs. Dyer, President, the following interesting record: Mrs. Dyer [illegible] from her father's family are Major J. [illegible] who served in the Thirty-first, Private [illegible] Regiment, and was in the Bagaduce expedition [illegible] Also Lieutenant Peter [illegible] Captain Michael [illegible] Captain [illegible] and who also served the [illegible] son Abraham [illegible]

From her mother, Mrs. Dyer [illegible] of the noted Tyler family [illegible] the oldest and first [illegible] Tyler Family Association of [illegible] members, held [illegible] Gertrude Tyler [illegible] first settler at [illegible] has been erected to [illegible] to Boston, Mass. [illegible] of the Tyler line.

Mrs. Tyler [illegible] Jones, who before the [illegible] Frank Porter Tyler, both [illegible] for many years in Detroit, Mich. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 and [illegible] for [illegible] the Governorship on a Democratic ticket, in the winter [illegible] Portland to Canada. Later he was [illegible] by Governor Brooks of Massachusetts, captain of [illegible] of the Third Regiment of Rangers, and [illegible]

OHIO.

The December meeting of the Society, took the form of a delightful reception given by Mrs. Alexander Clark at her beautiful home on Avenue. The reception hall was decorated with scarlet carnations, tied [illegible] with red, and the drawing room was white carnations. In addition to the [illegible] other distinguished guests were present. The musical part was conducted by the Misses Parker. Selections from Handel were rendered by Mr. Aemi P. Per[illegible] and one of Mrs. Parker's solos by Miss Mary Vore on the piano. An interesting paper on the Treaty of Ghent was given by Mr. E. Joslin Cox, of the University of Cincinnati, giving valuable data and many facts of the characteristics of the several [illegible] concerned in the treaty. Several poems referring to the growth of the West, including "Mrs. Peterson's Reception," were read by Mr. Harry Hyatt. Just before the serving of the luncheon the exercises closed with the Second Ode by Mrs. [illegible] the violin, harp and piano, by the Misses Anderson. Miss Parker and Miss Moore. Mrs. T. L. A. Grove, the President, introduced those who took part in the program.

MARYLAND.

Mrs. Robert C. Parry, President of the State of Maryland, has presented to the National Society a pair of silver spurs to which a card with the following description attached: "Worn by Nicholas Ruxton Moore as captain of the War of the American Revolution and as Lieutenant Colonel in the War of 1812. He was also military engineer for the work at Fort Wolfe. Colonel Nicholas Ruxton Moore was the grandfather of Mrs. Robert C. Parry, the first President of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812 in the State of Maryland." Mrs. Parry has, up to the present time, been the only President of this Society in Maryland, and has been the Curator of the National Society and a member of the National Executive Board.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky has become fully organized, the President having received her appointment on the second of January. There is every hope that the organization will be a strong one. The charter members are Mrs. George Hunt Wilson, President; Mrs. Alphens Hamill Cordon, First Vice-President; Mrs. David Bell Wilson Sperry, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Mattie Gossett Bayless, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Lewis Holmes, Registrar; Mrs. Clarence L. Martin, Historian; Mrs. John Graham Stovall, Librarian.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, January 28th.

The past week was a notable one in the history of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, the State of Michigan, the Society having for its guest the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York City. Mrs. Slade arrived in Detroit on January 22nd, and was the guest of Mrs. Bertram C. Whitney, the First Vice-President of the National Society and President of the Michigan State Society. On Monday evening Mrs. Whitney gave a large theater party at the Detroit Opera House in honor of Mrs. Slade. On Tuesday a luncheon was given by Mrs. Whitney at her residence, the guest of honor on this occasion being Mrs. Slade and Mrs. Sloan of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Other guests present were the officers of the Michigan Society: Mrs. John V. Morgan, Vice-President; Mrs. Lucy Swift Griggs, Historian; Mrs. S. L. Dyer, Secretary; Mrs. Charles W. Hackett, Assistant Historian, Mrs. William J. Chittenden, Mrs. Jesse L. Dyar, Mrs. Wood Wallace, Executive Board, and Mrs. Sylvester Larned. The rooms and table were beautiful, decorated with red [illegible] and with numerous baskets of white carnations. The Society's [illegible] luncheon was followed by an "At Home," when many Detroit ladies came urgently to meet Mrs. Slade, and to welcome her to our city. At the close of the reception Mrs. Charles L. Field of Woodward Avenue, entertained Mrs. Slade and Miss Sloan at dinner.

On Wednesday evening a large [illegible] was given at the Russell House in honor of the National President. The room, the corridors, hall [illegible] and [illegible] and there, with [illegible] the Stars. The tables were arranged in a hollow square and were [illegible] with the national colors, with [illegible] Many [illegible] were present, and with whom the [illegible] were [illegible]

During the repast the orchestra played patriotic airs. Mrs. White was presided, and after the entire Mrs. [illegible] Madison gave, spoke the privileges of Mrs. Wright to the President and executive of the Society in Michigan. Letters were read Mrs. Preston Russell Robert, Governor [illegible] Mrs. Russell Mc Lellan responded to the toast, "Our Daughters and Mothers" and

Miss Slade delivered the address of the evening, following on the work of the National Society, the work of chapters and societies, and their influence on the country. She touched on the condition the War of 1812 left the country in and compared it with the present.

A very pretty ceremony marked the close when Miss Slade [illegible] there are six members of the Michigan Society who are "Real Daughters" of 1812: Mrs. Lucy S. Gridley, Mrs. Katherine Ramey, Mrs. Sarah A. T. Cooley, Mrs. Sophia M. B. Sherman, Mrs. Frances South and Miss Lucy Lawrence, and to each of them Mrs. Slade presented a beautiful silver pin, the gift of the National Society.

Mrs. Charles Cobb, President of the Wisconsin Daughters of 1812, was unable to be present, but sent a representative, Mrs. Sabin, Registrar of the Wisconsin Society. Mrs. Sabin responded to a toast.

The following Detroit ladies acted as Hostesses: Mrs. John V. Moran, Vice President, Michigan D. U. S. D. 1812; Mrs. [illegible] National Press Club; Mrs. Wilson J. Chamberlain, State Regent D. A. R.; Mrs. William C. Maybury, Vice President of the Colonial Dames; Mrs. [illegible] Regent of the Detroit Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. [illegible] Regent of the Colonial Dames; Mrs. [illegible] President of the Colonial Dames; Mrs. [illegible], and Mrs. [illegible] Vice President of the Society.

At the close of the banquet Mr. Moore and [illegible] the State Council's Report.

On the evening the Daughters of 1812 gave a [illegible] at which [illegible] were present, including the officers of the State Society, members of the Executive Board, and [illegible] Mrs. Slade would be present. The event was the occasion for the General Assembly of Michigan to [illegible] and [illegible] to meet and [illegible] the great interest of the National Meeting there in 1903.

The National President was more than gratified with the evidence of so much loyalty and interest and ability, and with the progress [illegible] the chapters. There was [illegible] encouragement for more to be [illegible] to do all that is possible to make the society what our founders hoped it.

Mrs. William Cleary Sloane,
National President.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.

ANNIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Flags
AND
Standards

. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AZTEC SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

NEW PRICES

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution

Silver Gilt Pendant, with Medallions and Eagles of Gold, Heretofore sold at $25 and $10, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE.	MINIATURE
$20.00	$10.00

We will also furnish the above made entirely of 14k. gold.

FULL SIZE	MINIATURE
$25.00	$12.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded,

$9.00

The above is from an exact cast of pendant from Mrs. A. H. CLARK, Retiring General, Washington, D. C.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.
OFFICIAL JEWELERS
902 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

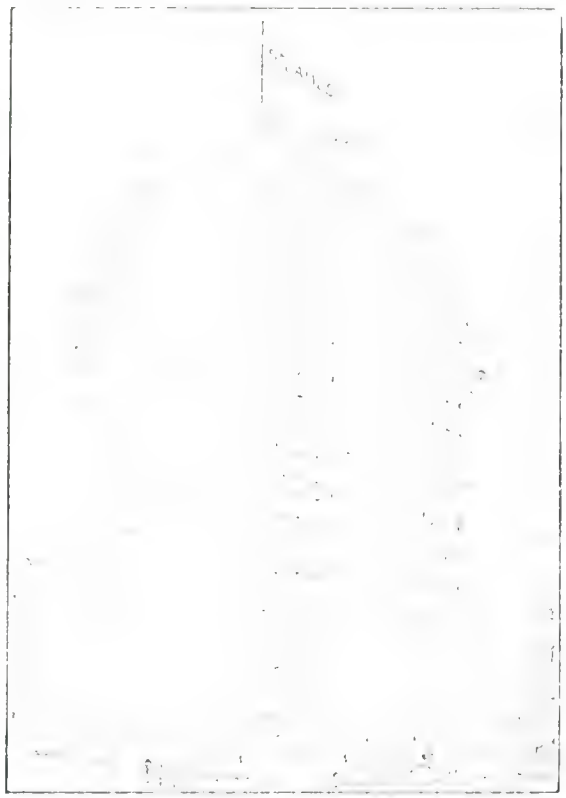
COATS OF ARMS
Painted for Framing
ADAMS & BRAFFORD ARMS
printed in proper colors
$1.00 each A few left

New Barker Motor
1 1-4 to 10 H.P.
Has more points in its favor than any of our rivals. Designed [illegible] Gasoline Launches, Row Boats and Stationary Engines.
High Grade. Moderate Price
Send stamp for circular
G. L. BARKER, NORWALK, CONN.

HAPGOODS,
Suite 1210
[illegible]

The ST. JAMES

Walnut and 13th Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.



Absolutely Fireproof European Plan

Now being enlarged and improved

Every modern convenience and appointment

CENTRALLY LOCATED CUISINE UNEXCELLED

RATES, { Room, with bath, $2 50 and upwards
{ Room, without bath, $2 00 and upwards

E. G. MILLER, Manager

THE CAMP-FIRE

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES · INCIDENTS · AND MEN OF '76 · AND COLONIAL TIMES

Vol. XI. Edited and Published by M. Ochs Lyle, Lewis H. Carlisle, New York City. April, 1905. Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter, Feb. 25, 1896. No. 8. Whole No. 128.



HOME OF GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE,

RHODE ISLAND.

GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE, RHODE ISLAND'S NOBLE SON.

Appreciative Lecture by Miss Mary V. Worstell, Delivered Before the Members of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 11 Sept., 1904.

Members of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and some of their friends were pleasantly entertained at Sayles Hall by Miss Mary V. Worstell, who delivered an interesting lecture on General Nathanael Greene, a native of Rhode Island, and patriot for the cause of the oppressed American colonies during the trying days of the Revolution.

The meeting was opened by Arthur W. Dennis, President of the Society, who first thanked the patriotic societies within this State for the interest taken by them in the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He said the gathering was in part to return the many courtesies extended by them to the Sons of the American Revolution in Rhode Island. He presented Henry Van Amburgh Joslin, Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

Mr. Joslin said that President Dennis had conferred a great privilege on him in giving him the pleasure of introducing the speaker, a representative woman, who had a subject in which all Rhode Islanders are interested. He then presented Miss Worstell, who spoke as follows:

General Nathanael Greene is a subject in which all residents of Rhode Island have a very great interest, whether they are descendants of the Colonial families or have taken up residence within this State at a recent date, and it would have been a great privilege if every resident of Rhode Island could have heard Miss Worstell. There was only one man, the "Father of His Country," who was held in higher esteem by the Colonial people than Greene, and probably none, not excepting even Washington, made greater sacrifices to serve the cause of liberty by freeing the united colonies from the tyranny of the mother country.

Miss Worstell showed great familiarity with her subject and treated it with a deal of sympathy, giving graphic pictures of the boyhood of Nathanael Greene and the hardships that he endured during his military career in the Continental Army. She gave a comprehensive biography of the distinguished Rhode Island General, who stands next to Washington in the rank of Revolutionary heroes. She told of him not only as a patriot, but as a man, and related incidents of his official and family life.

Nathanael Greene was born on May 27, 1742, at Potowomut Neck, of Quaker parentage, most of his ancestors coming from Salisbury, England. He grew up in a home devoid of educational privileges, for his father thought book learning "a weariness to the flesh." But in early life he made the acquaintance of Ezra Styles, of Yale College, who aided him in securing an education. When a young man he mortified his Quaker relatives by purchasing an old rifle of a British deserter in Boston and learning the manual of arms. His interest in the cause of the American colonies grew in proportion to the tyranny of England, and when the Revolution broke out Greene was ready to leave his wife and home to fight for liberty. He was made Brigadier General and went to Boston, thence to Long Island and later to New Jersey. In all the battles that took place in the meantime Greene showed great military ability and skill, which readily won promotion for him.

Finally he was sent to command the forces in the South, probably the most difficult task of the entire war. Here his executive ability manifested itself again, and he not only won some victories, but made several good retreats and continually added laurels to his reputation. His losses at the battles of Guilford Court House and Fort Ninety-Six, as in all instances, were quite out of proportion to those of the enemy, and when he returned North he was hailed everywhere as the "conqueror of the South" and many honors were paid him.

Nathanael Greene married Katherine Littlefield, daughter of the famous Revolutionary War Governor, William Greene, in 1774. Their home was in this State until the end of the war. But at the close of the Revolution Gen. Greene found himself almost penniless and without any employment. Three Southern States, Georgia and North and South Carolina, gratefully each voted 20,000 guineas and 50,000 acres of land for him, and he therefore took up his residence at Mulberry Grove, near Savannah. There he died in 1786, beloved and lamented by North and South alike.

Miss Worstell is from New York City, where she is engaged in magazine work. She is the daughter of a former editor, the first woman to address the New York Historical Society, but the only one who has spoken before the Society of Colonial Wars of New York and the Canadian Historical Society, as well as the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Professor Leslie Lawrence, Mus. B., Director of Music at Brown University, rendered a pleasing organ recital.

The next meeting will be the occasion of the [illegible] Patriots' Day celebration. Dr. Bedle, who is accompanied on the cornet by Bevier R. Cimon.

SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION BANQUET.

Dennis Hamilton Cochran, Jr., of New York, [illegible] F. Mayo-Smith, of Washington, D. C.; Gen. [illegible] H. Pitcher, and Oliver Ames, S. Morse, of Plainfield, were guests at the annual banquet of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

At the business meeting J. Edward Sperry was elected president.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

President General National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

In reviewing the life, character and principles of Washington, we must be deeply impressed by the tremendous power of a strong and noble personality in molding public opinion. Just at the moment when the conservative old world was viewing with ridicule, suspicion and dread the decisive struggle of the new world, [illegible] endowed with the best faculties for military and civil leadership, stood forth embodying the type of true and responsible citizenship. He was followed by men who proved to the old world the possibility of the just and equal rights of the people. The old world to day recognizes the leadership of Washington and the individual strength of his followers whose descendants form a nation among the first of the great World Powers. For many years the daughters of the nation have been quietly taking up the duties and responsibilities of true and womanly citizenship. The women of to-day must live before the public as well as in private, and as they stand before the world they must typify all that is best in national [illegible] and home and fidelity to the noblest principles. There have been and there are women who have typified all these things—women who have guided public opinion from ridicule, suspicion and dread to appreciation, reverence and confidence. Standing forth as a leader among such women and typifying all that is best in modern womanhood, we see Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. With true modern Americanism she recognizes the individual rights, powers and responsibilities of all women in the promotion of patriotism, education and the upholding of all that is best in our national life, while at the same time she exalts pure womanhood as a wife and mother. Already Mrs. Donald McLean stands before the world as one of the molders of public opinion. The time should not have arrived when as the [illegible] leader of the great organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the descendants of the men and women who molded public opinion in the formation of our great nation, she will strengthen this great patriotic organization throughout the nation by her just and broad recognition of individual rights, powers and responsibilities, by the power of her personality as a leader in those principles which Washington's life exemplified.

February 22, 1905. D. A. R.

D. A. R. CHAPTER MRS. BEDLE'S GUESTS.

Women prominent in many of the largest patriotic organizations in which women are interested were among the guests of honor at the social meeting of the Paulus Hook Chapter of the D. A. R. when Mrs. A. R. Bedle, the honorary Regent and Vice-President General for New Jersey, was the hostess. American Beauty roses, chrysanthemums and palms decorated the house and each guest had as a favor a red carnation, the flower of the Chapter.

Owing to illness Mrs. G. T. Werts, the Regent, was not present, and Mrs. Bedle presided. Mrs. Pierson, the State Regent, was the [illegible] and [illegible] a pleasant greeting to her the hostess introduced Mrs. Donald McLean. "Peace" was her [illegible] Mrs. McLean [illegible] Mrs. McLean is this Regent of the New York City Chapter.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

VOL. XI. APRIL, 1905. No. 8.

PRINTED MONTHLY BY
LOUIS H. CORNISH,
NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Paid in advance direct to this office, - - - - - - $1.00
Foreign Countries, - - - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single Copies, - - - - - - - - - - - .10

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

ADVERTISING RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It contains a record of patriotic work of all kinds. It records the doings of the Societies, reports the progress and hears of the pioneer, historical, educational and hereditary clubs. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the past and suggestive of the future. It aims to study the noblest ideals of American life and thought for the future.

Remittances should be made by New York Exchange, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Mail. If checks on local banks are used, 10 cents should be added to cover cost of collection. The publishers are not responsible for money sent by unregistered mail nor for any money paid except to duly authorized agents. All communications should be addressed and all remittances made payable to LOUIS H. CORNISH, *New York.*

ENTERED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, SEPT. 1, '04.

CONTENTS.

Birthplace of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, - Frontispiece
Rhode Island's Noble Son, - - - - - - 90
A. D. A. R. Opinion of Mrs. Donald McLean, - 90
Editorials, - - - - - - - - - - 91
The Quest of An Ancestor. (Concluded.) - - 92-94
By Roy Melbourne Cladmore.
The Witchcraft Delusion, - - - - - - - 95
Maryland Society Dinner, - - - - - - - 95
"The Veteran Dead." Poem. - - - - - - 96
Edward Payson Cone - - - - - - - - 96
Pequot Michigan Society S. A. R., - - - 97
United States Daughters of 1812, - - - - 98-99
The Day and the Hatchet. - - - - - - 100
Society Notes, - - - - - - - - - 100-101
Books Received, - - - - - - - - - 101
The Minute Men, - - - - - - - - - 102
To Perfect the Family Tree - - - - - - 103

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

APRIL.

5, 1776—Georgia instructs her delegates for Independence.
6, 1776—Congress decides that the commerce of the thirteen Colonies is not subject to the King.
12, 1781—Battle of Fort Bolzoer, S. C.
12, 1782—Rodney defeats De Grasse in the West Indies.
13, 1777—Engagement at Bound Brook, N. J.
14, 1776—North Carolina resolves in favor of Independence.
14, 1780—Battle of Monk's Corner (Biggin's Bridge), S. C.
15, 1780—Engagement at New Bridge, N. J.
15, 1781—Engagement from 15th to 23d, at Fort Watson, S. C.
16, 1780—Skirmish at Paramus, N. J.
16, 1781—Siege at Augusta, Ga., April 16 to June 5.
17, 1778—Battle at Bristol, Pa.
18, 1775—Ride of Paul Revere from Boston to Lexington.
19, 1775—Battle of Lexington, Mass.
19, 1775—Battle of Concord, Mass.
19, 1777—Encampment at Woodbridge, N. J.
19, 1782—Preliminary Treaty of Peace proclaimed to the army at Newburgh.
20, 1779—Battle of Ogdensburg, N. Y.
21, 1775—Massachusetts Militia begins blockade of roads leading into Boston.
24, 1780—Sortie from Charleston, S. C.
25, 1777—Danbury (Conn.) raid, April 25 to 27.
25, 1781—Battle of Camden, S. C.
25, 1781—Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, S. C.
25, 1781—Battle of Petersburg, Va.
25, 1781—Battle of Hillsborough, N. C.
27, 1777—Battle of Ridgefield, Conn.
27, 1779—Engagement at Middletown, N. J.
27, 1781—Engagement at Orangeburg, S. C.
28, 1777—Skirmish at Crompo Hill, Conn.
28, 1788—South Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
28, 1788—Maryland ratifies the Constitution.
30, 1789—Washington takes his oath of office as President at New York.

Why do we favor Mrs. Donald McLean as President General of the D. A. R.? Because if a woman can have such an exalted opinion of a mere man she can always depend upon our loyal support.

The ideal man:

A creature not too good
For human nature's daily food.

Strong, but with the weakness of strength, a desire for love and a woman's praises; great, but with the small sweetness of humanity; a big brain, but with the grasp of the infinitesimalities of [illegible] which make up a woman's days; a courageous heart, but one responsive to the tenderest touch of [illegible] affection; a pure soul, where no foul thoughts [illegible] and no base wish has lodgment; a man in touch with, of the world, knowing the world, and therefore able to take his place in the kingdom of men and help himself and others climb to the kingdom of heaven; a man high enough in spirit, broad enough in thought to honor as well as adore womankind; a man who guides, protects and loves, but does not dictate, shackle or confine the woman who relies upon him—in fact, true man, God's image and the world's desire.

Written for the N. Y. Herald in answer to her definition of an ideal man.

President Roosevelt, as the guest of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at its annual dinner, made an earnest plea that the nation should not fall a victim to self praise, but that it should profit in the present by the mistakes and failures of the past as well as by its triumphs.

The President arrived at 10:35 o'clock. The hundreds of members and guests arose, waved [illegible] and cheered and waved flags. After he was seated everybody joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," being led by a soloist in the gallery.

Walter S. Logan, president of the society, introduced the President as its most distinguished member and presented him with the insignia of the society, and Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"I am glad to greet you—not merely the Sons, but also the Daughters of the Revolution. It is indeed a pleasure to be with you and to say a few words of greeting to you, particularly in reference to what I feel should be the special work of a society like this. The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution ought to fulfill more than one function. In the first place, it ought to keep up our sense of the continuity of the present with the past.

"The way to pay effective homage to the men of the mighty past is to live peacefully and efficiently in the present. We have a right to expect that every society like this shall be a nucleus for patriotic endeavor in the great affairs of the day. In studying the past, I wish societies like this would pay heed not only to what is pleasant for them to read about, but also now and then to what is unpleasant. I don't think a diet of all praise is good for any one, and it is no more good for the nation as a body than it is for any one individually. * * * We must remember what Emerson said—that in the long run an unpleasant truth is a much safer companion than even a pleasant falsehood. We must not permit ourselves to be led away into the paths of blindness by failure to appreciate whatever was wrong in the past and apply it to the present.

"Teach the truth if it helps, even if it hurts a little in helping. Don't be afraid of pointing out the defects of the past, and don't commit the criminal folly of speaking of our mistakes just as you speak of our acts of wisdom. * * * State the truth. Don't exaggerate what is good or what is evil. Then with your whole heart set to work to make better the good and to cut out the evil. By acting in such a spirit you will be doing the most effective homage to Washington and Lincoln and to all the great men of the past.

"They did not win by supernatural qualities of the mind, but by what it is possible to do now—by applying common sense to what faced them and then draining the last drop of courage and energy and intelligence to bring safety to this Republic as a whole."

The dinner celebrated the 120th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British. It was held in the big ballroom and overflowed into the little ballroom and the galleries. Hundreds of handsomely gowned women were present. The other speakers besides the President and the toasts responded to were:

Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University, "The American Revolution of the Twentieth Century;" Major General James F. Wade, "The Army;" the Rev. Willard Scott, Worcester, Mass., "The Culture of Patriotism;" Rear Admiral Coghlan, "The Navy;" General Frederick Dent Grant, "Our Distant Possessions," and Judge J. Franklin Fort, Supreme Court of New Jersey, "Washington from 1783 to 1787."

A handsome silver loving cup was presented to the retiring president, Walter S. Logan.

If the National Society at its Annual Congress will take heed of some of Compatriot Roosevelt's comments and accomplish something worthy of his notice, we can look forward to his becoming President General after his task as President of the United States is finished.

The St. James Hotel is situated on block, near the headquarters of the S. A. R. National Congress, and in every way a first class hotel. Some of us who remember our visit to Washington and the prices paid for accommodations there, have arranged to patronize the St. James, corner Walnut and Thirteenth streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

By Roy Melbourne Cheney.

Synopsis of Previous Chapters.

Robert Gilbraith is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an ancestor, Nehemiah Gilbert. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gilbert was executed as a witch. He cannot believe so sprightly a lass associated with a horrible sorcerer that her the same person still live by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson, who introduces him to Margery, who reports that a stranger, Hugh, is interested in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young Danish adventurer. Nehemiah Gilbert goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much attention toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sympathizer in the employ of Gilbert Watson declares that slavery Watson is behind it. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father, Captain Sylvester, after the latter, intoxicated, sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping by her father, who suspects that Robert Gilbert is responsible, until the latter appears. One of Oliver's villains, Dr. Hopper and Robert Gilbert take supper at the Watsons'. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched. After a few minutes Dr. Margery, who has gone out, observed to the street door, is heard to scream; they rush to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared. At the instance of Oliver, she is forced to accompany Bewitched Gilbert (Nehemiah) worldly replevied and they Gilbert the witch to Farney's Tavern, where Oliver awaits her. On the way Margery witnesses a witch-dance in the forest. During the absence of Thomas Farney, landlord of the Elk's Head, Oliver has come there with some French and Indians, on his way to Canada, where he has promised to dispose important secrets to the French Government. He has planned to abduct Margery. While she is at the tavern, Miss Farney, who Oliver has seen before, returns and accuses Margery of having put the spell, or witch-dance. Oliver, with his alien comrades, is surprised by a party of [illegible] sent out to rescue Margery, and he is thrown into prison. Margery is accused of witchcraft, imprisoned, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. Mary Farney and Martha, the servant, who had declared himself bewitched at the Watsons', were her accusers, as was also Oliver Everson, who swore that he was under Margery's evil influence at the time he [illegible] conspiracy. She has escaped, partly by [illegible], but is set free. Robert waits in Farney's room to help Oliver.

CHAPTER XX.

(Continued.)

We reach the head of the path and can get no further; but I can see from here, over a forest of tossing heads and shoulders, only too much. We have come upon a scene far different from the one I had looked for. A mob, not a single hood in the crowd; they are returning to a point where [illegible] from the ladder leading to the gallows. He is the Rev. Mr. Burroughs.

In these, his last few moments on earth, the man seems really inspired by some mystic, unseen power; so eloquently and fervently does he express himself in pleading his innocence, and so nobly and generously does he exonerate those who are sending him to his death, that not only has he the attention of all before him, the most pathetic attention of a large number, but many of his audience are deeply enough affected to shed tears. He follows with a prayer that seems wrung from the very depths of his heart, then concludes with the Lord's Prayer.

So touched are many by this time that it looks as if his execution would be hindered; some are already protesting against it.

Then a prominent zealot cries to them that the devil stood and dictated to the prisoner. Thus encouraged, a derisive shout leaps from a hundred throats.

Cotton Mather, still on horseback, holds up his hand and addresses the assemblage himself. Among other things, he states that Mr. Burroughs is no ordained minister, and consequently unworthy of their well-meant sympathy; also, that "the devil has often been transformed into an angel of light." The crowd seems to be appeased at this, and shouts for the execution to begin.

The condemned man at the last looks no longer on the hateful rabble, but seems lost in the grandeur of the scene far beyond, where lies a mighty panorama of ocean, island, headland, bay, river, town, field and forest — his last view of this new, young country he has found across the seas. Then his eyes turn upward, to the smiling summer sky, as though he sees there something that is, after all, infinitely more fair and sweet.

There were seven ugly, sinister nooses swinging in the light wind; now one rope sways taut and drawn!

Six, five, four, three, two idle ropes! Five creaking corpses and two waiting nooses!

Four men and the Carrier woman have died, protesting, in their last words, their innocence as in the presence of God Almighty, whom they were about to appear before, and hoping that their blood might be the last shed for this cause. At their earnest entreaties Cotton Mather prayed with them. They prayed that God would discover what witchcrafts were among us; they forgave their accusers; they spoke without reflection on judges or jury for condemning them; and all seemed to be very sincere, upright and sensible.

The mob is yelling that the two empty nooses be filled! The hangman is too idle.

Now the air is riven by a piercing scream; another, and another follows; but the next is a smothered, stifled cry; the sheriff has stopped her mouth. Now I see him, and her, too; he drags her along by the arm—Mary Gillum!—old Mary, who had once thought it fun to play the witch.

I turn to speak to Dr. Hopper. He is not by my side!

What is this new excitement? They are saying something about Cotton Mather. The witch has asked for a word with him.

The clergyman is at her side, and leans over from his horse to listen.

Now she has done. They are carrying her up the ladder. When she turns her fear-distorted face, the haggish features that had frightened the children of Boston, the evil, malignant countenance from which grown men had shrank in dismay, her red eyes sweep the jeering crowd over and back again, as if seeking someone. I know well whom she is hunting out. The feeling creeps over me with horrible stealth! The eyes are coming my way again, seated [illegible] searching! Now they have picked out the [illegible] the multitude who, like [illegible] had been in quest of!

Why do they look at me, Mary Gillum? By what [illegible] have I become the mystery of centuries for the [illegible] Have I sinned? Art thou truly a witch?

For a moment she seems to forget her terror, and smiles at me; but it is not the crooked, crafty smile that I had once known; it is sweet and gentle! What hath changed thee, Mary? Is it the thought of death, or was it the sweetness of the little woman who rode beside the [illegible] from the jail? Ah, yes, I see you look from me to her!

Now she is shrinking, shrinking, from that phantom thing above her head.

The hangman is busy again!

And who is this hangman? He is the little man I saw come out of the tavern, whither he had gone for courage! The little man whom I had heard lamenting his calling for weeks! The hypocrite who was to have saved Margery! — *Nehemiah Osborne!*

Dr. Hopper is forcing his way through the crowd toward me, all excitement. I have already asked him if he knew of the plan to rescue Margery and himself; strange to say he has avowed his entire ignorance of it.

"What's the matter?" I ask.

The crowd is howling again; there is still one vacant noose!

"I have been talking with Mr. Mather," he replies.

"About——?"

"Mary Gillum," he answers, smiling peculiarly.

I turn from him in disgust.

"Lord! my boy; don't look that way!" he exclaims, with the same enigmatical smile. "You saw old Mary speak to Mr. Mather? She wanted to give him a message for her son, Captain Sylvester!"

"*Her* son!"

"Yes. But Mr. Mather couldn't do it."

"Why not?"

"Captain Sylvester was executed last week for piracy on the high seas!"

The rabble is shouting itself hoarse now; that idle noose infuriates them as a red rag would a bull

"*Where is the other one?*" they shriek. "*The girl! The girl!*"

"For God's sake! can't we go away now?" I cry. But even the path behind us is blocked.

"Brace up a little while longer, my boy," says the doctor, kindly. He still wears the same irritating smile; one might imagine he was at a wedding.

"You have no more soul than that dog of a hangman!" I declare savagely.

"Oh, you needn't be angry with Nehemiah!" answers the doctor, vigorously. "He's a man among men, the only man in the community that dared take this job of hanging witches. He engaged himself secretly to do it, so that not one of us knew until to-day. Look at him now! Does he look happy?"

For a fact, the little man is the most wretched object I have ever seen; and if the vision of these six dangling scarecrows above his head is to haunt the soul of any man present, surely he will not be one to escape.

The doctor's eyes are still upon me, and he is grinning broadly.

"I'll bet you ten shillings," says he, "that Nehemiah will never consent to fill that other noose!"

"What do you mean?" I demand. "You are keeping something from me!"

"Wait!" he replies, with a chuckle.

Still the dance goes on. But is the tarantella a great—or is there something wrong with my eyes? And my eyes, too; objects are not so distinct. I feel so very weak. These six murdered creatures have a calm, triumphant look now. I see a hundred arms gesticulating in the air, but they, too, seem weak and less expressive; the faces grow blurred; the shouts purr.

I have reeled, and Dr. Hopper is supporting me.

Great heavens! what is the matter with the crowd? They are yelling more like demons than ever. I hear and see plainly enough now. It's about something they don't understand. Why! look at the gallows! They're taking down the dead witches—six of them—and that one noose has gone a-begging!

A tall, gray bearded man is shaking hands with Cotton Mather. It's Mr. Watson! And little Nehemiah! he's blooming like a wilted flower put in water. I understand Dr. Hopper's smile; it was his trick to deceive me to the last. Now he's dancing and whooping like an Indian. The crowd, too, appears to comprehend, and many of them are cheering, but a large, oh, a very large number is disgruntled at having been cheated on that old neck.

When the doctor becomes composed enough he tells me all. Mary Barney and Martha, the servant, conscience-smitten by their wickedness, had yesterday made a clean breast of everything. The plan to rescue Margery had really been arranged for last night. Their idea in misrepresenting the time to me was that I should be pleasantly anticipated. He himself had been liberated this morning.

"But if Margery was pardoned yesterday, why did she ride in the cart?"

"At her own wish," answers the doctor; "probably to comfort that old hag, Mary Gillum, and the Carrier woman. Didn't you know she was an angel? Come, let us go to her."

XXI.

Everything is whirling—swaying, rocking; I seem half-dreaming, half-awake; very faint and light. Now with the sweet scent from the meadows below comes the fantastic thought that I am the downy floss of a dandelion blown on the wind; now I am a leaf, floating gently downward; now with the brinish breeze from the sea, I am a chip tossed on a mighty wave.

Suddenly my eyes open. Margery's dear face is bending over me. The doctor and Mr. Watson are standing near us. The greater part of the crowd has dispersed, though a horde of sensation seekers may be seen some distance off, where I learn they have buried the witches—in a shallow ditch between the rocks. Some of the people had gathered curiously around Margery after they were told of her release; but Mr. Mather had gotten rid of them.

I had fainted from loss of blood, for the half-mended wound in my side was torn anew some way, and I feel absurdly light—like the dandelion floss. When I endeavor to speak to Margery it is only with great difficulty. She has to come very close to me; there is, after all, some consolation in having a bad sword-dig in one's side; who wouldn't take a wound to have this sweet girl almost on his bosom, holding his hands in her's, with her face, like a beautiful rose—a pale, white rose now—so very near? I am sure if Oliver had foreseen this he'd never have stuck me.

I make an effort to speak now. There is something that I cannot keep silent, even in this moment of my weakness. Does she divine what is on my lips—my heart's plea—for she stops me and I have said enough. I never could come to the point suddenly—to reveal my story.

"I am not going to let you talk, Robert," she says, smiling.

I set a finger as the dandelion does, to show how low, weak I feel, and explain that I may float quite away, and then she will never hear me.

"Margery dear——" I begin.

"Dr. Hopper says you must not talk!" she answers, with mock severity; but her lip trembles, and there is a moisture about her lashes she looks away.

I have interpreted Dr. Hopper's glance; his look had been intent upon me; it was a very serious look, and one that he had shared with Mr. Watson.

The sound of coarse laughter reaches us from the remnant of the rabble by the graves; I can feel Margery's hand tremble in mine.

The physician is leaning over and listening to me.

"I want to tell Margery something, but she says you have forbidden her to let me speak." I protest. The doctor squeezes my arm affectionately, and his eyes are filled with tears.

"I thought it best that you be kept quiet for a while, my boy," he answered.

"You thought you might save me," I tell him, with a smile of understanding. But then, as I am about to say something more, a shadow seems to pass before me; I suddenly feel very tired, and can only press his hand weakly.

"Well, Robert, I'll let thee speak now," he says, sighing.

Why! Margery has turned to me, at his last words, with a little cry of gladness; and surely there is a new sweet softness in the eyes which look down into mine. I cannot speak for several moments, but somehow feel very happy as I wait in the brightness of her smile.

Men may lie when they say to a woman the words that I say to her; but when they come from the measureless depths of one's feelings, as to mine, God is kind to have let him known the true strength and sweetness of their meaning.

"I love you!" I have murmured.

"And I love you, Robert, with all my heart!" she has answered.

Now her lips are pressed to mine, and she is clinging, glowing and vibrant with passion; now, knowing how short this love must be, she is crying softly on my shoulder.

"Only a little while longer, sweetheart, only a little while," I murmur, kissing her lips again.

The doctor has been blowing his nose very hard, and there are tears rolling down Mr. Watson's cheeks.

She has raised herself, and there is a look of agonized appeal in her tear-stained face as she glances at the physician; but she finds no hope in that good man's face. Then her eyes go upward, to Heaven.

That strange shadowy wraith has passed before me once more, and I am growing fainter. Perhaps she knows by my look. With a sob she is on my breast again. I strain her to me with all my life!

And there, with my love clinging to my heart, I wait for the shadow to deepen into darkness. But ere it turns I see, in back of my friends, a little grave boy [illegible] with sad face and bowed head—Nehemiah!

AFTERWORD.

The Library, 5 P. M.—I don't believe I've been asleep; it's one of those transcendental mysteries of centuries that surrounded Mary Oliver. It was all too real, too vivid; and no man could ever fall in love so desperately as that in his dreams! Why, my heart is heavier than lead! I know I can never love again—not a twentieth century girl!

Hello! here's a note from my aunt, Mary Corbyn.

You have been asleep for three solid hours, and it's time to wake you have utterly failed. Haven't found Nehemiah yet! Am going home. Ta-ta.

Well, then, Aunt Mary, if *you* haven't discovered anything, *I* have. You were living two centuries back. You had a pirate cut-throat of a suitor, and I didn't meet your husband, either! And your illustrious ancestor, Nehemiah Gillon, was a hanger-on, and strung you up on Gallows Hill! You may fill up your blanks and go into your society at once.

Great Guns!! I have nearly fallen off my chair! *Margery is sitting across the room at a table!* Margery in flesh and blood, and I saw her in it, at Farnes's; two centuries—no, I could shake her, but Margery, Margery!!

She's studying—no, she's forgotten all about me. I've been asleep. Probably. Now, he's blushing because I caught her looking at me, just as Margery blushed!

Of course I read it and—I see this lady here in the library earlier in the afternoon, before time got twisted. Another transcendental mystery, but she went back with me in image.

I have an idea; I'm going over to tell her all about the Farneys, and herself, and Dr. Hopper, and Nehemiah. I hope she doesn't know any Oliver in Haggilds, modern form! Here goes!

Six P. M.—It's all right. I have her address. I won't be slow this time! She has the same voice, same mannerisms—all the agreeable points of Mistress Watson; that isn't her name; but then Margery would have had to change her's, anyhow. I can love a twentieth century girl!

[THE END.]

OLD WITCH HOUSE, SALEM, MASS.

The Witchcraft Delusion of 1692 has attracted universal attention since the date of its occurrence, and will, in all coming ages render the name of Salem notable throughout the world. Sad indeed was that delusion, and in it the extent to which the bewildered imaginations and excited passions of the people hurried and drove them on to deeds for which they are now visited with unmeasured reproach. Witches were regarded as persons who had transferred their allegiance and worship from God to the Devil, and through their compact with him were supposed to have the power to distress and afflict whomsoever they would.

The following is the list of those who lost their lives as witches by the hand of the executioner at Gallows Hill, Salem:

Rev. John Burroughs, of Wells; Wilmot Reed, of Marblehead; Margaret Scot, of Rowley; Susanna Martin, of Amesbury; Elizabeth How, of Ipswich; Sarah Wildes and Mary Easty, of Topsfield; Samuel Wardwell, Margaret Currier and Mary Parker, of Andover; John Proctor and George Jacobs, Sen., John Willard, Sarah Good, Rebecca Nourse and Martha Corey, of Salem Village, and Ann Pudeator, Bridget Bishop and Alice Parker, of Salem. Giles Corey, of Salem Farmes, was pressed to death. While in his death agony his tongue was pressed out of his mouth, and was forced in again by the sheriff with his cane.

About 150 persons were accused of witchcraft, including nine children varying from five to fourteen years of age.

Various were the accusations brought against them; such as having familiarity with the *black* man, who was ever at their side whispering in their ear; holding days of hellish fasts and thanksgiving; eating red bread and drinking blood; transforming themselves and their victims into various forms; signing contracts with Satan, entering his employ and yielding to his commands; afflicting others by pinching, pricking with pins, striking, etc., when many miles distant; and divers other accusations that would be laughed to scorn at the present day.

John Bradstreet was accused of bewitching a dog, but making his escape, the dog suffered the penalty, and was hung as a witch.

Many foolish and harsh measures were resorted to, to test witches, one of which was to take the accused to a river or pond, and throw them in. If they swam they were pronounced witches and were treated as such. If they could not swim they would sink and be proclaimed innocent; in either case the result was death.

When the authorities were convinced of their error (eyes became open to a sense of their folly, etc.) the Governor ordered all those accused and not tried to be discharged. The Salem prison was full of them. Such a "Jail Delivery" was never known before or since in New England.

At the office of the Clerk of Courts at Salem, may be seen many of the original documents pertaining to the celebrated trials for witchcraft, together with a number of pins, etc., which were produced in evidence at these trials.

GOVERNOR EDWIN WARFIELD AT MARYLAND SOCIETY DINNER.

Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, came over from Annapolis to attend the Maryland Society dinner at the Hotel Astor. The greater part of Governor Warfield's speech was devoted to the race question in the South, and he expressed satisfaction that President Roosevelt, in his Lincoln Day speech in Philadelphia, had "followed in the wake of Southern orators and taken such a fair and patriotic stand upon this question." This speech of the President's, Governor Warfield said, had convinced the people of the Southern States that he is beginning to realize the true status of the negro in the South, and that what the President said in that speech was being interpreted in the South as an earnest of Mr. Roosevelt's determination to aid in maintaining the relations now prevailing in the South, "and which are fast being accepted," continued Governor Warfield, "throughout the land as the proper relations to exist between the races in every section of our country. President Roosevelt has lay[illegible] prevail in the policy he suggests to advance the negro along lines that will make him a better, a more useful man, and fit him for the grave responsibilities of citizenship.

"It has been suggested that the solution of the race problem lies in the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, thus leaving with each State in the Union the power to regulate the question of suffrage to suit its special social conditions. The privilege to vote could then be bestowed in a way to place the electorate upon an intelligent basis, without the resort to the expedient of unwise Constitutional amendments that strain the consciences of our best people and arouse criticism. The solution of the problem in this way would result in benefit to the negro, would prevent lawlessness and crime, improve labor conditions and bring to the deserving and worthy negro the recognition recommended by the President in his patriotic utterances, the recognition that worth always wins.

"We have the race question now confronting us in Maryland. A strong force has grown up in our State against the negro in politics, because of the blind way in which he follows the dictates and the lead of designing Republican politicians who use him for personal ends. After forty years of freedom and thirty-five years of enfranchisement they stand in solid array against the material welfare of the State and make a [illegible] vote; the [illegible] of whom allied themselves with the Republican party after the enfranchisement of the negro, [illegible] the opportunity of [illegible]

Governor Warfield [illegible] that the negroes of Maryland were unfit now to exercise the franchise as when the vote was first given to them. The Governor [illegible] President Roosevelt, and that [illegible] ment of the people [illegible]

THE VETERAN DEAD.

BY FANNY HAGUE DANIELS.

His comrades now brave, with clear, mist-lit eyes,
Open wide lanes, silent for them the way,
With reverence bow the uncovered head,
Your debt to humanity, can it e'er be paid!

EDWARD PAYSON CONE,

Ex-Secretary General and Vice-President General National Society, S. A. R.

Mr. Cone has rendered the society valuable service and was conspicuously identified with the patriotic, religious and educational work of the metropolis outside of this organization. Mr. Cone was one of the earliest members of the society, he at present being fifty-three. He was born in West Granby, Hartford County, Conn., March 4, 1835. His ancestor, Daniel Cone, came to Massachusetts from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1638, and his wife Mehitabel Spencer, of Lynn, Mass., and later, with their son-in-law, wife's family, moved to Connecticut. Mr. Cone's great grandfather, Daniel Cone, grandson of the first Daniel, was killed at Louisburg and Ticonderoga. His grandfather, Daniel Hubbert Cone, started for Boston, with his brother William, when was a Captain of Minutemen, the day the news of the engagement at Lexington and Concord was received by courier. He served during the entire war, and drew a pension until his death in 1842, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. E. P. Cone was educated at the academy at Harwinton, Litchfield County, of which Zenos Montague Phelps, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was principal. His first business experience was in the store of George E. & William H. Goodspeed, at Goodspeed Landing, East Haddam, Conn., and later he went into business with his brother in Tennessee, where he laid the foundation of the business training which subsequently won for him his prominent connection with metropolitan interests. At the outbreak of the Civil War, although living in Tennessee, Mr. Cone was fearless in expressing his views in behalf of the Union, and cast the only vote in the precinct in which he lived against the Ordinance of Secession in June, 1861. Being in great danger from refusing to recognize the authority of the Vigilance Committee, he effected his escape from the State to Louisville, Ky., remaining there until the fall of Fort Donelson. Returning with Andrew Johnson, who had been appointed Military Governor, Mr. Cone became Assistant Postmaster at Nashville. He was secretary of the two Reconstruction Conventions called to reorganize the State, and rendered effective service in many other civil offices, and in raising a military company at the time of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, when Forrest's cavalry was almost in sight of Nashville, and communication was entirely cut off from Louisville. For a number of years Mr. Cone occupied the responsible position of advertising manager of the New York *Ledger*, to the success of which his good judgment largely contributed. He has been commander of the Thomas Lee Post, G. A. R., member of the New England Society, Councilor General of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, member of the Lotos, Press, Patria and Twilight Clubs, and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. In 1871, Mr. Cone married Anna Maud Rocke, of Massachusetts, a descendant of the family of de la Rochejaquelein, of La Vendée, France. Mr. Cone's patriotism was equaled by his zeal in religious good

OBITUARY.

Gilbert [illegible], years [illegible] a writer of historical [illegible] connection with the Northwest, died on Monday at his home in Lake Forest, Ill., aged eighty-two. He was born in Connecticut and went to Cincinnati when [illegible] He became interested in Indian legends connected with the early history of Illinois, Wisconsin and the Lake Superior region, and devoted much time to research and writing on the subject. He was one of the earliest settlers in Lake Forest, removing there in 1856. He is survived by his wife and two children, Mrs. Edward Allen Powers and Luther Newton Rossiter.

William Henry Burbeck, of New London, Conn., eighty-two years of age, died in that city recently. He was a son of the American Revolution and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His father was General Henry Burbeck, who fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill and later was one of Washington's staff.

The Long Island Daughters of the Revolution has met with a severe loss in the death of its Chaplain, the Rev. John White Chadwick. He was much interested in the success of the society and in all that pertained to the Revolutionary period. One of his ancestors crossed the Delaware with Washington. He was one of the speakers at the Edward Everett Hale memorial when the Daughters of the Revolution celebrated [illegible] the Second Unitarian Church and wrote for the Daughters a fine paper on "Old Meeting-house."

The death of Mrs. M. C. P. Bennett and that of her sister, Miss Julia Gertrude Gardiner, recalls the fact that they were real Daughters of the Revolution, their father, the late Dr. James Gardiner, of Lynn, Mass., having been a Revolutionary officer. Mrs. Bennett and Miss Gardiner were active and honored members of the Commonwealth Chapter, D. A. R., and will be missed from the chapter meetings, where their presence was always an inspiration for work and achievement. The chapter attended the funeral services of Mrs. Bennett, and the badge of the organization was sent as a token of esteem and affection for one who spent many years of a busy, useful life in the community, and who was always in sympathy with its true interests.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Patriotic Service February 19, 1905, 8 P. M., the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-Sixth Street.

1.—Organ Prelude.
Scene Pastorale.....Edwin M. Lott
Hallelujah Chorus ("Messiah").....Handel
2.—Sentences.
3.—Responses.
4.—Chant, Hymn Book, page 61.
5.—Prayer, Response.
6.—Anthem, "The Lord is King"..Thomas Tallis Trimnel
7.—Responsive Reading, Psalm 130; 143; 23-24.
8.—Chorus: Anvil Chorus—"God of the Nations"..Verdi
9.—Lessons from the Holy Scriptures.
10.—Anthem, "My Own Columbia."
11.—Hymn, "Pilot, Hymn of the Pilgrims."
12.—Address, "The Creed of Liberty"..Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Chaplain, S. A. R.
13.—Anthem, "The Lord is Exalted".....John E. West
Offertory
14.—Soprano Solo and Chorus,
"The Star Spangled Banner."
The Congregation will sing the Chorus.
15.—Hymn 133, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."
16.—Prayer and Benediction.
17.—Organ Postlude, "Ave Verum" Gounod.

Eugene Thayer.

BANQUET MICHIGAN S. A. R

The thirteenth annual banquet of the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the Hotel Cadillac, was a fitting observance of the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

It was a celebration to the honor of the founder, not only for its spirit and sentiment, but also for its magnificence. Upwards of four hundred and more sat down to the tables in the banquet hall and, after a delightful repast had been dispatched, the oratory and expressions of patriotism that followed were quite calculated to awaken the most latent and humble feelings of love of country.

Elaborate were the decorations in the beautiful banquet hall. Phil Breitmeyer, who personally superintended the decorations, said that these were the most elaborate he ever put up in Detroit. The whole scheme was Washington. Even the national flag on everything was symbolic of the new nation's founder.

Entering the room one passed under a picture of George Washington and the first thing that met the eye was the flag, some silk American flags, then pennants and the inevitable Manila grass, which formed the entrance. Immediately in front on view, a veritable Filipino curio. Nipa huts were erected and topped with tufted Manila grass, looks, supported by bam stanchions and entwined with Southern smilax and cherry blossoms. At the base of each stanchion was a mound of cotton, white cotton, tied with blue ribbon. These huts were completed made a work of art and at night the electric lights of course and delight when the guests entered the garden. The tall, marble pillars of the room, the chandeliers and mirrors were all entwined or covered with flowers, the columns with vari-colored orchids in magenta, lavender and white; the mirrors with morning glories; and the chandeliers with smilax. To add to the beauty a dozen growing palm trees were placed about the room at intervals between the round tables, and a little summer house in itself.

Above the long speakers' table at the end of the room was a thatch roof of Manila grass and above the staff rested a canopy in color of Washington, surrounded with American flags and spear heads. Back of the table and above the mirror was a bank of ferns with the banner of the society in the center. The musicians' balcony at the opposite end of the room was also covered with a portrait of Washington draped with flags, the entire balcony being covered.

To complete the picture all the waiters were dressed in the pure white suit resembling costumes of the Filipino with straggling, unkempt wigs to finish the illusion.

AT THE SPEAKERS' TABLE

At the speakers' table sat George William Bates, Historian-General, Historian-General of the National Society, S. A. R.; Brigadier General Frederick Funston, U. S. A.; Thomas Pitts, President Michigan Society, S. A. R.; Lieutenant Robert J. Mitchell, U. S. A.; Hon. Job E. Hedges, of the New York Bar; Hon. Dwight M. Lowrey, of the Philadelphia Bar; Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D.; Colonel Walter T. Duggan, U. S. A., and Colonel Bartlett, of the Essex Fusiliers, Windsor, Ont. The red Canadian military evening fusilier dress stood out in bold relief to the ordinary black of the rest of the table.

President Pitts presided and first introduced, by implication only, the guest of honor of the evening, General Funston. He said:

"We have with us to-night one of the most brilliant soldiers of the recent war. A great commentary on this greatness was the reception tendered to him this afternoon when all the leading members of the historical societies came to call on him. His name is known to every schoolboy in the land."

He then went on to speak of the work of the Sons of the American Revolution and the national scope of the society, and turned the gavel over to the toastmaster.

Mr. George William Bates, Historian-General of the National Society, was the toastmaster of the evening. He said: "Some one has said that institutions that dine never die, and this may be the reason why some of the prominent and popular societies of to-day have won their way to popular favor along this most delightful and entertaining way. Certain it is, some men have won fame and fortune in this way. This is essentially a gastronomical age, but it must not be inferred that [illegible] exist for the sole purpose of a banquet entertainment. Our society employs this method only as a means of impressing upon the public the purposes of its existence. These purposes stand for an enlightened public sentiment based on the principles of the American Revolution and stand for free institutions in the United States. The interesting fact is that the growth of civil liberty in America has been contemporaneous with the growth of a [illegible] society, for if you do, you are liable to misapprehend the purposes [illegible] that blood will tell, for one of his ancestors was present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Morris, [illegible] at the signing of the Ten Commandments.' If this were its only purposes, it would in fact exist in vain because heredity has [illegible] ment on which to found it. The originators of this society have builder far better than they knew, and to-day, as the result of [illegible] from the centennial celebrations of 1876, there exists this society which numbers more than 12,000 members, with nearly forty-five State societies, including one each in France, Hawaii and the Philippines. Thus like the territory of the United States, on [illegible] And this opportunity, which we have on the birthday of 'the Father of our Country,' of the [illegible] our people, the citizens of the country, [illegible] fathers, and it is a matter of congratulation that we are here to-night to pay our reverence to those worthy sires who made it possible for us to enjoy what may be called the precious legacy of the past, which has enabled 80,000,000 of people to exist in a [illegible] common citizenship which stands for liberty and country."

Toastmaster Bates then introduced Hon. Dwight M. Lowrey, of Philadelphia, who read a paper on the French-American alliance in the revolution.

Following Mr. Lowrey came Hon. Job E. Hedges, of New York, one of the famed after dinner wits of the metropolis. He spoke both in humorous and serious vein and in opening his address said:

"I came here primarily to pay my respects to General Funston, to pay my respects to the day and secondarily to be received. I have been received all day, but I know that all this celebration is not for me. If it were this room would not represent a Filipino lower, but the Bowery. I don't know much about George Washington, whether he was the greatest general or fought the greatest battle, but I do know he anticipated both Dr. Wagner and President Roosevelt, for he not only led the [illegible] life but he led it strenuously."

General Frederick Funston spoke on his experiences while an officer with the Cuban insurgents, and Lieutenant Colonel Lieutenant R. J. Mitchell, made a short speech. Colonel N. A. Bartlett, of the Twenty-first Essex Regiment, spoke for a short time, and said he hoped for the time "not when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together but when the lion and the eagle shall march together." Colonel O. A. James responded on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic and Rev. Nehemiah Boynton made a witty address.

The music was furnished by the Fort Wayne orchestra, ensconced in the banner-decked balcony. Vocal solos and national songs were sung by a chorus of male voices, including Samuel T. Stearns, Dr. E. B. Spalding, James L. Lee, Clarence A. Cotton, Guy B. Cady and Philip H. Gray, and John Archer was at the piano.

The reception in honor of General Funston in the afternoon at the Hotel Cadillac was a charming combination of the military and the civic. The brilliant society costumes of the women were relieved by the dress blue and gold of the officers at Fort Wayne. Colonel Duggan, the commandant, and staff were present and there was the heartiness of the grip of soldiers when they grasped hands with General Funston in the reception line. Between the hours of two and four a large party gathered to meet the General and he was assisted in receiving by Thomas Pitts, President of the organization; George William Bates, Historian-General; [illegible] Hon. Dwight M. Lowrey, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Job E. Hedges, of New York.

The parlors on the [illegible] floor of the hotel were handsomely decorated with palms and potted green plants. Punch and [illegible] were served [illegible] Fort Wayne band rendered the music, playing national airs.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF

United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-second Street, New York City.

CHARTER TRUSTEES.

Mrs. WILLIAM GURRY SLADE,
Mrs. GEO. E. WOODWARD,
Mrs. JACOB GEORGE ULLERY,
Mrs. BOWMAN A. McCALLA,
Mrs. EDWARD ROLY, Chairman.

MRS. WM. GURRY SLADE, New York, President National.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Michigan, 1st Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Pennsylvania, 2d Vice Pres. National.
Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Massachusetts, 3d Vice Pres. National.
Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General, Director National.
Mrs. Willard F. Corkran, Delaware, Rec. Sec. National.
Mrs. M. Louise Eder, New Jersey, Cor. Sec. National.
Mrs. Clarence E. R. Jones, Vermont, Treasurer National.
Mrs. Z. C. Fulmore, Texas, Curator National.
Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, Historian National.
Mrs. Edward Roly, Illinois, Charter Trustee National.

Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, Special Secretary National.

COLORADO.

Since Mrs. Frank Wheaton took the presidency of this State a renewed interest has been shown. The preliminary organization under Mrs. William T. Gates was made by the overcoming of difficulties which speak highly for that lady's executive ability. The society just held its own under Mrs. Goddard, and now it is beginning to grow in numbers and interest. Two meetings have been held. The first was largely attended. Those of us who have been in Denver or Colorado Springs and Pueblo realize these distances from each other. But we also realize that those who dwell in these places eliminate space and distance and think nothing of attending a meeting in either one, going and returning in a day. Indeed, far more is thought of the distance from New York to Brooklyn or Jersey City than are the many miles traversed in our enterprising West, just to attend a meeting. No wonder that cities spring up, as it were, in a night, where such energy and enterprise is shown.

The first meeting under the new president was rather an executive and social one. At the second a slight revision of the by-laws was made removing the headquarters from Colorado Springs to Denver, and extracts were read from President Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812," particularly the description of the battle of New Orleans.

ALABAMA.

Mrs. William Mudd Jordan, of 1231 South 20th street, Birmingham, Alabama, has been appointed organizing president for Alabama, in place of, and at the request of, Mrs. L. J. Heard, who has done such good preliminary work. At last one of the requisite number for organization has been admitted. The organization will be complete in a very short time.

WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Samuel R. Green, of 915 South Cedar street, Spokane, has been appointed organizing president for the State of Washington, and has gone to work with great zeal. She is experienced in patriotic organizations and acquainted with the principles of patriotism, and with those who are desirous of building the monument of memory, and record of the brave dead or their ancestors, by being living evidences of the same through their membership and fraternal relations with patriotic women. One of the brightest of the stars of our flag will soon be at work in this State.

OREGON.

Mrs. William V. Johes (Esther Allen Johes), formerly of Spokane, has removed to St. Johns, Oregon, and been appointed organizing president for that State. She has been the pioneer of this organization in this State, but members are already coming in under her wise influence.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The regular executive board meeting of the National Society will take place (by requisite number of votes as per the constitution) on Thursday, April 12. The regular routine business and preparations for the meeting of 1906 will be made at this time.

NEW YORK.

The Greater New York City Chapter gave a euchre party at Delmonico's on January 4, which followed the business meeting, and was rather unique in its character. Each one who came brought a gift which was not to cost over 25 cents. These were so disguised by the wrappings that no estimate of what they were could be obtained. After the game each one selected a bundle (without being permitted to touch it), the only distinction being that the first choice was to the highest number of points. All who attended were pleased.

The New York State Society held its regular Union Day Luncheon on Tuesday, February 14, Washington's Day, in the large ballroom of Delmonico's. The guest of honor was Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, wife of the Vice-President of the United States, and President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [illegible] a regular feature of the New York State Society, and one looked forward to with pleasure, as [illegible] has made her words of wise counsel and cheer welcome, and so Mrs. Fairbanks [illegible] On this occasion

[illegible] the society requires it could [illegible] invitations to meets of the society, to meet the [illegible] president-Mrs. Schuyler Crosby Brown, from New York City-was [illegible] and many matters were [illegible] [illegible] thirty-six [illegible] [illegible] eight were in attendance at the luncheon. The luncheon was arranged [illegible] [illegible] right of the State President, Mr. William Gerry Slade. On Mrs. Slade's left was Mrs. Charles E. Wilson, [illegible] president of Sorosis, the "dean of women's clubs" [illegible] from Jamaica Mrs. Fairbanks' new Washington [illegible] en route and [illegible] [illegible] guests of the society passed directly on to Washington. The table was [illegible] [illegible] from the Woman's Republican Club which [illegible] [illegible] Lawless took [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to Mrs. Fairbanks to their [illegible], which, of course, he could not find. The reporters took advantage of this to make it appear that she had neglected a society whose invitation she had never accepted, and which had not the slightest reason to expect her, though had she been in time she would have been placed [illegible] [illegible] the contrary. The president of the Woman's Republican Club was one of the invited guests of the New York State Society, and all the members had been given the opportunity to meet Mr. Fairbanks by personal introduction in the reception and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] justice to Mrs. Fairbanks.

The rooms were decorated with the American flag, the [illegible] and colors of the society and the society's flower, the [illegible] carnation, the guest of honor entering a [illegible] [illegible] flowers, tied with the society colors, the gift of the society. At the beginning of the exercise Mrs. Slade requested that the recent custom of applauding campaign songs when played by the orchestra should not be observed, but that all applause should be given to the national airs, since this day was brought together the representatives of the societies which memorialized the birth of our national emblem and that of the "Star Spangled Banner" which has become our national hymn.

At the close of the luncheon, Mrs. Slade introduced Mrs. Fairbanks, after paying [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Daughters of 1812 in the name of the National Society, which has just made her an honorary member. Mrs. Fairbanks responded in a thrilling and encouraging patriotic speech which all appreciated. At the conclusion of this, Mrs. Slade introduced each guest of the society to the guest of honor, and one and all responded with a few words of greeting. The Daughters of the American Revolution were represented by Mrs. J. Heron Crosman and Mrs. William Lindsay, ex-Vice-Presidents General; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, New York State Regent; Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter; Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck, Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter; Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter; Mrs. William Cummings Story, Regent of the Manhattan Chapter; Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] of the Sleepy Hollow Chapter of Ossining, N. Y., and Mrs. Charles Edward [illegible], of the Boudinot Chapter, of Elizabeth, N. J. By some error the invitation to the Pauline Heath Chapter, of Jersey City, was not received. At the last moment excuses were received from Mrs. Bedle, ex-Vice-President of the National Society; Miss Mary Isabelle Forsyth, Regent of the Chapter in Kingston, and ex-State Regent, and Mrs. Stephen V. White, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn.

The Daughters of the Revolution were represented by the President-General, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham; the New York State President, Mrs. John H. Abeel, and Mrs. Hotchkin, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton and Mrs. William P. Coxford, representing three New York Chapters.

A telegram of regrets was received from Mrs. Abram G. Mills, president of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, and Mrs. Pierre Hoffman, president of the Huguenot Dames of [illegible] [illegible] represented by request of its President by Mrs. Lea Holbrook), and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, President of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots, State of New York.

The National Society of New England Women was represented by Miss Caroline Chapman, president of the Montclair Colony of that society, and the Daughters of the Cincinnati by Mrs. James Henry Roberts, President of the New York State Division. The Daughters of Colonial Wars by Mrs. Cornelius C. Shayne, the president, and the Daughters of Indiana by their president, Miss Mary Garrett Hay.

Women's Clubs were represented by the New York State President, Mrs. Philip Carpenter; Sorosis by Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, its founder and president; Ideala by its president, Mrs. Harry M. Newington; Political Study Club, by its president, Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Smith, Chairman [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the New York City Federation and Forum, by Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Gerry [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

address by Judge Halsey and several musical selections. Those who assisted in the exercises were the two vice-presidents, Mrs. Frank L. Vance and Mr. L. W. Halsey. Mr. Hatchett were Miss Mary Beckman Yelton and Mr. Charles Yeomans.

The guests included many of the most prominent ladies in the city, the Colonial Wars, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and Colonial descendants. Among those present were Mesdames D. H. Johnson, Hiram J. Mallory, Thomas H. Blower, William Watkins, Horace M. Swazey, Frank Montgomery, of New York; D. G. Norris, Henry Isbell, Van Alen Loveland, George Chamberlain, M. H. Eads, E. A. Sales, C. B. Wheeler, A. M. Joys, M. D. Kimball, McAllister, F. C. Millard, and Miss Cutter.

Mrs. WILLIAM GIBBS STARR,
President National.

THE DAY AND THE HATCHET.

The Father of the Commonwealth whose piety shall not die
Stood need, but mad—Lod, beneath the seem potential eye,
Remarking for Posterity, "I cannot tell a lie,
I did it with my Hatchet"

The Hatchet of our Ancestors, who's with us still,
It seldom smites a cherry tree, but it proved to kill,
And when a reputation needs be hewed away with a will
We do it with our Hatchets.

How many an honest citizen might candidly confess,
When the glory of a rival grows abhorrently less and less,
"A little careful knocking made the difference, I guess—
I did it with my Hatchet"

How many a blameless woman, to her fate at last resigned,
Her better nature wounded and her character undermined,
Might scan her former calling not erroneously, and find
They had done it with their Hatchets!

When Washington was living for the betterment of men
He did his fighting with his sword, his writing with his pen;
But he turned no edge of malice on his fellow creatures when
He swung his little Hatchet

Now hark ye, fellow citizens! We're lenient, you and I;
So if the blade of malice we have furnished on the sly,
Let's own the crime while yet there's time: "We cannot tell a lie,
We did it with our Hatchets!"

—WALLACE IRVIN, in *New York Commercial Advertiser*.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1905.

President.....Mr. Charles Cromwell
First Vice-President.....Mr. M. Updegraff
Second Vice-President.....Mr. W. T. Barrister
Third Vice-President.....Hon. George Comstock Baker
Treasurer.....Mr. T. R. Woodward
Secretary.....Mr. William Porter Adams,
155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar.....Mr. Edward Nevers
Historian.....Mr. Frank P. Crandall

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. W. P. Adams.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial Revolutionary War, 1775-83, and Second War of Independence, 1812-15, and who were citizens of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in active service in the Colonial Revolutionary War, 1775-83, or the War of 1812-15, or who served during the war or in the defense of the United States, or rendered material aid to the State Government, which is satisfactory to the State Society, for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society, when approved by said Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is $5.00. Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.



ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

INCORPORATED SEPT. 3, 1895

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to
THERON R. WOODWARD, Sec'y,
315 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO.

OFFICERS.

President.....William Porter Adams
First Vice-President.....Hon. Charles Page Bryan
Second Vice-President.....Brig. Gen. C. C. C. Carr, U. S. A.
Third Vice-President.....Hon. Carter H. Harrison
Secretary,
Theron R. Woodward, 300 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer.....Charles Cromwell
Registrar.....Edward Nevers
Historian.....Frederick K. Lawrence
Librarian.....J. E. Sheean

We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism*; to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1814, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The Admission Fee is $5.00.
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in active service in the Colonial Revolutionary War, 1775-83, or the War of 1812-15, or who served during the war or in the defense of the United States, or rendered material aid to the State Government, which is satisfactory to the State Society, for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society, when approved by said Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

D. A. R. STATEMENT.

In view of the fact that the report circulated to have created dissension in the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution because certain members of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs have acted contrary to the expressed wishes of the above organization, we, the members of the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, consider it wise to make the following statement and so correct a grave error. We stand with the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs by a unanimous vote of the chapter and with the fifteen members of the local society, who made no objection to our entering the Federation. We have received no information at any time that could affect our loyalty to the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs or the pledge we are giving to the national society. The fact of our being federated has caused no dissension in our chapter, which is a patriotically united body. We have decided to withdraw from the New York State Federation because of the unpleasant comment it has excited, as we desire, above all things, to avoid creating the impression that we have any interests paramount to the interests of the national society and because we consider it unwise to continue to occupy a position that subjects us to public criticism.

Mrs. Whitney Cox Arnoux Story, President.
Mrs. James Greene Wortz, First Vice Regent.
Mrs. John Foote Trow, Second Vice Regent.
Mrs. Gorham Dyckes Yeamans, Secretary.
Mrs. Charles L. Spencer, Treasurer.
Mrs. Robert Dill Mackenzie, Registrar.

The officers of the Manhattan Chapter also deny the published statements that the act of the Chapter in entering the Federation was unpatriotic, that Mrs. Fairbanks, the National President, and the national officers disapproved the action of the Chapter in joining said Federation and that members are resigning from the Chapter because of the supposed friction within its circle.

MEETING OF GENERAL SILLIMAN BRANCH HELD AT RESIDENCE OF I. W. BIRDSEYE AND MATTER OF PRESENCE OF NATIONAL OFFICERS DISCUSSED.

Bridgeport, Conn.—At the meeting of General Silliman Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, which was held at the residence of Isaac W. Birdseye, on Fairfield avenue, the annual banquet of the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which will be held in this city on February 22, was discussed. As Mr. Birdseye is the treasurer of the National Society, it is expected that the national officers will attend. Invitations have been extended to them through Mr. Birdseye, who will give a reception to them at his home after the State banquet, should they be present.

About thirty members of the branch were present at the meeting last evening, which was a regular meeting, although held at the residence of Mr. Birdseye. William A. Beardsley gave a very interesting talk on "Colonial Ancestors" and Captain Henry F. Norcross spoke on the topic, "Washington and Lafayette." Dr. C. C. Godfrey, in his usual interesting manner, spoke of the meeting at St. Louis, Mo. After the meeting there was an entertainment of music, at the conclusion of which refreshments were served.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY STARTS UP.

The Michigan Society began its career with a dinner at the Hotel Astor, which in point of enthusiasm and attendance eclipsed the annual festivities of many much older State organizations of a similar nature in New York.

Governor Higgins, who began his business life in the Peninsular State and is considered a son of Michigander himself, was to have been present, but had to telegraph his regrets. Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, and Senator Burrows were also kept away, but other desertions were few. Between 200 and 250 sat down to table.

Ex-Assemblyman Josiah T. Newcomb, president, and others at the platform table were Will Carleton, the poet; Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Consul-General; Chancellor Henry Wade Rogers, of Yale University; Coach Yost, the University of Michigan football coach; Commissioner William S. Bennet; Homer Warren, of Detroit, the sweet singer of Michigan; ex-Governor John S. Rich, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, John H. [illegible], president of the Union Trust Co., Detroit; C. Wood Davis, of the Michigan Democratic Committee; Judge Robert [illegible], Warren [illegible], the University Glee Club, [illegible] Quartette, and [illegible] Orchestra.

Speeches were made by Will Carleton, Mr. Uchida, Congressman-elect [illegible], Mr. Yost, Homer Warren, who sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and the customary toasts were offered.

Mr. Charles H. Pelton, of Derby, Connecticut, a member of the Connecticut Chapter, of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, has erected, at the point of the property, on the old colonial road of Derby, which was the site of the first public building of the town, a handsome granite tablet. It is especially fitting that the descendant of the founder should thus honor their memory.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

American Book Company, Publishers, New York.

"*Geography of New York*," by Lloyd R. Smith and Albert C. Perry. [illegible] supplementary reader in a work that will prove not only interesting to the young student of the Empire State, for whom it is especially intended, but will be found entertaining as well. It is profusely illustrated and in every way is an attractive and [illegible] book. The comparisons between the days of Colonial days of New York and the present time would make the book a valuable one for the libraries of the children's society.

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York.

"*The Strategy of Great Railroads*" by Frank H. Spearman. Price $1.50, net. A well written story of the extraordinary struggle of the last few years to create supremacy in central among the American railroads and of the days' present and rebuilding of the transportation systems. It is a work of striking and dramatic interest covering the recent history of railway [illegible] in America. It is a book that well repays one for the time spent in reading it. The maps are a valuable addition to the work.

C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Boston.

"*My Lady Laughter*," by Dwight Elton. Price $1.50. The period of this tale is of the eighteenth of the American Revolution when the town of Boston, possessed under the yoke of the British, was in a state of siege. The story progresses with [illegible] background of such stirring scenes as those enacted at Lexington and Bunker Hill. The days of its historical characters are closely interwoven with the deeds of Joseph Warren, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, John Hancock and [illegible] Washington, all of whom stand forth from the novelist's canvas with striking vividness. The picturesque quality in which the period abounds has given scope to such scenes as Samuel Hancock's call for Betsy's [illegible], the Liberty Tree, the ruins of the old South Church, the Hancock Mansion and the Queen's ball at Province House.

The story is strongly dramatic and absorbing in interest. There are ten illustrations in colors and the book is attractively bound.

Alfred Bartlett, Publisher, 61 Cornhill, Boston.

"*The Cornhill Dodgers and Inaugural Leaflets*" form an attractive addition to the [illegible]. The [illegible] paper, the handsomely printed text and the large variety of well [illegible] illustrations make them especially ideal for remembrance [illegible] for patriotic, church or family holiday. They can be ordered by the dozen and are sure to please all who possess them.

C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Boston.

"*Stage*," the funny [illegible] story, [illegible] on the jags and [illegible] of the theatrical business and the [illegible] of [illegible] season, is published in book form. It is a [illegible] of fun, with nothing in it to offend the most sensitive.

Paul McNally & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

"*Uncle's and Joe*" by Rowland C. Pierce. [illegible] book [illegible] of a true [illegible] the reader and [illegible] printed, bound and illustrated.

The Minute Men

Commander-in-Chief

Col. H. A. Winter

Armory Building

Washington, D. C.

We propose to turn out at the Jamestown Exposition, 1907, to celebrate the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781, men in their Continental Uniform.

Will you be one of them?



Department of the East

Major E. T. Paull

46 W. 28th Street

New York City

We are arranging to take the minute men in their Continental Uniforms to Europe, possibly to celebrate the battle of Bunker Hill in London.

Do you want to go along?

MINUTE MEN

PREAMBLE.

THE MINUTE MEN ... [illegible] ... to be ... by the Congress of the United States ... [illegible] ... District of Columbia ... [illegible] ... Washington, D. C., by virtue of the powers ... [illegible] ... Congress ... [illegible] ... adopts the following Constitution and Rules and Regulations.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be THE MINUTE MEN.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The object of THE MINUTE MEN is to form [illegible] into a National Organization, all who are ... [illegible] ... and to perpetuate the memory and heroism of the Patriots of the United States of America; to keep before the public, who are now enjoying the benefits resulting from their achievements, the memory of their services, to perpetuate, when ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

Clayton, Ind., January 23, 1905.

The Spirit of '76 Publishing Company.

Please send me the address of an Attorney-at-Law who looks up the Ancestors of Americans. Awaiting a reply, I am, respectfully, Mrs. H. C. Bergman

R. F. D., No. 1, Clayton, Ind.

John Wynne, of Monmouth county, N. J., whose wife's name was Mary, fought in the Revolutionary War and was in the battle of Monmouth. Can any one tell me anything more about his military career? G. W. L.

E. B. Treat & Co., Publishers, New York.

"Makers of the American Republic." By Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, D. D., Hon. W. W. Goodrich and Dr. Sydney H. Cutcheon, Jr. This book embodies the results of a large historical research. It sets forth in a vivid and attractive light the rocks, the personalities, the principle and the methods created to credit in the construction of the American Republic. It is full of romance of American history yet to be written. The book plants on the broadest and purest type of Americanism and is a compendium of facts and vocations the highest interest of the nation. There are chapters on the early Colonists, Adventurers, Pioneers, Huguenots, Puritans, Quakers, Scotch and Huguenots, The American Commonwealthers, The Old Time Minister, The Bench and Bar as Makers of the Republic, Some Methods of the Fathers, as well as Black Letter Days, and Pioneer Days, and Land

Monmouth, Me., March 24, 1905.

Mr. L. H. Cornell,

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed [illegible] for which send [illegible] and oblige

Mr. M. J. Harrington,
Post Office, Monmouth, Me.

Detroit, March 13, 1905.

"The Spirit of '76,"
Mr. Louis H. Cornell, Esq.,

Dear Sir: In the issue of [illegible] the following [illegible] that was found in the Spirit of '76 [illegible] Please [illegible]

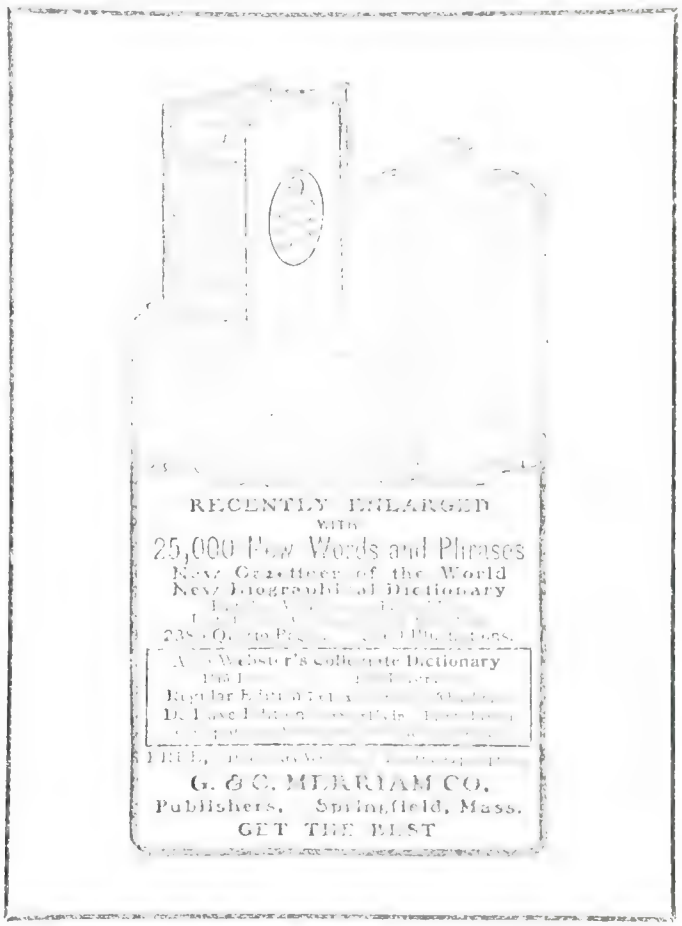
I desire to receive additional information concerning Miss Annie Snell, who lived in Lawrence, Washington County, New York. Her father was engaged in the [illegible] Co. [illegible] and Miss [illegible] Thompson, Washington County, New York. State Militia [illegible] Hoffman. I will be pleased to correspond directly with any one who can furnish [illegible] data relative to Miss Annie Snell. [illegible] or would appreciate any information printed in The Spirit of '76 in response to this query.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AZTEC SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDRLN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION





COATS OF ARMS
Painted for Framing
ADAMS & BRADFORD ARMS
printed in proper colors.
$1.00 each A few left

New Barber Motor
1 1-2 to 10 H.P.
High Grade. Moderate Price
Send stamp for catalog
C. L. BARBER, NORWALK, CONN.

HAPGOODS,
Suite 510

Headquarters S. A. R. Society

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IMPORTERS OF PRECIOUS STONES
HIGH GRADE WATCHES AND CLOCKS

OFFICIAL JEWELERS

TO THE

S. A. R. SOCIETY

D. A. R. SOCIETY

SOUVENIR SPOONS

OF CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AND MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, D. A. R.
To Commemorate the Dedication, April 17th, 1905

MEMBERS OF THE S. A. R. SOCIETY

Are cordially invited to visit our show rooms and galleries and inspect our large stock of

PRECIOUS STONE JEWELRY

STERLING SILVER WARE, HALL AND MANTEL CLOCKS, HIGH GRADE WATCHES, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE CUT GLASS, DECORATED LAMPS, UMBRELLAS AND CANES, FINE PORCELAINS, BRONZE AND MARBLE STATUARY, OBJECTS OF ART.

902 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND ITEM OF TO
AND COLONIAL TIMES.

. XI. [illegible] May [illegible] No. 6 Whole No. [illegible]

LEGATES TO THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HELD AT INDEPENDENCE HALL PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2 AND [illegible]



The Minute Men.

COCKED HATS FOR MILITIAMEN.

Also Knee Breeches—Gen. Miles Advocates Return to Continental Uniform.

Boston, May 18.—Cocked hats and full dress for the Massachusetts militia are recommended by Gen. Miles in a revival of the old Continental uniform. [illegible] the militia, and [illegible] peace of $35,000 to Sparta, and Gen. Miles says this would be a wise expense, and that [illegible] of parade "would inspire respect and [illegible] interest of both troops and citizens."

Gen. Miles has been a number of years with officers of the militia and find that they are unable to [illegible] that the troops need a fresh [illegible] officers, however, do not agree [illegible] the Continental uniform the [illegible] would be picturesque, but some of them, especially in the high North, fear that the wearing of [illegible] in raising the cry of [illegible] It is believed that Governor Douglas will approve Gen. Miles's recommendation.—The Sun.

BUFF AND BLUE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT: Your editorial about Gen. Miles and the Continental uniform is good reading, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the buff and blue worn by the Minute Men, and especially by the [illegible] old fashioned drum and fife corps, is the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn. creates more enthusiasm and patriotic fervor than any other [illegible] play.

I was born in Hartford, and my boyhood memories revert with pleasure to the time when the Putnam Phalanx in their Continentals, representing the American and the Governor's Foot Guard in their red coats, marched down the [illegible] to the Bull's Head [illegible] Front of a New Yorker with the [illegible]

As one who has [illegible] I know what the buff and blue as national recruiting officer of the Minute Men of Washington, D. C., and I am arranging to have all the companies of [illegible] the Continental [illegible] the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown [illegible] parading at that place during the [illegible]

A preliminary meeting will be held by [illegible] companies Oct. 19, 1904, at [illegible] Long Island, New York city, as guests of the Minute Men of the Department of the East, Major E. T. Pool, Commanding. [illegible] H. Corey, Lieut.

National Recruiting Officer.

and red pompon. Even more striking was the get up of the Min[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. II. MAY, 1905. NO. 9.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
LOUIS H. CORNISH,
NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Paid in advance direct to this office - - - - - $1.00
Foreign Countries - - - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single Copies - - - - - - - - - - .10

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

ADVERTISING RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

CONTENTS.

Delegates to the Sixteenth Annual Congress National Society S. A. R., held at Philadelphia, May 2 and 3, 1905 - Frontispiece
Cocked Hats—Buff and Blue - - 106
To the Empire State Society, S. A. R. - - 106
Editorials - - - - - - 107
Notes on the S. A. R. Congress - - - 108
Valley Forge - - - - - - 109
The Minute Men - - - - - 110
Miscellaneous - - - - - - 111
U. S. D., 1812 - - - - - 112 113
Correspondence - - - - - - 115
Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America - - - - - 411-414

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

May.

1, 1776—Massachusetts expunges name of King from legal proceedings.
1, 1778—Engagement at Crooked Billet, Pa.
4, 1776—Rhode Island renounces allegiance to the King.
5, 1775—Engagement at Martha's Vineyard.
6, 1780—Engagement at Lamar's Ferry, S. C.
7, 1780—Battle at Fort Moultrie, S. C.
8, 1777—Engagement at Piscataway, N. J.
9, 1776—Battle of Rockfish Gap, S. C.
9, 1779—Engagement at Lees's Mills (Spottsylvania), Va.
10, 1775—Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, N. Y.
10, 1775—Engagement at Fort Ticonderoga.
10, 1780—Capture of Charleston, S. C., by British.
11, 1775—"Lexington Alarm" posted in Charleston, S. C.
11, 1775—Skirmish, New Hampshire, by British.
11, 1780—Engagement at Monck's Corner, S. C.
14, 1781—Engagement at Orangeburg, S. C.
15, 1780—Battle at Waxhaws, S. C.
16, 1780—Battle of Camden, S. C.
17, 1780—Surrender of Charleston, S. C.
18, 1781—Engagement at Fort Motte, S. C.
19, 1783—Organization of the Society of the Cincinnati, at the Verplanck House, near Fishkill, N. Y.
19, 1775—Engagement at Fort St. John, Canada.
19, 1781—Engagement at Croton Heights, N. Y.
19, 1780—Engagement at Quinby Bridge, S. C.
19, 1779—Virginia declares her debts not to exist for British goods.
19, 1778—Congress recommends the measure of instituting Thanksgiving by the people.
19, 1778—Congress votes half pay for seven years to officers serving until end of the war.
19, 1781—Engagement at Fort Granby, S. C.
19, 1776—Virginia Island proposes a general congress.
19, 1776—National fast.
19, 1778—Engagement at Point Pleasant, Pa.
19, 1777—Engagement at Amelia Island, Fla.
19, 1776—Battle of the Cedars, Canada.
20, 1774—Charter of Massachusetts annulled, and people declared rebels by Parliament.
20, 1775—Mecklenburg (North Carolina) Declaration of Independence.
20, 1778—Unsuccessful attempt of British to surround Lafayette's troops at Barren Hill.
21, 1778—Engagement at Canoe Island, Mass.
21, 1781—Engagement at Silver Bluff, S. C.
21, 1781—Engagement at Fort Galphin (Lord Dreadnought), Ga.
21, 1780—Engagement at Quinby Bridge, near Savannah, Ga.
22, 1780—Battle of Johnstown, N. Y.
22, 1780—Engagement at Cherry Valley, N. Y.
22 to June 30, 1780—Siege of Ninety-Six, S. C.
23, 1783—Washington, at Newburgh, N. Y., receives a letter from Col. Nicholas (thinking to represent others), urging the founding of a monarchy.
23, 1777—Capture of Sag Harbor, on Long Island, by Americans.
24, 1781—Engagement at Augusta, Ga. (Fort Cornwallis and Fort Grierson).
24, 1782—Engagement near Sharon, Ga.
26, 1776—Engagement at Vaudreuil, Canada.
27, 1775—Engagement at Noddle's Island, Mass.
27, 1775—Engagement at Noddle's Island, Mass.
29, 1780—Engagement at Waxhaws, S. C.
29, 1790—Rhode Island ratified the Constitution.
31, 1778—Engagement at Tiverton, N. J.

COMPATRIOT TRICE, of Virginia, said he had missed some of the striking editorials with which The Spirit of '76 at one time regaled its readers. These editorials were probably written when we were filled with enthusiasm caused by having an appropriation from the National Congress, S. A. R., to help let the world know there was such a thing in existence. For ten years the editor of this paper has dovetailed the interest of the Sons of the American Revolution in every way that he knew how, much to the detriment of his pocketbook.

The few appropriations made did not at any time compensate the publisher for the space occupied by matter that was uninteresting to the many. These special editions were properly illustrated and contained nearly as much matter as is published in the year book, of which one thousand only are printed, at the same cost of the ten thousand copies that were sent to the entire membership of the S. A. R.

The original stockholders of the Spirit of '76 lost their enthusiasm after a year's trial. It has taken the present publisher ten years to lose his, but he has now lost it as far as being a working force in the S. A. R.

He has had the reputation of working the members, but if he has, its results are the loss of his home and a mortgage on his shop, that he is trying to lift by attending strictly to the business that will give him bread and butter rather than hot air.

We have offered that we owe an apology to no one, nor do we need our friends to apologize for us. If, through carelessness any one has paid for a National Register and has not received his book, he can do so, ei-

ther Vol. I or II, by addressing the editor, where a few are on hand. The many who have received Vol. I but who have not paid the money due on the books may settle the discord on their part by correspondence to-day. In either case we greet a reception as cordial to those who send the money by mail, those who don't, by personal contact.

Speaking of the National Register of the S. A. R. it was undertaken as a help to the upbuilding of the S. A. R. by its then President-General and the publisher of this paper. A few staunch friends helped the publisher get out a five dollar book to be sold for two dollars, but over one thousand of these books were left on the publisher's hands by members who subscribed and then repudiated their contract.

The compilation of the Register of names was undertaken by A. Howard Clark for a price of seventy-five hundred dollars. It was so carelessly done that the corrections on the book, known as author's corrections, cost over five hundred dollars to make, and on account of the errors in the Register many members refused to pay for the books. Many of these represented by Washington and especially those who were able to assist the work, were run in its deadheads, that no feeling should be engendered by the omission of their features from the work.

But enough of this. I have done my work for the S. A. R. and have nothing to be ashamed of. But my next ten years will be devoted to something more tangible than the efforts of the past.

The National Society have now a fund with which they can accomplish something. Will they?

The delegates were surprised when our old War Horse, W. W. J. Warren, was elected unanimously Vice-President-General and refused to serve. They had no idea that New York would not take all it could get and ask for more. It could have had more had it so desired.

What the Society needs above all other things is a paid secretary; one who can devote his entire time to the work, and one who is paid enough so he can live.

For ten years the editor of The Spirit of '76 has been receiving newspaper clippings from a bureau and he knows what is going on in the S. A. R. and knows it is not much; a live secretary would for his own sake keep the society alive.

We might say here that we are not in the field for the position, but can name a good man for the place when the Society wants one.

Wilson MacDonald the sculptor has finished a bust of Abraham Lincoln as a companion to the one of George Washington that adorns our New York Public Schools.

His daughter, Miss Belle A. MacDonald, of 43 East 128th street, New York City, is meeting with success among the D. A. R. and nearby towns in getting the chapters to furnish the bust of Washington to the public schools in their neighborhood.

The Minute men are arranging to invade England, France, Germany, and Italy, in the near future, possibly next spring, and the fisticuffs and the confusion will create a sensation in those foreign lands.

Think of celebrating Bunker Hill day in London with the Ancient and Honorables of that city. This is a possibility and if you are not a Minute man we can



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILA., PA.

NOTES ON THE S. A. R. CONGRESS HELD AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1, 2 AND 3, 1905.

If the Congress held at St. Louis was a frost, the one in Philadelphia was a snow storm.

This Philadelphia treat will not prove popular to the delegates to National Congresses. If a man gives his time, carfare, and spends from $75 to $88 a day for hotel bills the least that can be given him would be a dinner.

Dr. Benjamin Stark Pegram said when he seconded that if the National Society were to meet in connection they should at least have arrangements made and a list of the functions printed and sent to all delegates or better yet to the entire membership that they might know what to prepare for. Personally he came with two suit cases, containing a Tuxedo evening dress suit, frock suit and uniform, not knowing what manner of pink teas or other society gatherings I would attend.

But the most essential things at these gatherings is to have a National Committee of Reception who know the members and greet them on arrival with a hearty hand shake and a cordial word. The ones from the local [illegible] at the stations and depots have a fatal touch in the mouth of the members.

I have a notable [illegible] who has assumed a pseudonym and [illegible] has assumed a pseudonym, and [illegible] Secretary-General [illegible] Congress [illegible] Secretary-General [illegible] large [illegible] [illegible]

When it comes to [illegible] the jay delegates from the adjacent state that if they will [illegible] they will [illegible]

on the Band Wagon, and that the floor was with him. Tuesday night at the [illegible] and it was [illegible] that it would not be to our credit if [illegible]

For President, Gen. Francis H. [illegible] of Massachusetts; for Vice-President, Jed. Morris B. Beardsley, of Connecticut; Nelson A. McClary, of Illinois; J. C. Lewis, of Kentucky; Fernando Wood, LL. D. of Virginia; W. W. L. Warner, of New York; for Historian General, Prof. W. R. Weeks, of New York.

The other offices required exertion and therefore were not sought.

When an appropriation was made of thirty dollars to the Historical Bulletin to write up the Congress, Comrade Warren, who had been very free and glad for an appropriation to The Spirit of '76, had to be prodded to get it done. He needn't bother, there was nothing to apologize for. When he was at the Bulletin it made a difference to his pocket but not to his interest, his interest has waned. When the paper came into my hands one of the promises was to be appointed by a committee of the Cleveland Congress to help the work along as an official organ. This was not approved by the Society, as was the money appropriated for the educational fund for Gen'l Thos. Anderson. The first appropriation The Spirit of '76 received was for four hundred dollars to print the minutes of the congress and send postpaid to every member a copy. This bill was not paid until the following April by the Society, and you will notice that for the past three years The Spirit has not suggested assistance from the S. A. R.

One of the most regretful acts of the Society was the turning down of our Historian General, Geo. W. Bates. Now Bates was a man that took his office seriously and did strenuous work for what he considered the Society good. The claim was made that he was [illegible]

His reports were certainly long. I know that at the request of Genl. Logan, when I was on the executive committee he came on and delivered one of those reports and you can imagine with what applause he was greeted at the close of his paper, and had it not been for the delightful report provided us by the Chief of the Arts Club, I would have been deposed as a purveyor of entertainment. Nevertheless when you get hold of an earnest worker hold on to him, as they are few and far between in the ranks of the S. A. R. and the old ones are dying off and the new ones do not enthuse over dead issues as of yore.

In the group of distinguished delegates, on our first page, will be seen the placid features of the Editor. He is well placed at the top near the cornice. It is the only time he has ever been on top in S. A. R. circles and his desire for high honors are now satisfied as he no longer has political aspirations.

The best thing we found in Philadelphia was the 7:33 A. M. train to New York, that comes through in two hours without stopping.

The reception at the Bellevue Stratford was made a brilliant success by the presence of the Minute Men from New York, who were attired so attractively that the plain citizen had to change to clothes of civil, (in the Minute Men). The banquet was a good one but not as well attended as was expected. The speeches were up to the usual talent furnished on such occasions. The presence of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General of the D. A. R. and her brief but brilliant speech helped to put the otherwise dolorous report through. When the crowd in the gallery accompanied by a salute of horns of the Minute Men [illegible] up "My Maryland," which was [illegible] for the Confederate [illegible] who had taken the gallery [illegible]

The veteran Mayor of Philadelphia, [illegible] welcome to the members of the [illegible] Society, [illegible] people that was [illegible] the Continental [illegible] of the members against the Centennial [illegible] was made was presented in behalf of the Pennsylvania Society, and one that [illegible] was presented by the Washington Delegation.

The reading of the various reports and the one by the Historian General that was heralded [illegible] the most of the first day. An eloquent eulogy on John Woolsted by Judge J. Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, was appreciated, as was the oration by Hon. James DeBois, of Washington.

The disbandment of many useless committees was one thing accomplished by this Congress.

The excursion on the steamer by the Ladies of the delegates was appreciated, but many of the men did not take the trip on the second boat.

To use a quotation from the Hon. James DeBois, author of "She Came," what defeated their candidate was "the ponderous but uncertain vote of Pennsylvania."

If Judge Hancock's ruling that the vote for offices be taken by states, each state represented on the floor by one or more delegate who could not cast the vote the state was entitled to, held good, it would not be necessary to hold a Congress, as a representative of the state could be sent to headquarters with the vote, or, as in the case of Colorado at this last session, it could be cast by a member of the reception committee of the Philadelphia Chapter.

An old friend who resides in Philadelphia, found us out at Independence Hall and took me to lunch with him at the Union League. He explained why the Sons of the Revolution were so strong in the eastern part of the state and why the local S. A. R. chapter could not bring out the people as could the S. R. and that considering the conditions we should not unduly criticise the local committee.

These notes are from the pen of an unsubsidized organ and therefore unbiased. For ten cents you can get a subsidized account from the Historical Bulletin of Washington, D. C., which is fluttering around the flame that burned our wings.

When looking around Independence Hall for certain conveniences, we approached one who appeared to be clothed in authority and made known our wants. His reply was, "There is no place nowhere," so we didn't go.

In the old graveyard where lie the remains of Benjamin Franklin we discovered a tombstone inscribed to James Cornish, 1761, so it seems even so good a man as Franklin had to associate with a Cornish man.

VALLEY FORGE, PA.

There is always in the mind of a student of American History a wish to visit some Revolutionary battle field or encampment or historic spot. But it is not the general line of travel and it is becoming [illegible] with the writer, as years fade, [illegible] that [illegible] to gratify this desire.

The last reunion of the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution was held in Philadel-

phia, May 1st, we started a day ahead of time and spent that day in Valley Forge.

Valley Forge is reached from Philadelphia by the Reading division of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and is distant twenty-four miles out on the River side. A ride, about an hour's ride long, the banks of this picturesque stream and you alight at the station which is about three minutes' walk from the headquarters house. This building was formerly the home of the Potts family, who gave it to Washington after the prayer episode in the forest. The owner, Potts, was a Quaker, and therefore a noncombatant, and when he saw Washington on his knees in the bushes he returned to his good wife and telling her of what he had seen they resolved to make as good a man as Washington comfortable. The house was built of stone about 1777, a large underground chamber from which a tunnel formerly led to the banks of the river for the use of the Potts family that they could get water without being seen by the Indians. The house today is filled with a collection of old furniture and relics of the Revolutionary War, the grounds are attractively laid out, and the caretaker Mr. E. R. Hampton, is an agreeable and enthusiastic man to have charge of so valuable a relic. The State of Pennsylvania has purchased the greater part of the mountain where the intrenchments were made and a fine driveway has been constructed that follows the line of intrenchments, which are in a good state of preservation.

The day was a beautiful one when the good looking Mr. Albert J. Squier and his charming wife took the trip with me. We were both loaded with cameras and as it was Sunday in Pennsylvania this was the only thing we could get loaded with. We climbed the height back of the station, gathering the mountain flowers which were in bloom at least two weeks ahead of those in the region of New York City. We saw Fort Huntington and here was the grave of a revolutionary soldier marked with a G. A. R. bronze marker by Post No. 1?. Another one was marked by Gen. S. K. Zook, Post G. A. R. No. 45. If the President of the Pennsylvania Society S. A. R. wants to do something worthy, he should see to it that these very conspicuous graves are marked by a S. A. R. grave marker and not left to the Civil War veterans to honor.

We rambled for three hours along the eastern line of intrenchments which showed the sagacity of Washington in selecting so safe a retreat for his demoralized army. Beautiful vistas are constantly changing. In the distance the monument erected by the Daughters of the Revolution rears its pure white spire to the heavens and the memorial chapel near by. At noon dinner was had at the Washington Inn and then another walk along the remaining entrenchments. On Mount Joy a slide down the hill and we were at the site of the forge which gave the place the name of Valley Forge. This is on a creek between Mount Joy and Mount Misery; nearby is Washington spring. A short walk and we reach the abandoned buildings of the old settlement and take train for Philadelphia with the conscience that we have performed a duty and had one of the most enjoyable day's outings.

Another way of reaching the Washington Headquarters is via Pennsylvania R. R., to Borough Inn station. Here get a livery rig and drive over a distance of about five miles. If a party of twenty or twenty-five care to go, by telephoning to Craft's Livery Stable a four horse drag will meet you at the station and drive you over the entire ground in half a day and the rig costs but $8 for the party.

THE MINUTE MEN.

Scattered throughout the United States are various companies wearing the Continental uniform. None of these organizations are connected in any way to make uniform by-laws. The Minute Men of Washington are organized on a National basis and are at work to unite all of these companies under one strong National society.

It is proposed that each company keep its own individuality, but that it affiliate with the Minute Men upon National occasions.

For instance, in my boyhood days the pet company in New Haven, Conn., was known as the New Haven Grays, not a social organization, but as one company in the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. In New York State there is the Seventh Regiment, but it is part of the National Guard of the State.

In New York City we have the Washington Continental Guards, an old company that goes back to 1776, with its associations and records. Such an organization would not care to give up its individuality or would be asked to do so, but it could attend as a battalion of the Minute Men and then the combination with the same uniform could make a brave showing where now either alone is lost because of the few of either command that participate.

Throughout the State it is proposed to organize squads of the Minute Men who will be assigned to either the First or Second Regiments.

Any white man of good moral character may join upon giving references of two prominent men in his town.

Section 1.—The object of the Minute Men is to bring together into a National Organization all who desire to perpetuate the principles that animated those patriots who, by their services and sacrifices, achieved and maintained the Independence of the United States of America, to keep before the public, who are now enjoying the benefits resulting from their achievements, the memory of their services; to participate, when possible, in all patriotic ceremonies, celebrations and anniversaries in Continental uniform, that this historic uniform may become a familiar sight throughout the land.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1.—Membership in the Minute Men shall be open to all patriotic citizens of the United States, eighteen years of age or over, of good moral character, who shall subscribe to the principles and purposes of the Minute Men.

Section 2.—Honorary and sustaining members may be admitted to membership under such rules and regulations as may be established for the government of the Minute Men.

The motto is: The Minute Men a living monument of the Spirit of '76.

The organization is democratic in that it requires no hereditary attainments to become a member; it is social in that it brings together annually on some historic battlefield of the Revolution the members for a patriotic celebration.

The requirements of membership are not necessarily those of a military organization but the rewards for continuous membership and recruiting members are just, and proper credit comes to those who are active in the welfare of the Minute Men.

WOMEN LOBBYISTS HOLD UP CONGRESS.

"It's So Hard to Say 'No' to a Woman," Plaintively Declares Lawmaker.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Women are [illegible] successful, and Congress is [illegible] to follow [illegible] it's only a question of [illegible] to Washington for legislation or favors they [illegible] the men are going to [illegible]

Mrs. Henry W. Lytton, [illegible] Chicago, is at the head of a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is in Washington trying to [illegible] every genuine Daughter of the Revolution, those whose fathers fought in the Revolutionary war, [illegible] are about 365 of them, as they are old women many of them are in need.

"We want to pension the Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. Lytton told Chairman Loudenslager, of the Committee on Pensions.

"Great Scott! we can't do it," he answered. "Why, there are thousands of them, and we can't increase the pension list."

The matter was explained to him, and he did not have the nerve to refuse absolutely, but he pushed it to the speaker and told him of the raid on the Treasury being planned by the women.

"So they're learning, too, are they?" said the Speaker. "We'll have to take a decided stand. Lord knows, [illegible] tell these women we won't pension [illegible]"

"Can't you send 'em word, Mr. Speaker? You know I've got a great many Daughters of the American Revolution in my district and I don't want to refuse just yet," Loudenslager pleaded.

Mrs. Lytton called in the House delegation and read them the riot act and told them the genuine Daughters had to be pensioned.

"We are with you in this matter, Mrs. Lytton," the delegation said.

The Senate has had the same thing to contend with during the last year or two. Mrs. Lytton called on the Senators and insisted that something be done for the genuine Daughters of the American Revolution.

Now Congress is waiting for the Daughters of the War of 1812 to come along and demand a pension for those whose fathers fought in that war, and they also expect that the Daughters of the Mexican War will come along, and that by the time they are satisfied the Daughters of the Civil War will be up and ready for pensioning.

Congress is going to insist that men be sent down to advocate legislation, for it's much easier to say "No" to a man than it is to a woman.

BEWARE OF VIDDERS.

(Senator Dillingham introduced a bill giving a pension of $24 a month to Esther A. Damon, widow of Noah Domon, late of the Massachusetts troops, Revolutionary War. He said Mrs. Damon is the last surviving widow of the Revolutionary War.—Washington News.)

"Samuel, beware of viddlers."
That was good advice;
Uncle Sam in gloom considers
Veterans marry twice.

Twice? Alas, the danger thickens,
Some are six times wed;
Pension laws have played the Dickens;
Uncle Sam is bled.

Twelve times ten long years have dragged on
Pension drawers thrive;
Widows of that war have lived on,
One is still alive.

Year 2018, maybe,
Ends the Spanish list.
1905's most recent baby
Will not then exist!

"Samivel, beware of viddlers;"
They're beyond control;
Veterans sought by women viddlers
Swell the pension roll!

J. A.

According to documents found in the archives of Genoa, the discovery of America by Columbus cost a little over $5,000. The fleet of Columbus was worth about $2,000. His salary was $180 a year.

THE CROWNING GLORY.

[illegible] the Daughters of the American Revolution [illegible] at all [illegible] the world.

On [illegible]
[illegible]
What [illegible]
[illegible]
With [illegible]
With swords and shooting irons,
Or [illegible]
[illegible]
Such things are only meant for man;
[illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]
Another and more fitting fame
Has crowned you noble doing
To [illegible]
[illegible]
The best dressed body in the world!
What loftier ambition
Could [illegible]
Before this prime condition.
Oh, D. A. R.-lings, language lags
[illegible]
The glory of the [illegible]
Surpasseth understanding.

—WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

GLORY.

"I understand that her mother is one of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

"Yes, but the thing that interests me is that the girl herself is the daughter of a millionaire."

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

"During one of my visits through the country districts," said the professor, "I happened to [illegible] where they were to have a [illegible] of the school house. After the banner had been 'flung to the breeze' there was an exhibition of drawings which the pupils had made and of the work they had done during the year.

"The teacher recited to them the landing of the Pilgrims, and after she had finished, she requested each pupil to try to draw from his or her imagination a picture of Plymouth Rock.

"Most of them went to work at once, but one little fellow hesitated, and at length raised his hand.

"'Well, Willie, what is it?' asked the teacher.

"'Please, ma'am, do you want us to draw a hen or a rooster?'"—Philadelphia Press.

THE PURITANS AND THE JEWS.

(From an Address by Israel Zangwill.)

The men who were determined to lay the foundations of New England and place it beyond kingly and priestly despotism were Puritans, and Puritans are practically Jews.

The social life in New England was of the Hebraic pattern; the school house and the meeting house (which is the exact English for synagogue), were the centres of communal life. The Mosaic civil code influenced legislation. The Bible was the standard book. A day of feasting in the spring and Thanksgiving in the autumn correspond with Jewish sacred days. Easter and Christmas were done away with. Sunday became Sabbath, and in Connecticut it even began in Jewish fashion at sundown on the evening before.

Jews were behind [illegible] the West India Company, that built up New York, the company that got its charter in that very year, 1621. The Hebraic spirit founded the United States of America.

"If I had a wife," said the [illegible] man, "I would [illegible] affairs till midnight."

"Neither would I," [illegible] "if I had a wife who [illegible] Chicago News.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF

United States Daughters of 1812

382 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

GENERAL OFFICERS

Mrs. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
Mrs. GEORGE WOODWARD,
Mrs. JACOB GEORGE FLEURY,
Mrs. BOWMAN A. McCALLA,
Mrs. EDWARD POST, Chaplain.

New York, President National

MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Michigan, 1st Vice-President National.
Mrs. Sallman Edgar, Pennsylvania, 2d Vice-President National.
Mrs. Nelson V. [illegible], Massachusetts, 3d Vice-President National.
Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Tennessee, Organizing Director National.
Mrs. Willard F. Cochran, Delaware, Recording Secretary National.
Miss M. Louise Edge, New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary National.
Mrs. Clarence E. Jones, Vermont, Assistant Recording Secretary National.
Mrs. Z. T. Dobbins, Iowa, Treasurer National.
Mrs. John B. Richardson, Tennessee, Historian National.
Mrs. Edward Rider, Pennsylvania, Chaplain National.
Mrs. George A. Lucas, New York, Custodian Seal and Standard.

VERMONT.

The President for this state, Mrs. Clarence E. R. Jones, is a correspondent for the Vermont [illegible] She has contributed to the forego[illegible] Officers of the society and to the latter [illegible] regarding the soldiers in the War of [illegible] Vermont. The March meeting was held [illegible] L. H. Hodgdon. Two well-[illegible] voted to the preservation of [illegible] Revolutionary, state Museum, and Civil War [illegible] were relics from Washington and [illegible] country in the Mayflower. Interesting [illegible] and Emery sealskin [illegible] were [illegible] Guy Jones, Wilbur Hodgdon and Mr. [illegible] and violin solos. Luncheon table [illegible] over by Mrs. George S. Dooley of Barre and Mrs. Carroll Moore of Bellows Falls. Bunting, flags and [illegible] decorated the dining room.

GEORGIA.

Mrs. Nina Heywood, the State President of Georgia, is attaining a state of [illegible] by the John Floyd Chapter of Atlanta. Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Alexander [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] 1812." Mrs. Heywood [illegible] fied with the [illegible] to his heart [illegible]

The society [illegible] dul. Income [illegible] tioned for the [illegible] dress, and Sept. [illegible] at the [illegible]

This society [illegible] to the High [illegible] on the War of 1812. [illegible] died and five [illegible] means that two [illegible]

[illegible] the occasion," and gave evidence of what they would do in the [illegible] every year hereafter.

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

The [illegible] Mrs. John A. Staats, Mrs. M. Louise Edge, the President, pre[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA

The Dolly Madison Chapter [illegible] March meeting at the home of the regent, [illegible]. Reports were given by [illegible] and the surgeon, Dr. [illegible]. [illegible] who gave her time and [illegible] service [illegible] 1812. The Chapter [illegible] necessary to receive [illegible] adding [illegible] tion, to which it is [illegible]. After the [illegible] read by Mrs. Minnie Roberts on the [illegible] given by Mrs. McBride. The [illegible] proposed and recommended to the [illegible] ship. One of the [illegible] Daughter, her own [illegible] tion of which the State Archivist [illegible] opened, and [illegible] was that upon [illegible] commission. The [illegible] War of 1812 were [illegible] voted to [illegible] the Chapter's annual meeting [illegible] at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. [illegible].

The Keystone Chapter of [illegible] is another busy Chapter, working more in the literary and historic field. Mrs. Maud Cromer [illegible] gives a correct [illegible] about meeting Mr. [illegible] finding her unattractive, non-intellectual and rather commonplace. But [illegible] with an undoubted [illegible] Russo-Japanese War; the [illegible] Message, and the menace of forest destruction. This being the fifth annual [illegible] reported at the entire board [illegible].

Mrs. J. M. Jones, regent; Mrs. M. [illegible] regent; Miss Calder, second vice regent; Mrs. C. W. Lynch, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert [illegible] tary; Mrs. George Bent, treasurer; Miss Egle, registrar; Mrs. Boggs historian; Mrs. [illegible] relics, and Miss Dix, [illegible].

The letter [illegible] the Real Daughters, presented by the National Society, was received [illegible] members were reported as having been received during the year. A most [illegible] on "Women, their Influence and the Social Life during the Early Days of the [illegible] followed with [illegible] 1812. Instrumental [illegible] Rayser played a Hunting Song and a Serenade, by Jeffries, and by Richard Mohr, [illegible] Victor Herbert, [illegible] the Prince of Pilsen. [illegible] tertainment and to Mrs. [illegible] at the close of the [illegible] Chapter and [illegible] immediately following [illegible] held on Mrs. [illegible] first vice regent to the [illegible] home. A vote [illegible] Wilhelm C. Winebrenner [illegible] the second vice president [illegible] place, and Mr. Oscar Hirsch was [illegible]

[illegible] President Madison and Dolly Madison, and had with her a num[illegible]

[illegible] Miss Fannie Eby. Mrs. Jones gave her current event talk with [illegible]

[illegible] Media, Pa. [illegible] Mr. Hugh [illegible] Chapter [illegible] cently organized, was reported in the last article. The installation of the officers took place in the rooms of the Historical Society [illegible] Sunday, [illegible] The Vice Regent is Mrs. Samuel T. Kerr. Secretary, Mrs. R. Howard Smith. Treasurer, Mrs. Charles P. LaLanne. Historian, Mrs. [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] Robert Thompson, whose father was also an active officer in the War of 1812, were presented with Real Daughters' pins by the National Society. There were present four granddaughters of [illegible] Goodman, Miss Louise Hortense Snowden, and Mrs. William [illegible] Mrs. H. C. Marshall, of Media, Regent of the Old Ironsides Chapter, and First Vice President of the N. S. U. S. D. 1812, State of Pennsylvania. There is every promise of success, socially and patriotically, in this Chapter.

MARYLAND

The [illegible] ture relating to the War of 1812 in the new brick school building [illegible] efficient teacher in that school. Mrs. Walker read an interesting article on the Privateer Dash of 1812, from reminiscences of the Captain's Wife, Mrs. Bacon, still living in Freeport, Maine. [illegible] day, at which time she gave this interesting story. After the adjournment the guests enjoyed a social hour and luncheon. The March meeting was held at the home of the ex-Vice-President, Mrs. George E. Walker, on the 1st. The president presided over a good attendance, and a girl welcome was given to one of the Counselors, Mrs. Frank J. Bobb, who had been ill all winter. [illegible] tory were given. The picture selected by the committee for the [illegible] president adds to her report: "Have enjoyed reading the report of the Annual Meeting of the National Society in the January Spirit of '76. The National President wishes to state that her copy has been ready, as requested, on the twenty fifth of each [illegible] scribed have failed to send the amount of their subscriptions [illegible]

OHIO

[illegible] graves lying near Fort Meigs.

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] and Order to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible], March 13, 1905.

[illegible] Spirit of '76 was taken [illegible] who died on last [illegible] The Spirit of '76 [illegible] that your valuable [illegible] that we have [illegible] at expiration of [illegible] Respectfully, W. H. C.

[We assume you refer to THE SPIRIT OF '76 for next year. [illegible] paper, and [illegible] A notice [illegible] at expiration a long [illegible] Ed.]

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, New York City.

Dear Sir:—I am very desirous of securing some form of receipt [illegible] and to certificate [illegible] have you a copy of the last [illegible] State form, or some form that you can secure [illegible] copy for me?

I would like them as soon as convenient.

Yours truly, C. G. [illegible]
Secretary.

[If the Secretary General of the S. A. R. had any [illegible] Life [illegible] would prepare a form that could be used by [illegible] State Societies, and prove a source of income to the National treasury. —Ed.]

Newark, New Jersey, April 10, 1905.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish:

Dear Sir:—I am anxious to procure a good engraving of General George Washington, but do not find any of them in the art stores here, [illegible] I have heard, in New York City.

I am under the impression there is a headquarters for the sale of revolutionary relics, etc., of the times, where these pictures may be secured.

Will you kindly, if possible, inform me where such headquarters or place is located.

Very truly, W. H. M.

[I cannot send this off without expressing a word of appreci[illegible]

Detroit, March 15.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish:

Editor Spirit of '76, New York City.

Dear Sir:—I have Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 of the National Publication of the Sons of American Revolution. I desire to secure Vol. 3 if it has been printed.

Could I [illegible] of that year, through the courtesy of the local secretary?

Kindly advise me.

I purchased Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 from Mr. Hyland McGrath, who [illegible]

I have [illegible] your publication [illegible] and to praise for the work you have done in maintaining the "Spirit of '76 obtained, [illegible] and [illegible] to the success of the Sons of the Sons of American Revolution. Respectfully,

Louis C. [illegible]

[A. Howard Clark, Registrar-General, is the one to apply to for the year book of the National S. A. R.—Ed.]

NEW PRICES

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution



Silver Gilt Pendants, with Medallions and Eagles of Gold, heretofore sold at $25 and $20, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE $20.00 MINIATURE $10.00

We will also furnish the above made entirely of Fine gold,

FULL SIZE $25.00 MINIATURE $12.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded, $9.00

[illegible] A. H. CLARK, [illegible], Washington, D. C.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS

902 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



ANNIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flags

AND

Standards

. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
ARTUS SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



Pittman

COATS OF ARMS

PAINTED on Parchment for Framing, on Leather for Upholstery, on Silk for Cushions. Gold and Silver Leaf Used and Accurate Work furnished at Reasonable Rates.

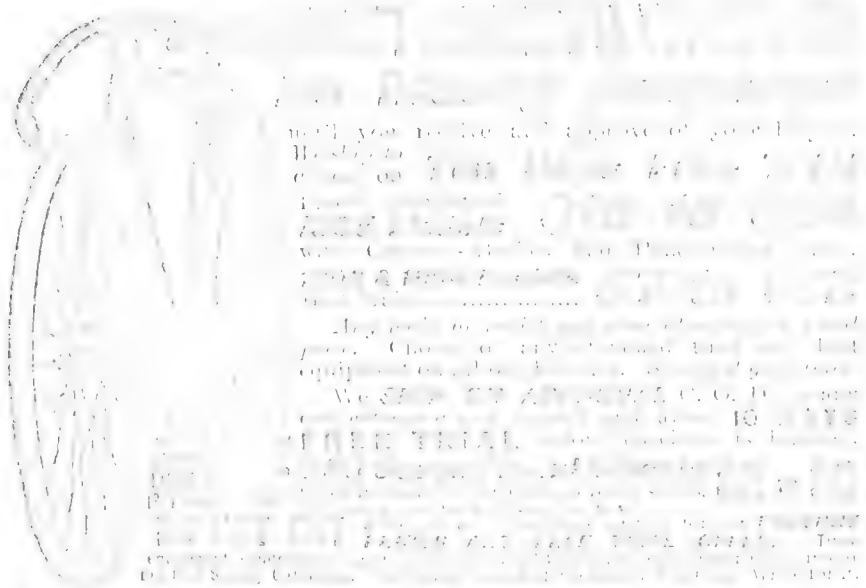
A few copies of the ADAMS ARMS, printed in colors on hand-made paper, 22 x 28 ins., may be had for $1.00 each, as long as they last. Address

THE PUBLISHER, SPIRIT OF '76

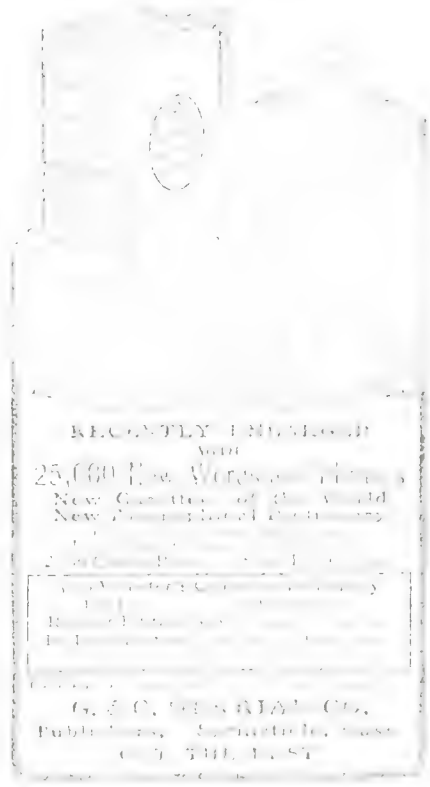
15 Vandewater Street - - NEW YORK CITY



Calhoun



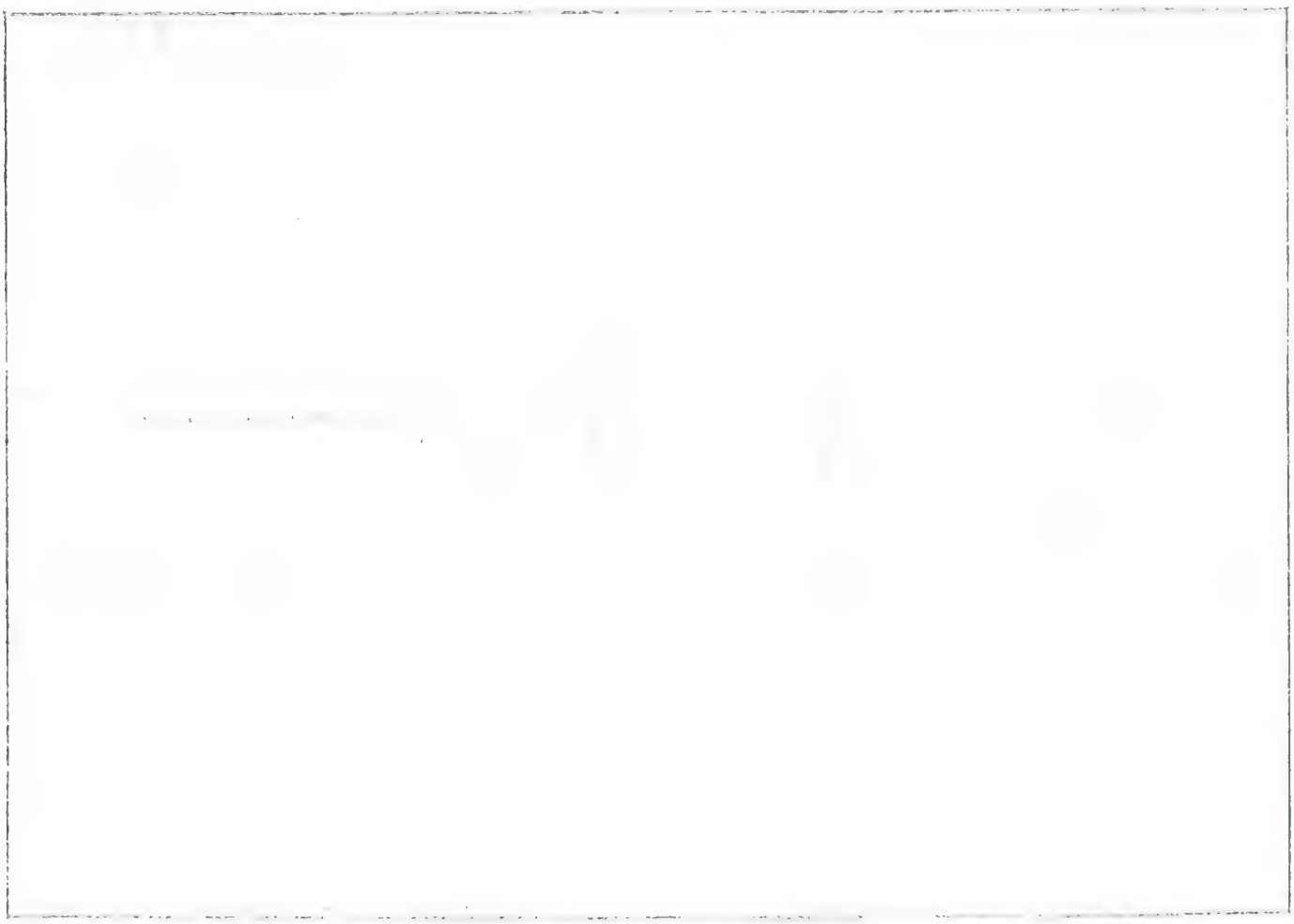




THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES · INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76 · AND COLONIAL TIMES

VOL. XI. Issued and Published by [illegible], New York City. Entered (N.Y.) Post Office as Second Class Matter, Sept. [illegible] NO. 11 WHOLE NO. 139.



VIEWS OF THE TABLETS AND CANNON ERECTED BY THE FORT STANWIX CHAPTER D. A. R. AND THE GANSEVOORT-WILLETS CHAPTER S. A. R., AT FORT [illegible], N. Y.

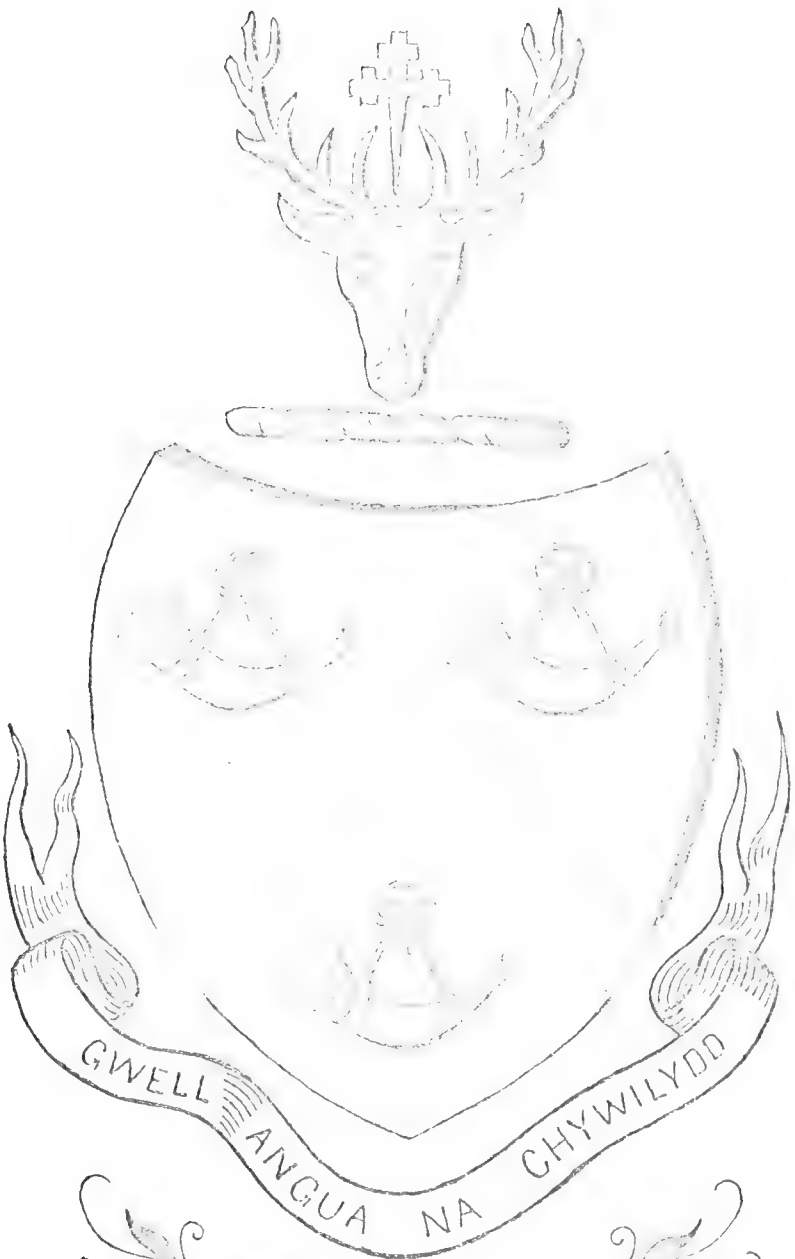
PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

JUNE.

1. 1778—Engagement at Crosswicks, N. J.
1. 1779—Engagement at Newtown, Elmira, N. Y.
1. 1779—Engagement at Stony Point on the Hudson River.
5. 1781—Colonel Lee defeats Tarleton.
6. 1780—Engagement at Connecticut Farms, N. J.
7. 1776—Resolution [illegible] ought to be, and colonies should be declared free and independent States," introduced in Congress.
7 to 22, 1780—Encampment at Connecticut Farms, N. J.
8, 1776—Engagement at Three Rivers, Canada.
10, 1775—British flag-ship Gaspee burned for her piracies.
11, 1779—New York constitution declared to be established.
12, 1775—The Massachusetts Council of Safety [illegible].
12, 1776—Virginia [illegible] declaring the colony free and independent.
14, 1770—Congress [illegible] for declaring the Independence.
14, 1777—National flag of thirteen stripes and stars adopted.
15, 1775—Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief.
15, 1776—Rhode Island declares for Independence.
15, 1776—New Hampshire declares for Independence.
16, 1776—Engagement at Quebec, Canada.
16, 1777—Provincials driven from Crown Point.
17, 1775—Battle of Bunker's Hill.
17, 1775—Evacuation of Boston by British.
17, 1777—Engagement at Millstone, N. J.
17, 1781—Congress [illegible] medical officers half pay for life.
18, 1778—Skirmish on the Pickaway.
19, 1779—Battle of Croton-ville, Ohio.
20, 1780—Engagement at Stono Ferry, S. C.
20, 1780—Engagement at Ramsour's Mills, N. C.
21, 1788—New Hampshire ratifies the Constitution.
23, 1777—Act of Congress forming a "Corps of Invalids."
23, 1780—Battle of Springfield, N. J.
23, 1782—Engagement at Dorchester, Ga.
24, 1776—Petitions presented for Independence.
24, 1776—Engagement at Isle aux Noix, Canada.
25, 1788—Virginia ratifies the Constitution.
26, 1777—Engagement at Short Hills, N. J.
26, 1781—Engagement at Rahway, Meeker's, N. J.
26, 1781—Engagement at Spencer's, Green Va.
27, 1788—New York ratifies the Constitution.
28, 1776—Maryland declares for Independence.
28, 1776—Battle of Sullivan's Island, Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.
28 and 29, 1776—Attack upon Fort Sullivan (St. Peter's Island), S. C.
28, 1778—Battle of Monmouth, N. J.
28, 1780—Engagement at Hackney Hill, Ga.
29, 1707—Act [illegible] duties on glass, paper, painters' colors and tea [illegible] into the American Colonies.
30, 1777—Howe evacuates New Jersey.

JULY.

1 to 4, 1778—Battle at Wyoming, Pa.
2, 1776—Congress declares by vote for Independence.
2, 1779—Engagement at Richford, N. Y.
2, 1779—Engagement at Pittsford, N. Y.
3, 1775—Washington takes command of the army at Cambridge.
3, 1778—Massacre at Wyoming, Pa.
3, 1781—Engagement at Lee's Bridge, N. Y.
4, 1776—Declaration of Independence first publicly announced.
5, 1778—Clark captures Kaskaskia, Ill., and the next day Cahokia, Ill.
5, 1777—American abandon Ticonderoga.
5, 1778—Battle at Vincennes, Ind.
5, 1779—Tryon's raid on New Haven.
6, 1775—Congress sets forth the necessity of taking up arms.
6, 1777—Crown Point, N. Y., evacuated by Americans.
6, 1777—Battle of Hubbardton, Vt.
6, 1781—Engagement at Jamestown, Va.
6, 1781—Engagement at Green Springs, Va.
6, 1785—Stockbridge Indians [illegible].
7, 1777—Engagement at Skenesborough, N. Y.
7, 1777—Sharp battle near Castleton between the Americans and Burgoyne's advance [illegible] of Hubbardton, Vt.
8, 1779—Battle of Crosswicks, Jersey Shore, N. J.
8, 1778—Engagement at Pluckemin, N. J.
8 to 16, 1778—Encampment at Grand Island, Chesapeake Bay.
8, 1777—Engagement at Fort Stanwix, N. Y.
9, 1776—London mob pull down statue of George III. in Bowling Green, New York. Gilt [illegible] to the people. Lead recast into bullets.
9, 1776—By order of Washington, the Declaration of Independence read at the head of each brigade.
[illegible], N. Y.
[illegible] Plains of Abraham, Quebec, P. Q.
[illegible] C.
[illegible] Va.
[illegible] Va.
[illegible] Va



Bassett.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. II. No. 1

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY
LOUIS H. CORNISH,
15 Vandewater Street,
NEW YORK.

Telephone

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Paid in advance direct to this office - - - - - $1.00
Foreign Countries - - - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single Copies - - - - - - - - - - .10

Subscription may begin at any time.

ADVERTISING RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

CONTENTS.

Editorials - - - - - - - 119
Stamford, Conn.—Horace's Epodes, Ode II, By the late Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, D.D. - - - - - - - - 120
What the Minute Men may expect - - 120
General Horace Porter, with portrait - - 121
The Discovery of the Historic Hudson, By A. Ellwood Corning - - - - - - 122
The Bassett Family, - - - - 123-124
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - 125
Obituary—William Clark, William R. Alling, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus - - - 126
Daughters of American Revolution, - 127
Correspondence - - - - - - - 128
National Society of the U. S. Daughters of 1812 - - - - - - - 129-133
Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America - - - - - - 415-426

16, 1780—First battle of Camden, S. C. Gates defeated.
16, 1780—Battle of Gum Swamp, S. C.
18, 1780—Engagement at Fishing Creek (Catawba Ford), S. C.
18, 1780—Engagement at Musgrove's Mills, S. C.
18, 1782—Battle of Blue Licks, Ky.
19, 1779—Major Lee captures the British Garrison at Paulus Hook, Weehawken.
20, 1776—Fight in the Hudson River between American fire ships and British men-of-war; the latter forced to retire.
20, 1780—Engagement at Great Savannah (Nelson's Ferry), S. C.
21 and 22, 1777—American raid from Jersey into Staten Island.
22 and 23, 1776—Engagement at Flatbush, L. I.
22, 1777—British raise the siege at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
22, 1781—Engagement at Wahatauga, N. Y.
23, 1775—Citizens of New York City removed all cannon from the Battery, under fire of the Asia, British man-of-war.
25, 1777—British land at Elk River, Md.
26, 1776—Battle at Valley Grove, L. I.
27, 1776—Battle of Long Island.
27, 1783—Battle at Combahee Ferry, S. C. Last action of the War; 7 years 4 months and 5 days after Lexington.
28, 1778—D'Estaing's fleet arrives in Boston.
29, 1775—Attack on New York.
29 to 30, 1776—American retreat from Long Island.
29, 1778—Engagement at Butts Hill, R. I.
29, 1778—Battle at Quaker Hill, R. I.
29, 1779—Tories and Indians defeated at Elmira, N. Y.
30, 1775—Schuyler invades Canada.
30, 1779—Battle at Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

STAMFORD, CONN.

HORACE'S Epode, Book II.

By Rev. G. S. Phemister, D.D.

HAPPY the man who, not from business free,
The eight slow days of old Long Island sees!
He leaves Wall street, with all its noise and fuss,
To taste the verdure of his pet Jersey cow.
He grafts his trees and trains his Concord vine,
And trots his beef and lard to cut and wine.
He, from the store the busy Dutch waters skies,
Enjoys their honey on his buckwheat cakes.
Or, when red Autumn gleams o'er verdant woods,
Feasts on the Seckel or the Bartlett pears.
Oft, led the town, beneath a leafy vine
He stretches out at his full length supine,
Sends from his pipe blue clouds and dreams afar
Or, frugal puffs from a Key West cigar.
Meanwhile the jet waters glide with murmurs mild,
And warbling birds recho rustic round
Let others, amid November's wintry pits,
Scour through the woods for coon, 'possum and hares
He seeks at eve his home and social fires
To revel o'er nuts and pumpkin pies,
Amid these scenes are all his cares forgot,
While loving wife and children bless his lot.
His wife, as nearer speeds the homeward train,
Hastes forth to meet him down the shaded lane;
An open fireplace sheds its welcome glare,
The kettle sings its song, the toast is there.
This simple meal with hearty appetite will win
Than Blue Point oysters, game, or terrapin.
Not turbot which the foamy ocean tosses,
Not fat roast turkey with cranberry sauce,
He says, not grouse or woodcock can combine
To make a banquet so complete a wine;
When wife and children roam the frugal board
Brings smiles and love, I envy not the hoard
Of Vanderbilt or Gould, be theirs the wealth,
Mine are the joys of innocence and health;
Even they, with all increase of cent per cent.,
If on real, soul satisfaction hent,
Will to Stamford town from stern business roam,
And only there find bliss in such a home.
Far from electric cars and stuffy flat,
Rats, mice, and bugs, mosquitoes and all that.
Then, week by week, a trifle I'll put by,
And from foul streets and fetid odors fly,
Own my own humble roof, with comfort blest,
Work in the town, but in the country rest.
Rejoice when moil and toil and labor end,
That the town's suburbs relaxation lend,
Save me from landlord's thrall and rent's annoy,
And give to every day sweet hours of joy.

Students of American naval history are so familiar with John Paul Jones as the warrior or "sea-wolf," that a description of him as the genial friend enjoying the quiet hospitality of a New England family puts him before the reader in a new light.

Yet it is this phase of his character that is best known in Portsmouth, Maine, where he gathered men for his crew while getting the Ranger ready for sea.

In the old town of Berwick, now known as South Berwick, (which is not far from Portsmouth), tales of the kindly nature of "Paul Jones" are among the cherished traditions handed down among the old families, and related to the children during the long winter evenings.

WHAT THE BRUTE HUN MAY EXPECT ON THEIR TOUR OF EUROPE.

(Paris *Herald*, Sunday, July 21)

In Berlin a Scot would have heard the British soldiers sing "Oh! Star Spangled Banner" as "The Boys of Connaught," heard the soldiers of the King sing "Yankee Doodle" last night, without the fervor in which they rendered "God Save the King," how incredible it would have seemed!

Yet it really did this happen when the Queen's Westminsters Rifles welcomed the visiting delegates from the Seventh Regiment, New York, who have come over to compete with them for the Sir Howard Vincent Trophy, but the hosts cordially sang the Yankee songs through a second time.

This had been a great evening for the Seventh. To begin with, there was a dinner given in their honor by Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., Honorary Colonel of the Queen's Westminsters, at his residence in Grosvenor Square.

Among those invited to meet them were Colonel Trollope, Lord Cheylesmore, Mayor of Westminster; General Sir Alfred Turner, General McMicking and Colonel Tozer, of the Yorkshire Engineers. During the dinner Sir Howard's Welsh band, a venerable figure, played Welsh airs. Sir Howard, towards the close, toasted the King and President. Afterwards the party drove to the Queen's Hall, Buckingham Gate.

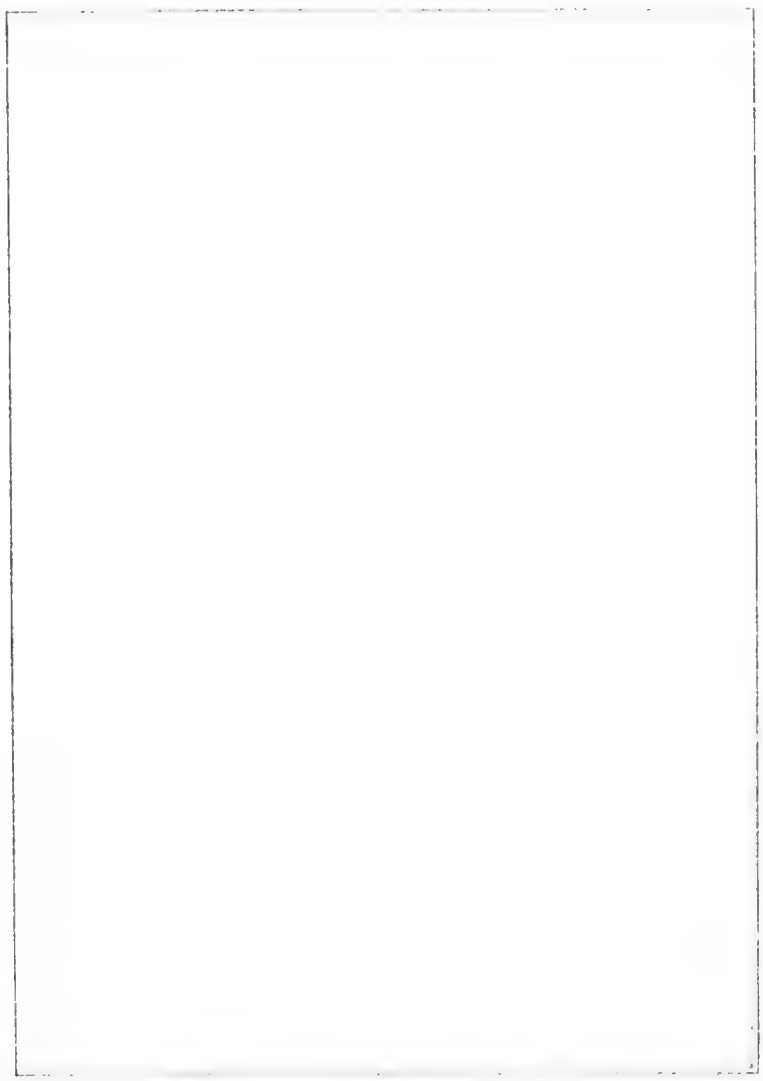
There was a reception in the officers' mess, after which the visitors were conducted into the drill hall, which was profusely decorated with British, American and Japanese flags. The men of the regiment lined the way and cheered lustily as the visitors passed. The latter took seats on the platform with the officers of the Westminsters and the representatives of the staff of the Royal Dragoons, the King's body guard, the Westminster Dragoons, the Scottish Volunteers, the Finsbury Rifles and a host of the volunteer organizations of the capital.

Major Beacom, the American military attaché, was also present. After the regimental band had played an American two-step, Sir Howard, in a speech which was punctuated by frequent cheering, expressed the most cordial sentiments for the visitors, the Seventh Regiment, and the American people, and finally toasted the latter and Mr. Roosevelt, amid the wildest enthusiasm.

Captain McLean responded, toasting the King and his people, and a loving cup was passed around. The band then struck up "Dixie," which the men of the Queen's Westminsters sang lustily.

During this Sergeant Short and Lieut. Barnard, of the Seventh, ventured off the platform, when they were caught up by the enthusiastic Britishers, and carried shoulder high about the hall. Capt. Adjt. Falls, of the Seventh, then treated the house. He and his men gave three cheers, and the regimental yell, which astounded the Londoners. Then after "God Save the King," and a repetition of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," the visitors left the drill hall and were cheered as they drove away.

For the first time in history a detachment of American militia men were reviewed by an English monarch when the Seventh were in England.



GENERAL HORACE PORTER

Ex-Ambassador to France, President of the National Society of the American Legion

Deserves credit for his personal efforts in returning to America the remains of John Paul Jones, sometime Commander of the American Navy.

General Horace Porter, who has served nearly eight years as ambassador to France, has been decorated with both the grand cross of the Legion of Honor and the medal of honor which the Congress of the United States awards to heroes of the battlefield. General Porter has an unusually brilliant military career. He was educated at Harvard University and West Point Military Academy, and entered the Union Army on the outbreak of the civil war. He was brevetted captain in 1863 for gallant services at the capture of Fort Pulaski, where he had command of the siege batteries. In the same year he was in the Tennessee campaign, being engaged in the advance on Tullahoma, the passage of the Elk River and the battle of Chickamauga. It was for gallantry in this battle, where he led regiments up to an important point and held it at a critical stage of the contest, that he was awarded the medal of honor. He won promotion rapidly, and was a brigadier general at the close of the war, though then only twenty-eight years old. It was in 1863 that his connection with General Grant began. He was ever afterward on the most intimate terms with Grant. He served as assistant secretary of war while the general was head of the department, and when the great military leader became president was his private secretary for a time. All through the remainder of Grant's life he was a close friend.

About three years ago Ambassador Porter paid a visit to the White House and met a colored functionary named Jerry Smith, who had been at the executive mansion since Grant's time. No one greeted the ambassador more warmly than old Jerry, who said to a bystander:

"Does I know Gin'al Horace Po'tah? Wuh, I reckon dey ain't no one knows de gin'al better 'on ole Jerry. Why, honey, he was de pres'dint's secretary fo' de longest time, an' now de secretary one of de family.

"Does I know Gin'al Po'tah? Wuh, I reckon I does. He helped carry [illegible] as often as I done [illegible] Gin'al Po'tah. Such a boy to be a gin'al, too, but dey do say [illegible] Says de pres'dint [illegible] Says de pres'dint, he was a heap [illegible] Yes, sah, he was a heap [illegible] Gin'al Po'tah was a brave man."

THE DISCOVERY OF THE HISTORIC HUDSON

A. Elwood Corning.

Although other navigators visited our shores before that discoverer and hero, Christopher Columbus, yet he was the first to reveal the mysteries of the dark and gloomy waters, and took courage and confidence to leave the land of his birth, which bound his vision and the narrowness scope of his counts. He brought new life, new wealth and new spirit to the times, and to-day these ideas and principles are centered in one grand and great Republic, whose greatness, power, prosperity, freedom and enlightenment are the wonder and esteem of the civilized world.

Likewise the noble Hendrick Hudson was the first one to point his ship, the "Half Moon," toward the mouth of one of the largest and noblest rivers in the United States, and began to ascend it in view of finding a passage and shorter route to the East Indies. And the incident which brought him into the river and the wonderful bewilderment on the part of the savages as they beheld the great sea monster approaching them is more than a passing interest, though the tale has been dramatically told. In a few years, when the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson is celebrated the old scene of the famous voyage will be brought to the minds of the people, and they will, as it were, look back to that day and say, "But for the name and genius of Hudson the river would not have been discovered so early, and the province of New Netherland would never have been."

The Hudson is the only river which bears the discoverer, yet many years have elapsed since our rivers were first discovered flowing through their grand but lonely courses.

When we go back to the very inchoation of our history, we find that Hendrick Hudson could not claim all the honors of the discoverer, though most of the garland of praise and honor belongs to him.

It seems that in the early spring of the year 1524, a ship bearing the name of "Dauphin," flying the colors of old France, and commanded by John de Verrazano, the Florentine, came sailing around the coast of the new continent from the north, and while resting the eye on the new panorama, with its wild people, with their dark complexions, and noting in particular the fine old forest and flowers which gave out their perfume, Verrazano came at last to a very hilly region.

He remained in New York harbor for some few days when a violent contrary wind, as the navigator describes it, blew in from the sea, and forced them to leave the beautiful region.

Verrazano gives us the first account, written by a European hand, of the beautiful and famous Hudson.

Had the navigator not been driven back by the storm which he speaks about, he might have ascended the river and thereby secured for himself the name and fame of the discoverer.

After he returned home he often spoke of the "River of the Steep Hills," and it was indeed a very descriptive name; for from its mouth to its source we find the almost cliffs of the Palisades and the high and noble regions of the Highlands, the Catskills and the Adirondack Mountains, which add much to the other beauties of the noble river.

Nearly a century passed by. The beautiful river, with its rising and falling tide, still continued to flow on. The red men, with their old-time, sacred Indian rites, still enjoyed their freedom on the banks of the "River of the Steep Hills." Years [illegible] came and went, and no pale-face appeared on their waters.

[illegible] another century opened, it became the [illegible] of civilization to be drawn closer to [illegible] Europe. Hudson was [illegible] its discovery. It was seven years before the [illegible] of the Dutch at Hamburg, that the "Half Moon," a Dutch ship, came sailing down the coast, and entered New York harbor on [illegible].

Hendrick Hudson, explorer and navigator of the seas, who in the service of his countrymen had failed to find a short route by water from the Old World to the East Indies, was succeeded by Mr. Corning, who has around the southern part of our American continent!

Now in the employ of the Dutch Company, although [illegible] and [illegible], he was ready to [illegible] his hand at [illegible]. Who could become more fittingly the father of a colony in the new world than he? Nor where could the new colony be planted more beautifully than at the mouth of the broadest and noblest of American rivers, with its magnificent and picturesque hills and landscape.

It was [illegible] September, 1609, when Hudson first put his anchor just within Sandy Hook, and saw, as stated in his journal, "Many salmon and very large rays very great." The next day was Friday, September 4, and as it was a very warm but pleasant day, they went [illegible] the harbor, the ship being soon visited by canoes full of native warriors.

The Indians [illegible] from the savages oysters and beans, but they were not allowed to come on board.

The first Sunday, which fell on September 6, was a red letter day for the explorers. It was not celebrated by an ovation, but was sadly marked by bloodshed.

As the narrative runs, two canoes of Indians, one with fourteen men, the other with twelve, attacked the boat's crew, and one man belonging to the "Half Moon" was shot in the throat by an arrow, killing him instantly. The dead seaman was buried on Sandy Hook. After that the savages were watched more closely.

Not at a week after this incident occurred, September 13, the "Half Moon" began slowly to ascend the nameless stream. The weather was clear but warm.

Hudson was in the river thirty-one days, and twenty-eight, as his journal stated, were clear and warm; two are not recorded, and only one, which was the last day, was stormy. On the 15th of September they passed through the Highlands, and there they found, "Very loving people, and a very old men, and were very well used." All along the route they were visited by canoes of Indians, who put out to intercept or at least gaze upon the "yacht" of the voyagers at a little nearer range.

One can fancy if they will the great sea monster as she sailed quietly up the broad river, and was seen for the first time in the full splendor of midday brightness. It must have presented a scene of strange and solemn beauty. The memories of those days, with its early inhabitants, its pine-clad rocks and its unparalleled history of achievement, all cluster around us to-day and remind us of long ago when our country was an unbroken wilderness, and when the [illegible] roamed about undisturbed.

But the times and conditions are changed. Instead of the red man, we see the industrious and progressive American.

In place of the wild forests we behold the cultivated [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible]. All these things [illegible] which ever [illegible] which we call knowledge.

After passing through the Highlands, with their

overhanging scenery and the magnificent river below, whose grandeur and beauty ... the air at that time of year ... Hudson ... one moonlight night near the ... bears his name. And so ... pey might be said of the present city of Albany, the capital of New York State.

Here it was that the first cargo of furs was shipped, so that that fated person, which had been up to now so degraded the human mind and pulled many men down from a high place and reduced to the very lowest scales of life and cause a stain upon the character which cannot be removed, was given to the American Indian.

At a later day both the Dutch and English traders grew rich by selling the coveted beaver to the shipowners. The scenery of the part of America had never ... any interesting legend connected ... the Iroquois.

After reaching Albany ... found that the river was so shallow that it was ... necessary to exchange for ... higher up in a small boat, but ... no clue to the mystery he prepared to descend the beautiful ... stream. At noon on Monday, September 23, the "Half Moon" started on her homeward way down the river. No doubt as attractive as the river and the country looked, Hudson must have been disappointed in not finding the desired route, but if he could have dreamed the vision of seeing the modern Elysian Dutchman or a swift train sweeping up and down on either side of the river, it would have opened in his heart a joy profound in being the discoverer of the "River of the Sacred Hills."

Twelve days after the "Half Moon" started down the river she came out of "the great mouth of the great river" and "steered off into the main sea, on a direct course toward England."

When the navigator ... and reaching ... of the voyage ... more than ... [illegible] ... from ... of the people who ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... the Strait ... the Labrador ... more tempestuous ... [illegible] ... and made ... which ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... very lonely; the waters ... the wonderful ... and the ... on a calm, clear day.

This voyage is very interesting, and especially ... those who have made the seas and ships.

A few years later Hudson ... [illegible] ... lands he found, and there he was set adrift in an open boat by a mutinous crew and left alone to perish in the deep waters of the bay.

His despairing cry was the Ancient Mariner's:

"Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea!
And never a saint took pity on
My soul in agony.

... [illegible]

So lonely 'twas, that God himself
Scarce seemed there to be."

Thus the name of Henry Hudson vanishes from the pages of history, but his fame as the explorer and discoverer of the most important and beautiful rivers and lives on, presenting an interesting and delightful episode to the student of history.

THE BASSETT FAMILY.

By Dillon Lexington.

LE BAS is a well known French surname. The Anglo-Saxon form is Bass, Basse, Bassi, Bassus, Bassite or Bassett. Other variations of the name are Bassano, Bassehn, Basseville, Bassompion and Bassianus.

It is a popular tradition that the name being of French origin, came from the word bas, meaning, in this connection, short of stature. Before surnames were known, Henry, for example, was a youth six feet that was an age of giants—therefore Henry was designated le bas. In time the name belonged to him, and to his descendants. Or the name may have originated with Basque. A native of the Basque province was spoken of as a Basque, which through corruption became Bas or Bassett. One of the Basque legends has to do with Bass-Andre, a land mermaid who sits in a cave combing her golden locks with a golden comb.

Bassett—the extra "t" was not added until the fifteenth century—is a name found on Battle Abbey roll. William the Conqueror's grand falconer, who accompanied him from Normandy, was Thurstan de Bassett; from him are descended all who now bear the name. Cornwall and Devonshire have always been strongholds of the family, and the names of Count and Earl gave it primely nobles. Two distinguished members were Sir Francis Bassett, vice admiral, time of Charles I, and another Sir Francis, time of George III, who was made Baron Bassett as well as Baron of Dunstanville. In the time of Henry I, Ormond Bassett was judge of all Britain; so was his great grandson, in the reign of Henry III. Sir Ralph Bassett attended Edward I in the Welsh wars. Our historian mentions the "Castellet or pile of Bassett" in Tehidy, Wales. This was Sir Ralph's.

Alan Bassett's name appears in Magna Charta among those of the King's counsellors; also his brother Thomas' name. Peter Bassett was bishop of Henry V, and his chamberlain and intimate friend. Philip Bassett, bishop of London, is remembered in the records of St. Paul's cathedral on account of how its tomb came. On the pavement of St. George's chapel, Windsor, is an epitaph to a Colonel Bassett.

The first of the name in this country was William Bosset, or Bassett, who came over on the Fortune, 1621. He [illegible] to be buried among the Mayflower pilgrims, [illegible] [illegible] celebrated [illegible] and bought his lot of land, which [illegible] a large [illegible] the Town Lots. The name [illegible] first [illegible] [illegible] years [illegible] [illegible] by one [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were named [illegible] family. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, [illegible] to which [illegible]

Bayard's mother was also a Bassett, a granddaughter of Richard Bassett, governor of Delaware and member of the convention of 1787, which framed the United States constitution. He was the first to vote for the removal of the capital from Philadelphia to Washington.

Another William Bassett settler was one of those who helped to found the town of Taunton. Mass. John Bassett came from England to New Haven in 1643. Robert Bassett was another pioneering ancestor. Thomas Bassett came over in 1634 and helped to found Chatham, and settled in Connecticut. Another progenitor of the American family of Bassett was Joseph.

The Bassetts have always taken prominent parts in the nation's development. They helped to subdue both forests and Indians, and were to the fore in revolutionary times. Their war record goes back nearly centuries. Was not Sir Philip Bassett a doughty warrior, who, when called upon to surrender, declared that he would never yield so long as he could stand upright. His blood flows in the veins of the Marquis of Bristol through his daughter, who married the Earl of Norfolk, in the time of Charles I. Sir Philip married for his second wife the daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, who was the widow of the Earl of Warwick.

One of the Revolutionary heroes was Abraham Bassett, who was in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. Over one hundred and fifty Bassetts from Massachusetts alone were in the Revolution.

There is hardly a State in the Union that cannot boast of a Bassett within its borders, and when the family meet in annual conclave usually at Boston, it is with the sublime satisfaction that there are so many of them, and that they are all so good-looking and well-behaved. This is a quotation from a speech at one of the meetings, where much that is flattering and nothing that is disagreeable enters into the programme for the day—but this is the way of family reunions. With George Eliot, we all agree that it is a fine thing for a child to grow up with the idea that the stars belong to his father's dooryard. One Bassett, who came to a meeting without a pedigree, or at least of so little account, as he said, that he brought it in his vest pocket, was made president of the association, so strong was this appeal for sympathy.

Many anecdotes are retailed at these meetings; one of the best is that concerning a forefather, who was so appreciative of his wife's skill in the culinary line that he is said to have inscribed upon her tombstone: "My wife Martha, her pickled-up dinners were a perfect success."

Domestic bliss was not the lot of Elizabeth Bassett, daughter of William, the first settler, but then she did not have the luck to marry a Bassett, but a Burgess, Thomas by name. After living together thirteen years they got a divorce, in 1661, the first on record, in the Plymouth colony. Elizabeth's sister, Sarah, married Peregrine White, the first child born of English parents in New England.

The badge worn by the family in reunion is of white satin, stamped with the crest in blue. The coat-of-arms is that borne by the fabulous Thurstine de Bassingard are argent, a chevron between three bugle horns, sable. Crest, a stag's head cabossed, between the attires, a cross fitchée, all argent. Motto, "Ureidl Angau Na Clywi lydd"—"Death before dishonor."

It would seem that the motto was a later addition by some of the Welsh members of the family. Another Bassett motto is "Pro Rege et Populo." The chevron in heraldry denotes stability. A stag's head cabossed,

vigilance and celerity that he must whom the gods would test must be found ever on the alert to [illegible] which occurs. The [illegible] Bassett, and these are listed as [illegible] who played [illegible] which influenced their daily devotions.

The rest of the Bassetts generally in the country was Samuel Bass, who settled in Massachusetts in 1630. He had a brother John Bass, and Samuel, the progenitor, [illegible] on the Mayflower, for John married Ruth, daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, both Mayflower pilgrims. Thus descendants may claim membership in the Mayflower Society although their ancestor did not.

"Every head of a family or young man over twenty years of age on the voyage of the Mayflower, which sailed from Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, or of a signer of the compact, shall be eligible to membership."

Another Mayflower pilgrim of personal interest is Richard Warren, whose daughter, Mary, married Robert Bass.

To go back a little, the marriage of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins took place in 1622 or 1623, and was the second or third marriage in the colony.

The popular legend connecting John, Priscilla and Miles Standish has been preserved by Longfellow in "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Whether all that is related or quoted is doubtful, but perhaps some of the principal points are true—that Captain Standish did turn his eyes toward "the loveliest maid in Plymouth," after the death of his "beautiful Rose of love," is perhaps true. The marriage of Ruth, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden, to John Bass, took place February 3, 1657. One of their daughters, Hannah, married Joseph Adams; their grandson was John Adams. Hannah Bass was, therefore, grandmother to one President and great-grandmother to another.

It is curious to note the recurrent connection of the Bass and Alden families. In 1657 we find that John Bass married Ruth Alden; in 1787 Dr. Ebenezer Alden, of Randolph, Mass., married Sarah Bass, daughter of the patriot Colonel Jonathan Bass, and Deacon Alpheus Alden, of North Bridgewater, Mass., married for his third wife Alice Bass, of New Sharon, Me.

The Bass family have their war record. Moses Bass sent six sons to the Revolution. Henry Bass was one of the famous "Boston tea party." The Bass family was connected by marriage with those patriots, the Faneuils, who gave the hall called by their name, Faneuil H.", or "the Cradle of Liberty," to Boston. Peter Bass III married Mary Phillips, daughter of Samuel Phillips, a prominent bookseller, of whom an old record states "he was the most beautiful man in Boston."

One of the "characters" of the family was Moses Bass—Moses, by the way, was a favorite name, and found in several generations. This particular Moses was of Braintree, Vt., and he never was known to give a direct answer to a question. A neighbor, who recklessly wagered a dollar that he could extort a direct reply from him, lost the bet, for to the query, "Moses, are you going to kill your pigs to-day?"—all preparations were made for the event—the wily youth did not commit himself further than to reply: "I'll get to catch 'em first."

The Bass arms are gules, a chevron, argent, between three plates. Crest, a [illegible] on a naval shield, in cartouche or charged with a fleur-de-lis azure.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Liberty Bell [illegible] Exposition [illegible] remain in Philadelphia.

An official report from Captain [illegible] of [illegible] of that vessel here in distress on her [illegible] year.

The Navy Department has ordered the [illegible] work on the Lake Erie Centennial vessel, the [illegible] The old Senate Museum Hall on Capitol street which was built in 1850, will be moved to the new park.

An interesting record has been compiled by Lieut. Samuel Dodson, [illegible] of Dover Connecty Spotswood, parish of Dunwood, Scotland, [illegible] families [illegible] ordinary interest.

Dedication of the Lafayette Park statue of Lafayette by Bartlett Burlingame, Va., will be on August 20, which is "Thomas Jefferson Day." It is the act of Virginia in the State in the American Revolution in that State has appointed various committees to perfect plans for the event.

There are 472 colleges in the United States. Eleven of these were founded before the American Revolution. Seventeen have been founded since the Civil War. In these there are 88,870 students, or 1 student or woman under college age for each 600 of our population. There is a college student for each 600 of our population. One in every 1,100 of our population is a professional scholar, one in every 1,600 is a high school, and one in each five of our population is in an elementary school.

There is at least one Daughter of the American Revolution who is of Indian blood. She is Mrs. Carrie L. Adams, of Lawton, I. T., one of whose ancestors was for forty years chief of the Cherokee Nation. Her husband, Richard C. Adams, is a direct descendant of Captain White Eyes, who was a leader in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Adams is a Democrat in politics and for some years has been connected with the Department of the Interior and the Dawes Commission.

The distress occasioned by the thought that Andrew Lang must pay more for horse hair in London, than he will receive in salary ought to be relieved in some way by the news that Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary Col. John Hicks, of Ossolo, expects to [illegible] four years' term of diplomacy in Peru then, he has been able to accumulate from forty years of journalism.

[We might state that our application for a consulship is in the State Department.—Ed.]

For the proposed monument to the memory of Captain William Turner of Boston, which the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts proposes to erect at Turner's Falls, a special committee has undertaken to carry out the plans. This is made up of Mr. Moses Greeley Parker, chairman, Walter Kendall Watkins, J. G. Moseley, Professor F. Alex Hosmer, E. Ware and Edward W. Hosmer, with whom the executive of the Society, Edward Webster McGlenen, is co-operating in determining upon a suitable inscription for the bronze tablet.

A flag raising took place at Stony Point July 15 in commemoration of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth anniversary of the capture of Stony Point by the Continental troops led by Anthony Wayne.

The flag was presented to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society by Col. H. H. Adams, who has presented a great many flags during the past ten years.

General Fred D. Grant made the presentation speech and it was accepted by Walter S. Logan, president of the Society.

E. Hermon Hall, secretary of the Society, announced that the Andre log at Tappan, mentioned in a communication received by Cyrus W. Field, had been accepted by the Society.

MARKED GRAVE OF MOLLY PITCHER

The Pennsylvania Order Sons of America has placed a monument over the grave of Molly Pitcher, the heroine of the Battle of Monmouth, at Carlisle, Pa.

THE BIGGEST AMERICAN FLAG

Denver will claim the distinction of owning the largest American flag in the world. It will be used [illegible] the G. A. R. [illegible]

WHITTIER AS HE LOOKED

The [illegible] of Mr. Whittier [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

TO REPLY FOR WOMEN.

The Southern Historical Society and [illegible] are to have a reception [illegible] to Lee's Chapel and [illegible] and restored at Jamestown, Virginia, [illegible] and Virginia, [illegible] has been [illegible] of the Virginia Historical [illegible]

The plan was [illegible] to commemorate [illegible] town. Especial [illegible] women [illegible] of Pocahontas.

It is said that [illegible] is an earnest desire to [illegible] It is proposed to have the [illegible] Church, where she was [illegible]

MRS. R. OGDEN DOREMUS DEAD.

Mrs. Robert Ogden Doremus died [illegible] avenue, New York, on the [illegible]

Mrs. Doremus was [illegible] in New York [illegible] Sheldon, [illegible] Mrs. Doremus was [illegible] Union and [illegible] was at one time [illegible] Charles Avery, the [illegible] Mead's school, where Dr. Doremus [illegible] to the discontinuance of [illegible] Mrs. Doremus had a [illegible] musical people in this country and in Europe. Dr. Doremus [illegible] at one time president of the Public [illegible] Professional men, clergymen, [illegible] letters were [illegible] and many Dr. Doremus received yesterday from [illegible] Salvini, Viezstoups, Ole Bull, Patti, Lauder, [illegible] son, Clemenceau de Vere, Camille Urso, Valeska Suratt and Campanini.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CLARK OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

In the death of Mr. Clark, the Kansas City Chapter S. [illegible] of the Revolution, and Society of Colonial Wars lose one of their most valued members.

He was born in Cleveland, O., April 13, 1838, and a descendant of a long line of patriotic ancestors. His great-grandfather, Sir Bingham, was [illegible] of the 24th Regiment of Connecticut in 1776 and Gen. Clark, his paternal uncle, was [illegible] Gen. Court of Conn. for over four years. In recognition of this latter service Mr. Clark was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

At the time of his death he was President of the United States Trust Company, and a director or member of many [illegible] of the Republican National Committee. He was a personal friend of President McKinley, Mark Hanna, Governor Myron T. Herrick and other prominent men of Ohio. He [illegible] with, these men were responsible for [illegible] Missouri member of the Advisory Committee of the Republican National Committee during the two McKinley campaigns. He accepted the [illegible] at the request of Mr. Roosevelt and George B. Cortelyou.

Mr. Clark [illegible] the social [illegible] Kansas City, which [illegible] members.

He married [illegible] Randall, who [illegible] in the way of Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, [illegible] U. S. Army.

The funeral of Mr. Clark was [illegible] by members of S. R. and D. A. R. Societies, also the Masonic and Knight Templar fraternities.

The [illegible] were drawn up by Mrs. [illegible] National D. A. R. Vice President General, Mrs. [illegible] D. Wilson:

"The Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extends to Mrs. William B. Clark and family sympathy in their [illegible]

"The keystone of the arch is broken, but [illegible] build up, renew, [illegible] was the life of William Pinckney Clark [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. [illegible]
Historian Elizabeth Benton Chapter, D. A. R.

DEATH OF WILLIAM R. ALLING.

Mr. William R. Alling [illegible] Newark, N. J. president of Alling Co., [illegible] to be held in Essex Park, Newark, July 1. He [illegible] to be widow, [illegible] J. D. Alling, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] had been [illegible] Alling [illegible] New York [illegible] Mr. Alling [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Jersey. Professor [illegible] 1877, and [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mr. Alling [illegible] Washington [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs.



Daughters of the American Revolution.

Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., was entertained by the regent, Mrs. Hugh L. Bayley, at the residence of the Chapter's vice-regent, Mrs. [illegible] at the old Dyckman mansion, Fort Washington Avenue and 204th street. Mrs. Bayley was assisted in receiving by Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. H. Bennett, of Kensington Chapter, and members of Washington Heights Chapter.

Her guests were Mrs. Mary Cranford Bell, Regent Bell and Matron Seefeld, also Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Orrin M. Bostwick and Mrs. Louis H. Berry, president of the Fort Lee Chapter. A substantial collation was served. The table decorations of bright flowers were in pink, the Society's colors. The Rev. Chas. M. Selleck, D.D., of Naval Academy fame, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, presented pearl pins to the hostess, his assistant, Miss [illegible], the Regent and Matron, in behalf of the Chapter. In the absence of Commodore James D. Smith, the vice-regent, Mrs. [illegible], read the letter. Dr. Selleck, Hon. Homer S. [illegible], Mayor of Spuyten Duyvil, made addresses of welcome to the D. A. R., over the bay of the city of the Bay, and regretted that he did not have more boys to enlist in The Spirit of '76, which he had, early and well, formed from a laughing spirit of mischief. Rev. Louis F. Berry, Hon. Walter S. Logan, Hon. Theodore Fitch, Rev. Charles M. Selleck, D.D., made addresses, which were much appreciated. Miss [illegible] presided at the piano, and sang patriotic songs, the audience joining on the words. The entire affair was a most delightful success, showing both ladies to be accomplished hostesses. Besides the reception, many of the guests were entertained by Mr. Charles H. Fay to the dinner and theatre at the Academy of Music. Mr. Logan made a short speech. The following were a few of the guests present:

Rev. Chas. M. Selleck, D.D., Rev. Louis F. Berry, Hon. Walter S. Logan, New York, Spirit of '76; Hon. Theo. Fitch, Mr. Richard Jackson, Mr. Mellen, Mayor Homer S. Cummings, Mr. Frederick Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hedges, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Dixon, Mr. Robt. Montgomery, Rear Admiral Seefield, Mr. G. Coggeswell, Mr. Herbert Bowerman, Harry Seofield, Charles Edey Fay, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Lambley, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Avery, Miss Myra Martin, Miss Matilda Lester, Mrs. [illegible], Lockwood Admiral Francis Seefield, Mr. [illegible], Miss Bracket Vernaly Clark and Doreen Vernay, Miss Houghton, Mrs. Minot Dodge, Miss Jones, Mr. Clark and others.

Memorial Continental Hall was gay with Midsummer and Potomac Ricau palms. Vases of roses and patriotic emblems added a Fourth of July "patriots' meeting" was held under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A large and distinguished audience assembled. Mrs. Donald McLean, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presided, seated in a throne-like chair draped in a silk American flag, and delivered an eloquent address. There was an address by Hon. William P. Andrews, auditor for the Treasury Department.

One of the most notable events of the day, and one which was not on the programme, was the presentation of a bust of George Washington to the Daughters by Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs, who was the first woman reporter connected with this city, having served as such [illegible] Olive Wetherell, she was better known under her pen name, "Olivia." This mask was made [illegible], if not earlier, a century ago from the face of Washington which was made [illegible] the famous sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon. The mask, which was presented by Mrs. Briggs, was for many years the treasured possession of the [illegible] artist, Leonard Leslie, who died in Washington [illegible] and who presented the bust to Mrs. Briggs' husband [illegible] quarter of a century ago. Mrs. Briggs [illegible] the address of presentation of Mrs. Briggs, and Mrs. McLean, as [illegible] of the occasion, made a graceful response, [illegible] of the previous relations between Mrs. Briggs and the Society and a comment on the [illegible] D. A. R. [illegible] Mrs. Donald McLean presided at a meeting of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, while staying at her old home in Frederick, Maryland, appointed a [illegible] Quimby.

[illegible] to pay a compliment to a woman who [illegible] not through intrigue, but because of universal recognition of her [illegible]

Rev. [illegible] Orange, [illegible] Yorks, and [illegible] Society of New York, [illegible] Daughters of the American Revolution, the organization of the [illegible] Mrs. McLean, declaring that only one other woman in the United States, Mrs. [illegible], had [illegible] more influential following than Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean was evidently overcome when [illegible] to respond to the compliments paid to her.

In an address full of humor she expressed her appreciation of the honor paid her, and declared that nothing in the way of distinction which had come to her was more prized by her than this demonstration of the regard of the people of her native place.

An orchestra rendered patriotic airs during the meeting. At its conclusion a number of persons called on Mrs. McLean at the [illegible] Mayor Ritchie, where an informal reception was held.

A new chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution was [illegible] recognition at the home of Mrs. Henry P. [illegible] Park street, East Orange, N. J., by Miss Helen Mecum, of Salem, State Regent of the Order. A large number of [illegible] of the Order were present, and letters were read from many others, who, though unable to be present, were desirous of becoming members.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Herbert Turrell, of [illegible], West Orange; Vice Regent, Mrs. [illegible] Chapter of Arlington avenue, East Orange; Registrar, Mrs. Henry Suydam, William street, East Orange; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Eita Drayton, Springfield avenue, East Orange; Treasurer, Miss Edith Brockett, Prospect street, East Orange.

The [illegible] Orange Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the second chapter of that Order in Orange, has for its leader a gifted woman, Mrs. Herbert Turrell. For three years Mrs. Turrell has been the representative of the New York City D. A. R. at the Ellis Island [illegible] by Mother Bird. Wishing to help the young girls of the East Side, she inaugurated the Law Club and last winter delivered ten lectures.

"My sympathy goes out to the foreigner who comes to this country and has no one to tell him or her of the freedom and beauty of our land," said she to a reporter. "Sharper-witted birds of prey from their own country are ready to sow the seeds of anarchy. The women of this country who have had all the gifts which a Revolutionary ancestry can bestow should endeavor to give to the children of centuries of bondage the enlightenment which comes with culture.

"When a member has taken a whole course of lectures a gold pin is awarded. The pin bears the monogram of P. L. C.—Parliamentary Law Club,—and the insignia of the pin is similar to that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a spinning wheel and flax. The young people have been taught much besides law. They have been taught hygiene, civics, many womanly arts which make home and personal life better."

Mrs. Turrell is a member of the Mayflower Society. Forty Colonial ancestors qualified her for membership in the Colonial Dames of New Jersey, and as a [illegible] George, the first to [illegible] New Jersey. Colonial Governors from which the new Regent is descended are [illegible] Jr., John Easton, Nicholas Easton, Henry Bull and William [illegible] ranks of the new organization will be recruited from their number.

A series of lectures on [illegible] in Orange by the D. A. R. Chapter next fall, and the winter will be spent in [illegible]

[illegible] Chapter, D. A. R., of [illegible], Virginia, held a patriotic meeting [illegible].

The [illegible] Regent, Mrs. [illegible], presided. The Vice Regent was [illegible].

The meeting had been arranged [illegible] with [illegible] actual [illegible] Chapter, [illegible] what it [illegible].

A table in front of the [illegible] very interesting relics, [illegible] tion. The [illegible] many curious [illegible] fan that [illegible].

In a "red, white and blue" [illegible] ments were served.

Several national [illegible] at the close [illegible] Chapter, [illegible] About [illegible] enjoyable time.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Colonial Chapter, New York State, D. A. R., [illegible] tion celebrated [illegible] the needs were [illegible] perfect day [illegible] Van Orden, [illegible] Neighborhood." [illegible] Luncheon was served [illegible] by a string orchestra, [illegible] Lodge Park, passing [illegible] march tune "We Come to Valley Forge." Visits were made to the Memorial Tablet erected by the [illegible] Chapter, D. A. R., to Lookout Point, and to the Avenue [illegible] the chain which was stretched across the [illegible] in the Revolution was made.

Mrs. William H. Hotchkiss is regent of the Chapter. The committee on arrangements consisted of Mr. John O. Parker, Mrs. Josephine Waddell and Mrs. Henry Weir Hotchkiss.

The State Regent, Mr. John H. Wood, was one of the party.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Boston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at the April meeting [illegible] a committee consisting of Mrs. Burdett, Frederick G. Bauer and Colonel Joseph [illegible] of publication by the choice of a "Boston Chapter Book" with instructions to report at the October meeting. The committee was further instructed to report concerning [illegible] matters: Postage to neutral countries, [illegible] cost of volume. As it is essential that each member of the chapter should [illegible] may not be displayed in its work, members are invited to send the chairman of the committee, Miss Josephine [illegible], 772A Dudley street, Dorchester, certain people, and necessary information at an early date, not later than October 1st, and earlier if possible. This information concerns [illegible] papers, family letters, diaries and other documents relating particularly to the revolutionary period that the members may have on hand, or that they may know of such material in the possession of others; and also if these papers and documents have ever been published or given to [illegible]. The committee also asks for a brief story of the personal services of the revolutionary ancestor or ancestress from whom the chapter members claim descent. It is considered important that these accounts should include details not given in the records published by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution. For instance, there should be the [illegible] the immigrant ancestor, the place of settlement, [illegible] and names of the children, etc. It may be that the chapter will decide not to incorporate [illegible] but the committee will have it on hand [illegible].

CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible], July 11, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Connell: I received your [illegible] March 20th, [illegible] pretty well [illegible] part of May, [illegible] but I kept passing [illegible] hope to be able to say [illegible] be ordered [illegible].

I have reported that [illegible] of Virginia and [illegible] and copies [illegible].

[illegible], Va., August 8, 1905.

Mr. Louis H. Connell, New York.

My Dear Mr. Connell: Please find [illegible] for $2.00 to cover subscription to the "Sister of '76" for two years.

It has been my intention [illegible] the subject of the last issue, but being quite busy, I have put it off from time to time.

The editorials of that issue were indeed refreshing and were greatly enjoyed by both Mrs. Trice and myself, and let me suggest that you [illegible] that you have received [illegible] from your [illegible].

I hope that you will take advantage of the first opportunity to come down to Norfolk, [illegible] you on a [illegible].

Very truly yours, H. H. Trice.

[illegible], Conn., June 20, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Connell: We had a very [illegible] the session of Supreme [illegible] was elected [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Regent [illegible] Regent [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Regent [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Regent [illegible] Mrs.



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF

United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Mrs. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE
Mrs. GEO. B. WOODON, 32d
Mrs. JACOB GEORGE TILLEY,
Mrs. BOWMAN V. McCALLA,
Mr. EDWARD POSEY, Chaplain.

New York, President National

MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE,

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Michigan, 1st Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Sallyan Johnson, Pennsylvania, 2d Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Nelson V. Ferris, Montana, 3d Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Lancaster Council, Pennsylvania, Historian National.
Mrs. Wilmot P. Corkran, Delaware, Rec. Sec. National.
Miss M. Louise Edge, New Jersey, Cor. Sec. National.
Mrs. Clarence E. R. Jaine, Vermont, Treasurer National.
Mrs. Z. T. Lafoote, Texas, Auditor National.
Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, Historian National.
Mrs. Edward Tobey, Illinois, Chaplain General National.
Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, Special Secretary National.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Executive Board of the National Society was held at the residence of the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, at 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, on Thursday, April 6, 1905. At this meeting April 14 the necessary formality of form vote, and the President's signature, as required by the Constitution, having been complied with in order to make the charter legal. The request was signed by Mrs. Sallyan Johnson (1st V. P.), Mrs. Flora Adams Darling (Dir.), Mrs. Millard F. Corkran (Rec. Sec.), Miss M. Louise Edge (Cor. Sec.), Mrs. George A. Ludin (Spec. Sec.), and the President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade (Con. Art. IV, Sec. 3, Pars. 5 and 6). The personal letters were regarding National and State charters, and their relations to each other, the pins for the "Real Daughters" and the many letters of pleasure and congratulation received regarding them, the exceptions to the by-laws and pledges from Porto Rico, the new Constitution and State; preparations for the National Meeting of 1906 to be held in New Orleans, either at Jackson Square or Chalmette, as the local board may decide; the ratifying of the appointment of Mrs. William Mead Jenkins, of Harrisburg, President of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Samuel Green, of Oregon, President for the State of Washington, Mrs. Grant, D. D. Brown's appointment as Corresponding Secretary of the National Membership Board, and several boards of managers.

The President National, Mrs. Slade, and the Vice-President National, Mrs. Whitney, called together an informal reception of as many prominent members as could be present, active in the politics of the New Willard in Washington, D. C., on April 18, from 5 to 6 P. M. Notes were received from all parts of the country, including Mrs. H. H. Adams, President of Ohio, and Mrs. Western Bascome, President of Missouri. Representatives were present from New York, Wisconsin, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, Iowa, Virginia, Maryland, Kansas, Kentucky, Alabama, Washington, Oregon and Tennessee.

CALIFORNIA.

Mr. [illegible] Daughters of 1812 [illegible] the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Colin Mackay, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.

A very pleasant [illegible] the President of the [illegible] to the [illegible] Society [illegible] Miss Lovell, of Natchez, State Regent of the D. A. R.'s for Mississippi, [illegible] State Chapter in that city. It is hoped [illegible] give them all the help you can.

LOUISIANA.

The meeting of March 4 was held at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Sanders. [illegible] the regular routine was first, the ceremony of conferring the gift of the National Society—the pins for the "Real Daughters" [illegible] This State Society is especially proud of the fact of having among its members three who are eligible to this honor, viz.: Mrs. Felicia Gaynor Tennant, Mrs. V. Fowler and Mrs. L. M. Harper. The presentation was made by the State President, Mrs. John B. Richardson. The second important object was the consideration of the arrangements for the meeting of the National Society in New Orleans in 1906. The care of the Chalmette [illegible] State. It is hoped to complete the same, and both State and National [illegible] Another pleasant feature at this meeting was the celebration of the birthday of General Jackson. The President read [illegible] biography, and several members gave interesting accounts of the visit of the General and his wife to this city. They were entertained in old time splendor [illegible] hospitality. These stories were authentic, coming to us from our grandparents, whose fund of historical memories seems never to have given out. Mrs. [illegible] entertained in her usual hospitable way.

The next meeting was held on the afternoon of April 14, at the residence of Mrs. Dora K. Miller. There was but little business to transact. A communication was read [illegible] high Roper [illegible] After discussion, it was unanimously resolved that this would be a method of elevating the morals of the city. Arrangements were made for the May meeting, which is usually in the form of a family picnic to Chalmette, lasting all day the [illegible] air under the old oaks, with their spreading branches laden with the beautiful gray Spanish moss. This meeting always results in much enthusiasm. Mrs. Miller entertained very handsomely, and after adjournment gave a musical treat, consisting of whistling solos and excellent vocal selections.

(Mrs. George Wood Steel,
Historian for the State of Louisiana.

The May meeting was held on Saturday, May 6, under the moss-covered spreading oaks of Chalmette, where the renowned Battle of New Orleans was fought. Each member carried her own luncheon, and while in the midst of the repast were joined by Mrs. B. C. Whitney, President of Michigan, and First Vice-President of the National Society. The desirable date for the National meeting was discussed. Mrs. Whitney was conducted by Mrs. George A. Williams, Miss Sophie Wright and Miss Helen Pitkin, and made an eloquent address. The arrangement for this yearly custom of holding the May meeting at Chalmette was carried out as usual. Tallyhoes were taken to the grounds. Mrs. John B. Richardson, the President, presided, and the usual routine business was transacted.

OHIO.

A meeting was held on April [illegible] Cincinnati, to make arrangements for the State Annual Meeting. It was decided that it should be held at the Gibson House on May [illegible] the State President, Mrs. H. H. Adams, presiding.

given by Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Reineman and Mrs. C. A. P. Devereaux. The election resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. [illegible]
First Vice-President, Mrs. [illegible]
Second Vice-President, Mrs. [illegible]
Secretary, Mrs. William [illegible]
Treasurer, Mrs. [illegible]
Registrar, Mrs. [illegible]
Historian, Mrs. [illegible]

A resolution of commendation of the action of the National Society will be sent to endorse the National measure in the different states. Steps are to be taken at once to have it passed. A very interesting report was read from the Peter Navarre Chapter of Toledo.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A meeting of the Massachusetts State Society was held in Exeter State Chambers on April 10 to [illegible] ex-State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, [illegible] dress, and Mrs. Lloyd de Lacy Gould to read a poem entitled "Old Ironsides." Mr. John S. Perkins read a paper on "The Launching of the Constitution." A notice is given in the "Newburyport News" of the pin which the Newburyport Society is presenting to the "Real Daughters," and stating that a description of the pin, that the State member is entitled to, [illegible] error. The number on the back of the pin is the number of the "Real Daughters" in the order of [illegible] for the pin, after her right to the same has been proved.

MICHIGAN.

Added reports come of the work of this State Society, toward the completion of the monument to General Mendell Mumford, and it is hoped this [illegible] the dedicatory services of the same may take place at the time of the National Meeting of 1907. A brief sketch of this noted General is of interest. Born in Dutch, April 3, 1770. His education was commenced in Newark, N. J., in 1790, removing there with his brother-in-law till 1796. In 1798 he joined a militia company in New York, and in 1801 was sent by General Hamilton to study the [illegible] of the British troops stationed at Montreal, was made Second Lieutenant in the U. S. troops of Dragoons, under appointment of President Jefferson, and did recruiting service at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1806 he was sent as Commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in Georgia, made a topographical map of the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, and was subsequently appointed into the U. S. Engineer Corps and made instructor at West Point. Later was made Captain in the Engineer Corps and reconstructed the harbor at Portsmouth, N. H., and the works upon the Catawba, S. C. Published a work on the court martial as then enforced. Was advanced to Major—then to Lieu.-Colonel of Engineers. In the beginning of the War of 1812 was appointed Colonel of the Third Regiment of Artillery, crossed the St. Lawrence in company with Col. Winfield Scott, and carried on the campaign of 1813. Was appointed Brigadier-General in 1814, with headquarters at Plattsburgh, N. Y. Canada sent there the veteran corps of Wellington. Macomb was joined by the "Green Mountain Boys" and the militia of New York, and defeated there sixteen hundred of "Wellington's Invincibles" with an army of only fifteen hundred men. Every honor was subsequently shown him. Governor Tompkins presented him with a superb sword, now on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C. New York City presented him the freedom of the city in a gold box, through Mayor DeWitt Clinton, and his portrait was ordered painted. Congress gave him a vote of thanks, and had a gold medal struck which was presented to him by the President, when he conferred upon him the rank of Brevet Major-General. He was then ordered to make his headquarters at Detroit (after an absence of twenty-five years), in command of the Fifth Army Corps. He established the posts of Fort Gratiot, Chicago, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, St. Peters and St. Marys. Was here till 1821, then took command of the Eastern Department at Washington, D. C. In 1827 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and died in Washington in 1842.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual meeting of this State Society was held on March [illegible] in the gallery of the Plastic Club, 43 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia. The President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, having been detained by a bereavement in her family, the morning exercises were presided over by Mrs. Henry [illegible] First Vice-President of the State. Almost the first announcement that came after the opening of the meeting was the following telegram: "National Society United States [illegible] State of Pennsylvania. Greetings. Regret [illegible] on account of the sudden death of Lieutenant Ross [illegible] meeting. [illegible]

[illegible] Society, [illegible] Mitchell Phinney [illegible]

First Vice-President, Mrs. [illegible]
Second Vice-President, Miss [illegible] Jones, Emeritus
Third Vice-President, Mrs. [illegible] Pittsburg
Recording Secretary, Mrs. [illegible]
Corresponding Secretary, Miss [illegible]
Registrar, Mrs. Virginia H. [illegible]
Treasurer, Mrs. [illegible]
Historian, Mrs. Oscar [illegible]
Surgeon, Dr. Mary J. [illegible]

The [illegible] were asked to take the chair [illegible] after the election, and [illegible] a few words [illegible] expressed her appreciation of [illegible] for the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] national men not. [illegible] was [illegible] of two hours [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] was used [illegible] of the [illegible] meeting. A [illegible] Delegate [illegible] to the [illegible] were joined by the National President, Mrs. William Geary Slade. The [illegible] Plastic Club was [illegible] by the Committee on Entertainment [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] session was called to order about 3 o'clock. The proposed amendments were [illegible] Mrs. Colonel Ellis [illegible] these did not accord with the National Constitution, and they were [illegible] to the [illegible] of the National Society. The National President was then [illegible] sibilities of the Society, with a greeting to each one, and a welcome [illegible] Pennsylvania. Mrs. [illegible] potted plants and cut flowers, the latter being presented to Mrs. Slade at the close of the meeting. Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, the retiring President, was given the compliment of an election as Honorary State President for life—an honor which she has subsequently declined, as she wished to remain a worker. The by-laws have been revised and corrected by the National Society, and now stand for the executive work of the State.

Dolly Madison Chapter, of Pittsburgh, held a meeting on April 1. Six new members were admitted. The Chapter was entertained by the Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Reineman. The holding of the State annual meeting in Philadelphia was endorsed, and the annual meeting of the Chapter appointed for the second Monday in May. The surgeon, Dr. Millie J. Chapman, made an affecting appeal for the daughter of a soldier of the War of 1812, who is in destitute circumstances, and the Chapter at once assumed the financial responsibility for this daughter as long as she lives. This is holy work. The meeting was opened by the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," followed by the [illegible] Prayer, and a paper was given by Mrs. Minnie Ouray Roberts on the "Events of the War of 1812." Miss McKinley sang several solos. Tea was served by the hostess at the close of the session. The annual meeting of this Chapter was held [illegible] at the home of the Regent. The election resulted as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Reineman. Vice-Regent, Mrs. William W. Wishart. Recording Secretary, Miss Bertha Fisher. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Samuel B. Griffith. Treasurer, Mrs. John M. Vodrey. Registrar, Mrs. Frank B. Warren. Historian, Miss Mary Rickey. Surgeon, Dr. Millie J. Chapman.

A telegram of greeting was voted to be sent to the State Annual [illegible] and [illegible] that the Chapter would co-operate with the Chapter in the effort to place a monument to the [illegible] by this Chapter on May 18, at the Country Club. The Regent, Mrs. Reineman, presided, and thirty-eight attended. The Committee of Arrangement were Mrs. Wishart, Mrs. George T. [illegible] who attended were Mrs. Mary C. Duncan, a "Real Daughter," and Mrs. Frank H. Murdoch, an ex-Regent.

The [illegible] Chapter, of [illegible], met [illegible] at the [illegible] Miss [illegible], with [illegible] Daughters were presented with the pins which are the gift of the National So-

[illegible] Society received the [illegible] Mrs. F. C. [illegible] of Pennsylvania, [illegible] to attend the [illegible] John Bachelor, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] of Ohio, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] of Virginia, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs.

Commander Peary's record, [illegible] were entertained at the home and regent, at the [illegible] and officers, and were made the [illegible] of the Society were [illegible] Peary presented to the [illegible] This was placed [illegible] ing in state at the [illegible] bed at rest in Capitol [illegible] left the State [illegible] social attendance [illegible] day, May 19. [illegible] delegate be had. Such [illegible] father," said the [illegible] whose life was [illegible] met bodily [illegible] looked up to [illegible] and I loved [illegible] right he was [illegible] for [illegible] shot in a duel [illegible] To this unnatural position she attributes the present condition of Ireland.

The first annual meeting of the Greater New York City Chapter took place on Monday, April 10, at Delmonico's. The Chapter made a fine showing for so young a corporation, and the reports were well worth listening to. The election resulted as follows:

Regent, Mrs. George A. Locke; First Vice Regent, Mrs. George B. Wall, Jr.; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Scoby; Third Vice Regent, Mrs. Burton I. Hillyer; Recording Secretary, Mr. Washington L. Norris; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William R. Ireland; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison, Andrew; Mrs. Thomas Henry Watney; Treasurer, Mr. Edgar Parker Hildreth; Historian, Mrs. Emma Frances Rice; Registrar, Mrs. Joseph J. Corey; Assistant Registrar, Mrs. William L. Coggeshall; Chairman for Scrapbook, Mrs. Roswell Lockwood Livingston; Trustees, Mrs. Edward Addison Crosby, Mrs. J. Vincent Brown, Mrs. Lewis J. Allen, Mrs. William Gurney Smith, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. Charles Y. Martin, Mrs. Edward B. Williams, Mrs. Richard Lebair Swezey.

On May 6, the last Tuesday of the month, a luncheon was given to the members of the Chapter's Board by the Regent, at her home. Plans were made for the coming season, and a patriotic spirit prevailed. [illegible] present number of twenty-five dollars. The Niagara Frontier Chapter, of Buffalo, N. Y., of which Mrs. John Miller Horton is Regent, held a meeting at her home on March 22 to talk over plans for an entertainment to be given some time in June for the patriotic work of the Chapter.

IOWA

New members are being added to this State daily, and it will probably be the next State organized under the able management of Miss Mary Claiborne Key, of Council Bluffs.

MAINE

A sorrow has come to this Society in the death of Mrs. Caroline Kimball Conant, a Real Daughter, on April 20. She was a most lovable woman, one of the best of members, and very much interested in the Society. Was one of the committee last year. The Maine State President adds: "We shall miss her more than I can write." The annual meeting of the State was held on April 5 at the home of the President. There was a good attendance to hear the reports of the committees. The May meeting was held at the home of the Registrar, Mrs. Louise J. McKenney. Arrangements were made for field day, also Memorial Day. On May 10 this State Society presented to the Willard School, of Portland, a picture of Commodore Perry's Victory on Lake Erie. The exercises were most interesting, and largely attended, being wholly patriotic in their nature. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. C. A. Dyer, Maine State President. The picture is a reproduction of the large painting on the wall of the Capitol at Washington, D. C. It was received by one of the pupils, and remarks were made by Mrs. Young, James Otis Kaler and the Rev. Mr. Gilmore. The latter conducted the religious exercises of this State Society on June 15, preaching a sermon on the War of 1812, and its results and influences. Among the patriotic exercises connected with the presentation of the picture were the following:

Singing, "Star-Spangled Banner," Miss F. Dyer.

Recitations: "Star-Spangled Banner's Dream," C. F. Libbey; "Origin of Independence Bell," by Clarence Ashworth; "The National Flag," by Joseph Zang; "Origin of Red, White and Blue Charge," by Walter L. Grifen; "Origin of Old Ironsides," by [illegible]

WISCONSIN

[illegible]

ILLINOIS

The Daughters in the State Society and the [illegible] of the Republic, [illegible] the Presidency, [illegible] the Society [illegible] the Union [illegible] the [illegible] Peary, [illegible] the [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs.

from Ohio and cleveland and one coat from Kentucky, Delaware and New York.

The names of these soldiers of the early days of the nation's history and the States from which they came are as follows:

Thomas Nelson, Jr., Virginia.
Thomas Alexander Brodnax, Virginia.
Abraham [illegible]
George Read, Delaware.
George Plater, Maryland.
William [illegible]
James [illegible], Pennsylvania.
William Sharpe, Ohio.
Thomas Gamble, Virginia.
John W. [illegible], West Virginia.
Jerry Whitaker, Kentucky.
William Wood, Ohio.

Descendants of these worthies have in their possession the original land warrants granted by the respective States for the services rendered by their ancestors during the Revolution, signed by Franklin Pierce, President, and by James Buchanan.

Jerry Whitaker received from the Battle of New Orleans, under Andrew Jackson.

William Shepard, who received the thanks of the Board for Fort Mackinac, a block never taken, Jamaica, South Key, then defended by fifteen men, one of the attacking force of the enemy, numbered thirteen hundred, and the defenders having been warned [illegible] Fort Mackinac [illegible] patriots. The Star Spangled Banner [illegible] the War of 1812 [illegible] the land's desolation. Let us ever [illegible]

Signed, Alice Beaumont Wood,
State President.

GEORGIA

A meeting was held at the home of the President, Mrs. Nina Hornady, in May when the permanent was furnished. An article was read on the Work of the Society among students at the Boys' High School. The hostesses, Mrs. Asher Smith Dye and Mrs. Robert Love, were most delightful. Refreshments were served by Miss McCandless and Miss Mary Boyd Smith.

MARYLAND.

A particularly fine musicale was given by the State Society on the evening of May 11, in the banquet room of the Hotel Stafford, in Baltimore. The room was decorated with flags and flowers, and there were [illegible] attendance. The programme was very fine, the artists being Mrs. Lyster, Mrs. Florence Sadtler and Mr. Henry Prange. Mrs. Wilson Barry, Mrs. Slade, President of the National Society, and Mrs. Millard F. Corbett, Recording Secretary General, were the Guests of Honor, and were entertained with [illegible] by the Maryland Society and its President, Mr. Robert C. Berry. Each carried a [illegible] of lilies of the valley. The guest of Mrs. Barry, who presided with her usual [illegible] and [illegible] affection carrying the hearts of all the members and [illegible] with her. After the musical programme a greeting was given by Mrs. Barry. By request a short address was given by the Guests of Honor, and by the Secretary of the Men's Society in the State of Maryland, Mr. Carr. A fine collation was then served, after which all parted reluctantly, as this was the last meeting of the season.

The following day Mrs. Slade and Mr. Corbett were entertained by Mrs. Barry at a luncheon given in their honor at the Country Club. Covers were laid for eight. Mrs. Poe, Mrs. Martine, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. William C. Brown were the other guests.

MISSOURI

Owing to illness in the family of the President, Mrs. Western Basson's reports from this State have not been sent to headquarters. A meeting was held on May 14, at which [illegible] were proposed for membership. [illegible] business was transacted, and [illegible] on Huron Creek was read.

COLORADO

At a recent meeting of the State's members it was decided to send to Hiram Chittenden [illegible] James a token of [illegible]. Before the meeting adjourned a letter of [illegible] the members only regret that it had not been their privilege to [illegible] lost, this one will [illegible]

NEW JERSEY

This State, through its President, Mrs. M. Louise Bridges of Jersey City, sent one hundred and two white carnations [illegible]

DELAWARE

The meeting on May [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. W. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs



ORGANIZED IN 1894

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD" IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD

President.....Mr. Charles Champlin
First Vice President.....Mr. M. Underwood
Second Vice President.....Mr. W. F. Bascom
Third Vice President.....Hon. George C. Baker
Treasurer.....Mr. T. R. Woodward
Secretary.....Mr. William Porter Adams,
155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar.....Mr. Edward Noyes
Historian.....Mr. Frank P. Crandall

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. W. P. Adams.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of Americans who served and participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof thereof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is $5.00. Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.



ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to

THERON R. WOODWARD, Sec'y,

315 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

OFFICERS.

President.....William Porter Adams
First Vice-President.....Hon. Charles Peter Bryan
Second Vice-President.....Brig. Gen. C. C. C. Carr, U. S. A.
Third Vice-President.....Hon. Orrington H. Thompson
Secretary, Theron R. Woodward, 300 Dearborn Street, Chicago
Treasurer.....Charles George Dyer
Registrar.....Edward Noyes
Historian.....Frederick L. Lawrence
Librarian.....J. E. Sheridan

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY.

The office of the Society is at present [illegible] for the convenience of the members, [illegible] Dearborn Street, Chicago, [illegible] Secretary, [illegible] Dearborn Street, Chicago, [illegible] to present application papers, [illegible] and [illegible] Society.

[illegible] Society of the War of 1812 [illegible] United States [illegible] than any other organization in America.

INVITATIONS.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the [illegible] Society, and [illegible] of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is $5.00
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served [illegible] or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the Society, [illegible] for naval [illegible] who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

"COLONIAL LIFE,"

SYNOPSIS OF NEW LECTURE

By Louis H. Cornish,

Editor "Spirit of '76," New York.

The Puritans, the Dutch and the Cavaliers.

The following original, beautifully colored lantern slides will be used:

THE PURITAN.

The Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor, Pallisade Green Windsor, Conn.; Puritans on Way to Church, Map of Windsor in 1650.

Congregational Church, three dissolving views, with music, organ and choir.

Ancient graveyard containing tombs of ancestors of General Grant, General Sherman, Admiral Dewey, Oldest Gravestone in Connecticut, 1644, Governor Roger Wolcott's Tomb, Fireplace of Olden Times, Log Cabin House, built in 1753, Misses Stiles' House, built 1730, Doctor Chance House, Old Cracked Pane House, Old House with Lean-to, Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth House, Ferry Site to East Windsor, Connecticut River at Windsor, Farmington River, A Typical New England Street, Hiram Bingham House, Wind Mill, Old Barn by Moonlight.

Music, Hartford Fire Drill.

Hired Man, Horse and Dog, Reservoir and Cider Mill, Sheep in Pasture, Deestrict School, Scotland Graveyard, Isaac Eno House, Capt. Wm. Adams' Tavern, [illegible] Watering Trough, Trout Brook, Country Mail Carrier, Milking Cow among the Daisies, Abandoned Homestead [illegible] Copper Hill, Old Newgate Prison, View of Simsbury [illegible] Mountain, Rock House [illegible] Eagle Rock, Connecticut [illegible]

Music, Lucia [illegible] and Dance, Yankee Doodle, Colonial Costumes, Scene's Kaleidoscopicals, Scene's Kaleidoscopicals.

THE DUTCH AROUND MANHATTAN.

Map of Neederlandt, Landing of Hudson, Purchase of Manhattan from the Indians, Governor's House and First Stone Church in Fort, Canal in Broad Street, Views of Capt. Kidd's House, Governor Stuyvesant's House, Governor Stuyvesant, Grave of Stuyvesant, St. Mark's Church, Old Dutch House on Manhattan, The Bronx, Sheepshead Bay, Oyster Boat, Typical Dutch House and Red Mill, Red Mill run by Tide Water, The Steamer, House at Greenpoint, House on the Marsh, Near view of Same, Old Barn, Group of Dutch Farm Buildings, Inlet at Flushing, Dutch Coat-of-Arms on Church Wall, The Palisades.

THE CAVALIERS.

Music, Minuet, Several Views in Color of the Costumes of the Cavaliers in Virginia in Colonial Times.

Map of the Virginia Peninsula, Site of the Capitol at Williamsburg, Va., Duke of Gloucester Street, State House designed by Sir Christopher Wren & Powder House, 1690, Debtors' Prison, Bruton Church, Scene in Graveyard, Coat-of-Arms on Gravestone, Custis House, Good Fishing Stream, Deer in Woods by Moonlight.

Music, Fox Hunt.

Several Views of the Chase for the Fox, Birthplace of George Washington, George Washington, a Portrait, A Virginia Lyre, House of Six Chimneys, Christ Church, Alexandria, Interior of Same.

Music, Banjo Solo.

Several views of Southern scenes of to-day.

Home of a Modern Cavalier, Governor Warfield's place, "Oakdale," Maryland, The Quarters, Oakdale, Governor Warfield on Horseback.

Prospect Hall, Maryland, Birthplace of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Recent Appearances.

New York Board of Education, 5 years.
Delmonico's, for Mayflower Society.
Sherry's, Founders and Patriots of America.
Sherry's, Empire State Sons of the American Revolution.
Sherry's, New York City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, twice.
National Arts Club, Sons of the American Revolution.
Westminster Presbyterian Church, N. Y. City, twice.
St. Augustine's Chapel, New York City.
Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
St. Ann's R. C. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.
Public Library, Jersey City, N. J.
Cuba Temperance Assembly, Cuba, N. Y.
Unity Hall, D. A. R., Hartford, Conn.
Casino, D. A. R., Simsbury, Conn.
Casino, Stamford, Conn.
Y. M. C. A., 125th Street Branch, New York City.
Young Men's Institute, Bowery, New York City.
Hebrew Alliance, East Broadway, New York City.
Morris High School, New York City.
High School, Long Island City.
High School, Jamaica, L. I.
High School, Far Rockaway, L. I.
High School, Richmond Hill, L. I.
And many other places in and around New York.

Below are a few Endorsements of the Lecture.

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York, May 23, 1900.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,

DEAR SIR:—

At the regular meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, held at Delmonico's last evening, it was "RESOLVED, That the thanks of the members be extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, for the interesting Illustrated lecture with which he had entertained them."

Yours respectfully,
JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Secretary.

Louis H. Cornish, of New York, Editor of "The Spirit of '76," lectured twice in Unity Hall, yesterday, afternoon and evening, on "Colonial Life among the Puritans," under the auspices of the Ruth Wylly's Chapter, D. A. R. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, which were especially good. A quaint idea which took very well was that, several times, when a view of an old church was shown, the operator of the stereopticon changed the light so as to cast a shadow on the white church, and then the phonograph behind the scenes produced the singing of the congregation, accompanied by an organ. It was very realistic. * * *

After loud applause the people went out pleased with the evening's entertainment.

HARTFORD DAILY COURANT.

"Mr. Cornish proved to be an interesting speaker and thoroughly conversant with his topic. The lecture was illustrated by numerous admirable stereopticon views. * * *

"While the pictures were being shown Mr. Cornish kept up a running fire of description, stories of the olden time and its people, and in the case of the tombstones, quoted a number of amusing epitaphs. The whole was extremely interesting."

HARTFORD EVENING POST.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Management, held on the evening of the 6th inst.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Board of Management of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., be and are hereby extended to Compatriot Louis H. Cornish for his most entertaining and instructive lecture delivered before the Society, at its meeting held on the evening of March 27th, 1900, and that the industry and zeal of our Compatriot in gathering so much interesting information concerning the Connecticut Ancestry of many of our Compatriots, demands particular commendation, recognition and encouragement, and that the lecture be commended to all societies interested in the ancestry of their members.

Yours very truly,
EDWIN VAN D. GAZZAM, Sec'y-Treas...

FROM REV. ARTHUR C. KIMBER, S. T. D.

Vicar, St. Augustine's, Trinity Parish, New York.

Since seeing you I have heard very many praises for your lecture from people there.

NEW YORK SOCIETY, ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

At a meeting of the Council of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, it was unanimously "VOTED: That the hearty thanks of this Society are hereby extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor of the Spirit of '76, for his very instructive, original and entertaining lecture delivered before the Society on the evening of March 30th, 1900, and that we most cordially recommend the lecture to the historical and patriotic Societies of the Country."

Yours very truly,
EDWARD HAGEMAN HALL, Secretary.

Comments.

"I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of your very interesting talk on 'Colonial Times' with the beautiful stereopticon views which you favored us with on the 18th inst., at the National Arts Gallery."

MRS. MALCOLM A. PETERS.

"Mr. Cornish is an able and fluent speaker."—*Daily Saratogian*, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A Blue Mark denotes your subscription has **expired.**

A dollar sent would signify that you desired your subscription **continued.**

Hereafter the SPIRIT of '76 will not be sent after subscription has expired. Those in arrears at present will please send amount due to date.

COATS OF ARMS



PAINTED on Parchment for Framing, on Leather for Upholstery, on Silk for Cushions. Gold and Silver Leaf Used, and Accurate Work furnished at Reasonable Rates.

A few copies of the ARMS OF SIRS, printed in colors, on hand-made paper, 19 pennyweight, may be had for $1.00 each as long as they last. Address



Pittura Caliceon

THE PUBLISHER, SPIRIT OF '76

15 Vandewater Street - - NEW YORK CITY

ROBERT SMITH CO., Surveyors and Map Makers

1628-1630 FILLMORE AVENUE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK



SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION INSIGNIA CHARMS

The [illegible] Price $1.00 each. Registered mail 2c extra.



POCKET PIECE

Of the Sons of the American Revolution, struck in [illegible] Highly finished.

PRICE 50c

For mailing 12c extra

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.

NEW PRICES

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution



Silver G.P. Pendants, with Medallion and Eagles of Gold, formerly sold at $25 and $10, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE	MINIATURE
$20.00	$10.00

We will also furnish the above made entirely of 14k. gold.

FULL SIZE	MINIATURE
$25.00	$12.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded,

$9.00

[illegible] Sons of the American Revolution, Va. A. H. [illegible] Societies, Etc.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS

902 Chestnut St. Philadelphia



ANNIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

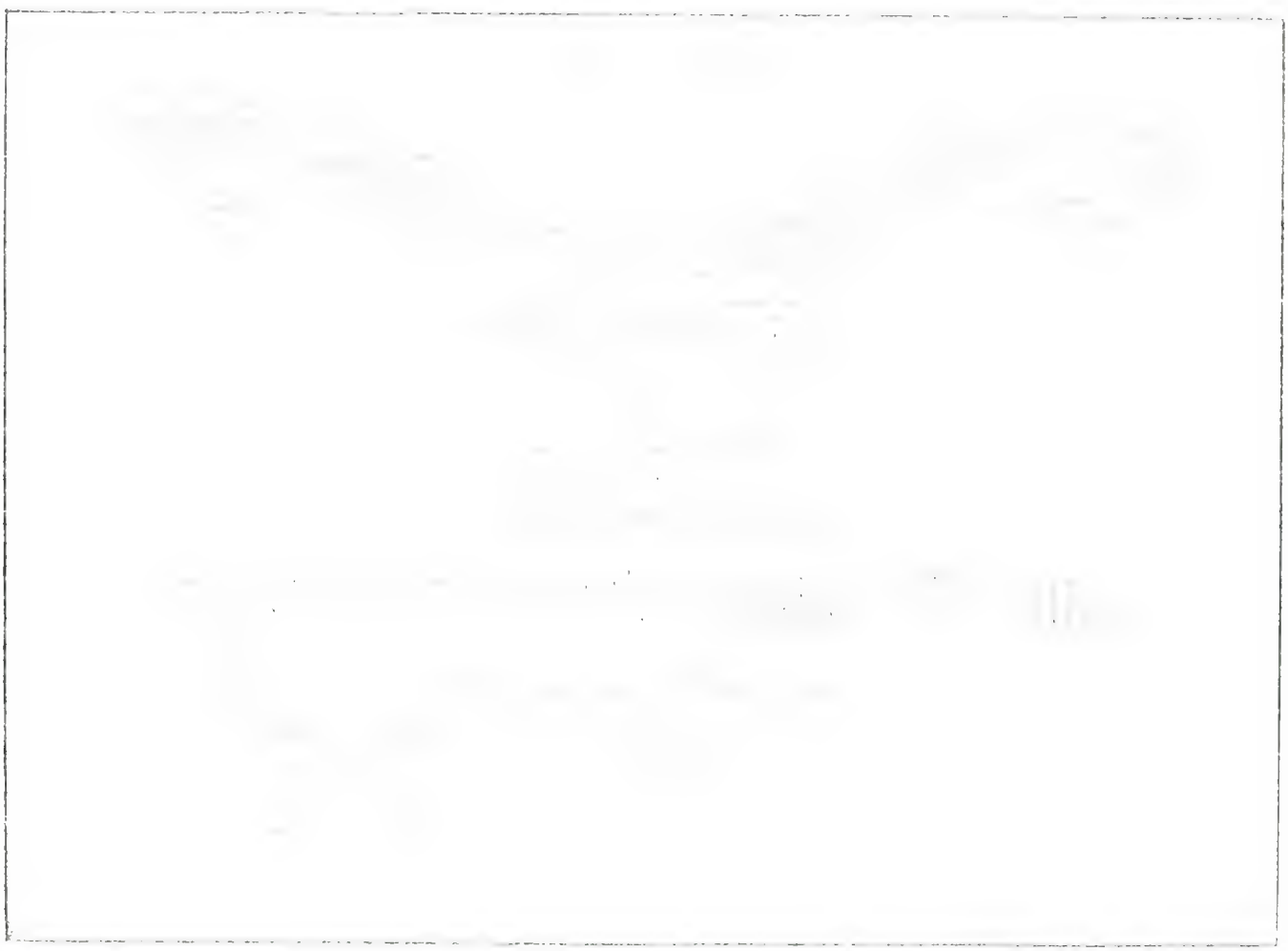
Flags

AND

Standards

. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AZTEC SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
NAVAL WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION No. 1



LEON C. FINCK
Member Michigan Society, S. A. R.

Mr. Finck considers it creditable enough to be a plain composite American, with Scotch, Irish, English and German red blood in his veins. He traces back through several long lines of ancestors to a number of pioneer families who were among the early settlers in New York State and New England. Mr. Finck is a member of the Board of Managers Michigan Society Sons of American Revolution, also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and intends to become a member of the New York Society of the War of 1812. He is also a member of the Montgomery and Herkimer County (N. Y.) Historical Societies."



ISAAC W. HEYSER
Treasurer General National S. A. R.

Colonial Lectures.

A [illegible] Heyser [illegible] Hall [illegible] to the [illegible] Colonial [illegible] Governors [illegible] Dr. Heyser [illegible] Colonial [illegible] Dr. Heyser [illegible] Dr. Heyser [illegible] Dr. Heyser

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. II. DECEMBER No. 12.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

LOUIS H. CORNISH,

15 Vandewater Street,

NEW YORK.

Telephone

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Paid in advance (at this office) - - - - - $1.00
Foreign Countries - - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single Copies - - - - - - - - - - .10

Subscription may begin at any time.

ADVERTISING RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

CONTENTS.

Editorials - - - - - 139
The Next of Kin. Poem - - 140
The Taking of Stony Point, by A. Elwood Corning - - - - - - - - 141
Mottoes, Gathered by Col. Philip Reade, U. S. A. - - - - - 142
The Minute Men - - - - 142 143
Men in Buff and Blue - - - - 144
Miscellaneous - - - - - - 145
Correspondence - - - - - - 146
Foote Family - - - - - 147
French Treaty - - - - - - 147
Sons of the American Revolution - - 148
U. S. Daughters of 1812 - - - 149 151
Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America - - - - - - 428 437

The Spirit of '76 has made arrangements whereby it will come out promptly the first of each month.

Mr. A. Elwood Corning will edit the paper and devote his time to making it an attractive publication.

On account of the misunderstanding of our last issue, we will extend all subscriptions for another month free to those who renew with this number. These were supposed to have paid for June, July and August, the September issue taking the place of the three, so those having Dec. and then September have missed no copies.

A meeting held recently by some D. I. Veterans (D. I. might stand for Dutiful Family, but this distinction was not intended in this instance), it was advocated [illegible] to rear the orphan children from indigent families.

That is a great work we are at home, and our patriotic duty obligates these dear friends and fellows on the subject of investigation.

Out of these elderly children have made the remark that they could devote a portion of their time to the rearing of children by the method we suggest, the law was at present constituted, and that needful legislation should be made.

Now we believe that we are the right and ideal men to do it. We have never known motherhood, and therefore have not yet tasted the fullness of life, and we can only pity them for what they have missed.

Personally we are of the indigent [illegible] be restricted, but as the legislature had not enacted such a law the result has been seven wholesome children. Putting it at a low estimate they have cost us five thousand dollars each, and as babies double in about ten years they are worth to-day a total of $70,000.

We have been offered one hundred thousand dollars for our disposition, which has been prevented by family ties, so that, apparently, we are much better off in this world's goods than is credited to us by [illegible] Dun or Bradstreet.

Our accomplishments in addition to a clear conscience, which enables us to enjoy our own company, and which will pay us eternal dividends in the sweet sub-[illegible]

As an ancestor-child of the great heroes we will look [illegible] to the Mayflower Society, The Revolutionary Wars, The Founders and Patriots, and The Sons and Daughters of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

At the Philadelphia [illegible] Mr. R. Morris [illegible] Albert Morris [illegible] the [illegible] pite State [illegible] beings. [illegible] ing a [illegible]

Hes [illegible] Standard [illegible] that [illegible] til we [illegible] our own, [illegible] organ [illegible] brate the [illegible]

That we are [illegible] lested to show by the following [illegible] sweet [illegible] Prince Louis on [illegible]

Hyderabad, N. S., 21 Oct., '69.

H. M. S. "Dido," Second Cruise Satisfactory.

Louis H. Gibson, Esq.

Dear Sir: I appreciate very highly the [illegible] convey in your letter of the 17th inst., and [illegible] portunity presented to-day of [illegible] Nov. York, I shall be most happy to [illegible]

It would be contrary to [illegible] to propose to you, [illegible] that is on United States territory, which would [illegible] the employment of [illegible] prohibited from [illegible] but as I said, you [illegible] even if it should never become effective.

Believe me to be,

Yours faithfully,

Louis [illegible]

Rear Admiral

As a lecturer [illegible] the people [illegible] jority of them do not seem to understand what to do to wit: the [illegible]

The best is none too good for [illegible] road, away [illegible] welcome is more to him than [illegible] Newburgh.

In my journeys I have stopped at the Hotel Vendome in Vermont, the United States in Saratoga, the Delavan in Albany, the Hotel Schenley in Pittsburgh, the [illegible] House in Detroit, the Grand Hotel in Cincinnati, the New Willard, Ebbitt, and Arlington in Washington, the Mohawk Mansion House, Hotel Champlain, the St. James in Philadelphia, and other houses of like character. I have also had occasion to patronize the Continental in Philadelphia, the Continental in Washington, the Eutaw in Baltimore, the Lotus, Reform, Colonial, Union League, Union, Arts of New York, but there is a hotel attraction with a delightful freedom to it, and welcome in the people and [illegible] than all the luxuries these hotels and clubs can afford.

I have eaten terrapin in Maryland, but must confess my [illegible] prefers [illegible] and eggs.

The Spectator [illegible] tooth by the Rev. [illegible] and [illegible] of Americ[illegible] D. [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] Cincinnati Hall, at Washington, D. C. The Declaration of the American Independence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"I lost command, but not my sword,
Which rules the waves I ride.
Rear-admiral Drake, my flag, my pride,
Thy mighty deeds record,
And, when the seventh day shall dawn,
From Heaven's noble height,
Thy next flag-ship shall be the swift-winged
And they shall bear thee!"

The Taking of Stony Point.

By [illegible]

On a high rocky promontory on the west shore of the Hudson, near the [illegible], stands Stony Point, one of the most picturesque [illegible] which thrilled and excited those who had taken part in the defence of their country. [illegible] Point. It is without a doubt one of the most historic as well as important [illegible] hitory, and [illegible] Anthony Wayne," and by laying [illegible] recognition of his [illegible] with the exception of Washington, [illegible] general after the American [illegible] struggle.

His fidelity was unquestioned, and his bravery and courage were above reproach. He never shrank from danger, nor was he afraid to fight [illegible]

Washington, that keen [illegible] human nature, was quick to perceive and recognize in Wayne a soldier and a leader to whom could be intrusted the hardest and most [illegible]

The meaning of the word "Stony," as the point was called in those days, is not to be [illegible] that word is now used, this meaning [illegible] attack covered. The [illegible], Verplanck's and Stony Point, which being opposite to [illegible] point quite narrow, and the fortifications which were placed there either by the Americans or the enemy would command the [illegible] by any ship. As long as the British held the [illegible] the Americans could not cross the river at King's Ferry, which was the principal crossing place between New England and the Southern States.

Washington realized the need to capture this stronghold, but to march against the seemingly invincible fortress by daylight was impracticable, since it was guarded so closely by British ships lying in the river. Therefore he planned an attack which could be ensured under the cover of night. He placed in command "Mad Anthony," then at his home in Pennsylvania, who was noted for his daring valor. The thought delighted Wayne at once, and he saw that he must work if he would win. Starting with nine hundred men [illegible] the night of July, Wayne led his troops in [illegible] ways and through [illegible] the foot of the point, on which the fort was located. This was about eight o'clock in the evening, and darkness was approaching. He now divided [illegible] columns, one to advance on either end of the point. The right column Wayne commanded himself personally, while the left was [illegible] Frenchman. Silence prevailed over the whole [illegible] About eleven o'clock [illegible] fort. A negro slave, who was in the habit of selling strawberries to the British, and who was owned by a Captain Lamb, who lived in the neighborhood, [illegible] lead. He often [illegible] "The Fort's ours," and while chatting with the guard, the leader was suddenly [illegible] fired. Just as they were nearing the walls, within pistol [illegible] kets were not even loaded, for Wayne had said that all [illegible] he commanded two of his officers, Fishbow and Archer, to raise him to his feet and carry him through the works. [illegible] circulated around that their commander was dead, but this only [illegible] lessly toward the zenith of the hilltop.

The British finding that they were between two lines of [illegible] lustily for mercy. The attack consumed only about twenty minutes, and [illegible] cross [illegible] ington at once in a letter as follows:

"Stony Point, 16th July, 1779.—6 o'clock A. M.

"Dear General: The fort and garrison with [illegible] Our colours and [illegible] are [illegible]

"Most sincerely,

"Anthony Wayne."

The Americans highly rejoiced over their success, and Wayne speedily recovered from his wound, so that he was able to [illegible] joy that [illegible] two columns met at the same time within the fort triumphantly.

Sixty-three of the enemy fell in the struggle, and [illegible] wounded, while [illegible] were taken prisoners.

General Wayne lost only fifteen, and eighty-three were wounded. Not a life being lost after the flag was hauled down.

Soon after the surrender the guns of the captured fortress were [illegible] Verplanck's Point, the fort on the opposite shore.

In the days that followed Wayne secured the ordnance and stores, which were valued at [illegible] and fifty thousand dollars.

In honor of this [illegible] Congress presented a gold medal to General Wayne, and money rewards for the other leaders who fought so courageously.

Washington was [illegible] on account of the [illegible] force that [illegible] New York. [illegible] Point [illegible] tended, therefore, to evacuate it, and leave it in total destruction, which was successfully accomplished.

On the night of [illegible] ture.

The British, however, [illegible] took possession of the old fort and repaired it. After [illegible] York, leaving the fort stronger than ever.

The story of [illegible] match, [illegible] celebrated by the [illegible]

Of all the battles of the war none more perfectly illustrates the spirit of '76 than the struggle to-day against the harnessed power, symbolized by the creed of the brave men of '76, but which has come over the years that have elapsed, and has come to envision the banner that floated over those men in triumph. Here that contest is a moral one, but man struggling for supremacy in that battle of right which was as effective in battle as any engagement of our nation as almost any engagement during the Revolutionary war.

Mottoes.

Agnoscar—Let me be known by the test.
Armis et consiliis—By arms and counsels.
Arma pacis fulcra—Arms are the supporters of peace.
Conabimur—We will attempt.
Cande et manu.
Corde et manu—With heart and hand.
Defensio, non offensio—Defense, not offense.
Ense et animo—With sword and courage.
Et custos et pugnax—Both a keeper and a champion.
Et terra et corde—With land and heart.
Facta, non verba—Deeds, not words.
Fide et vigilantia—With fidelity and vigilance.
Fit via vi—The way is made by force.
Fructo arbor cognoscitur—The tree is known by its fruit.
Ferio, tego—I strike and defend.
Hace manus ob patriam—The hand for my country.
Immobile—Steadfast.
Invenian aut faciam—I shall find a way or make one.
Mente et manu—With the mind and the hand.
Mente, manuque praesto—I am ready with mind and hand.
Mihi parta tueri—To protect what is provided for me.
Mihi jussa capessere—To execute what is laid on me.
Nil nisi patriae—Nothing but one's country.
Non mihi sed patriae—Not by myself, but for my country.
Nous maintiendrons—We will maintain.
Ostendo, non ostento—I show, not boast.
Per orbem—Throughout the globe.
Qua fecimus ipsi—What we ourselves have performed.
Quo me cunque vocat patria—Wherever my country calls me.
Res, non verba—Deeds, not words.
Semper praecinctu—Always girt.
Spectentur agendo—Let us be judged by our actions.
Tuebor—I will defend.
Tuemur—We will defend.
Tutemur—Let us defend.
Via una, cor unum—One way, one heart.

Gathered by Colonel Philip Reade, U. S. A., for THE SPIRIT OF '76.

A Living Monument to the Spirit of '76

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT MINUTE MEN.

M. A. Winter, Colonel.
Armory Building, 11th and L Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 5, 1915.

Capt. A. Loris H. Corson,
15 Vandevater St., New York City, N. Y.

Sir:—I am directed to communicate with you with reference to establishing correspondential relations. It is the purpose of this Regiment to keep alive the Spirit of '76 in the hearts, and for this purpose [illegible]

You will please [illegible] and also to know if you wish to [illegible]

By order of the Commanding Officer,
CHAS. A. SIDMAN,
Ensign and Acting Adjutant.

Address: [illegible]
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT MINUTE MEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1915.

Special Order No. 98.

SIR:—The time is at hand for taking up our work for the coming season. Many necessary changes have been made, and others, now in contemplation, will soon be ready for announcement.

It is with pleasure the Colonel announces that through the cooperation of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Association, arrangements have been made for [illegible] Rifle Range in the Armory. This Rifle Club is composed of nearly all of the best marksmen and sharpshooters that reside in the District of Columbia, and every member will become of [illegible] an active or [illegible] of the Regiment. The Armory will be used several times each week for rifle practice and competitions.

It is believed that in the [illegible] Men will soon have a rifle team that will be able to give a good account of itself in [illegible] contests.

That all the officers may be prepared to take hold of the new order of things with [illegible] energy, you are directed to report at the Colonel's Headquarters to attend an Officers' Meeting at 8 o'clock, P. M., on the 23d day of November.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter.

C. A. SIDMAN,
Ensign and Acting Adjutant.

Minute Men.

At the unveiling of the American Revolution Monument at Baltimore, October 19, 1915, Minute Men were the guests of the city, and personally, of the Governor of Maryland.

The unveiling of the bronze memorial of the Battle of Fort Washington at New York, November 19, 1915. On this occasion the Duke of [illegible] was invited to entertain the Minute Men [illegible] and the members of an [illegible] by the Governor and Mayor of the city to luncheon especially prepared for the Minute Men. Attorney General [illegible] of the First Minute [illegible] in honor of the Minute Men.

December 20, 1915, the Minute Men [illegible] will be the guests of the Governor of New Jersey, and the Mayor of Trenton, at the celebration of the eighteenth anniversary of the Battle of Trenton. [illegible] Minute Men [illegible]

ute Men permitted to pay for anything,—the best rooms in the best hotels were reserved for the Minute Men.

The Minute Men were selected as Guard of Honor to the LIBERTY BELL at Washington City, when it was en route from Charleston, S. C., to Philadelphia, on which occasion 6,000 school children of the National Capital marched past it, receiving an object lesson of Patriotism.

The Minute Men were Guard of Honor at the Tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, on the occasion of the Grand Reunion and Memorial Services by the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Minute Men have a standing invitation from the President-General of the D. A. R. to act as Guard of Honor at all their Congresses, and at their receptions. They acted in that capacity at the Congress held in Washington, D. C., during the administration of Mrs. Fairbanks, President-General, also at her grand reception at the National Museum. At the conclusion of one of these receptions the Minute Men were presented with a magnificent stand of colors, of rich silk, edged with heavy bullion fringe, and mounted on an ebony staff, topped with a golden spread eagle and heavy golden cord and tassels, the staff bearing a silver plate appropriately engraved.

At the unveiling of the de Rochambeau statue in La Fayette Square, at Washington, D. C., one of the important international events of the age—contrary to all precedent in the history of such events, instead of inviting the officers of the United States Army and Navy, the officers of the Minute Men were especially requested to act as Guard of Honor and escort to the President of the United States, the Commander-in-chief of the French Army, General Bougere, the Admiral commanding the French Navy, the Members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps from the President's mansion, or White House, to the unveiling stand, and thence across Pennsylvania avenue to the reviewing stand, past which the United States Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, the National Guards of District Columbia, the United States Marines, and the French Marines marched in review. The selection of the Minute Men was made by the *United States Government*, not by any individual. Our instructions were of such a nature as to render our duties and responsibilities *superlatively important*.

A special invitation was extended to the Minute Men by the pastor of St. Aloysius' Roman Catholic Church at Washington, D. C., to be present in uniform during the celebration of Military High Mass on *Corpus Christi* day.

The Minute Men were especially invited by the Old Guard of New York City to participate in the reception of the London Artillery Company on the occasion of that military body's visit to America. This is the only military organization commanded in person by the Kings of England from Henry VIII. to the present King Edward VII. While guests of the Old Guard a special night was designated as Minute Men night, during the Old Guard Fair, on which occasion the Minute Men put up an excellent drill, after the manner of Baron Steuben tactics, with the old flint lock musket of Revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York Chapter D. A. R., invited the Minute Men to be her escort and Guard of Honor at her grand reception at Sherry's.

The Minute Men were invited to occupy private boxes at the theatre during the play of "Paul Revere," a military drama of the period of the Revolution. The present President-General of the D. A. R., Mrs. Donald McLean, was in the orchestra chairs, with fifty or sixty members of the D. A. R. She, with several of her officers, came in our boxes during an act of the drama.

On the return to England of the London Artillery we received a letter from the Right Hon. Earl Denbigh, who represented King Edward in command while visiting this country, thanking the Minute Men for our participation in and contribution to their enjoyment.

I mention these circumstances that you may understand the status of the *Minute Men*. Wherever we attend we are honored by every graceful attention. We are always invited to the inaugural balls of the Governor of Connecticut, to the Old Guard's ball, and to unveiling of monuments, and all patriotic functions.

While we appreciate all such courtesies, it is not always that we can accept all invitations.

1 Jan. 4, 1904—Inaugural ball to Governor Chamberlain, of Connecticut, at Hartford. Guard of Honor and special military guests.

2 Feb. 10, 1904—*Special guests of honor* at Military reception given by 22d Regiment Engineers, N. Y. S. G.

3 Feb. 11, 1904—Grand Military Ball and Reception to Governor Bachelder and Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, of New Hampshire, by the Horse Guards, at Hartford, Conn. Minute Men were special military guests.

4 Feb. 22, 1904—Guard of Honor at the display of the *Peace Flags*, which are to wave over the *Peace Temple* or *Court of International Arbitration*, for the building of which Carnegie gave a million and a half dollars. This function was under the auspices of the D. A. R., and held at Sherry's, New York City.

5 Feb. 22, 1904—Invitation to a General George Washington Memorial Service at St. Thomas' P. E. Church, on Fifth Avenue, New York City.

6 April 19, 1904—Meeting of the *Minute Men* at a smoker at *Fraunces Tavern* (General Washington's Headquarters), New York City, to commemorate the Battle of Lexington, at which speeches, poems, vocal and instrumental music were rendered severally by Major Commanding E. T. Paull, Chaplain T. DeWitt Pelton, Acting Surgeon General J. E. Smith, and others of the Minute Men and visitors.

7 Jan. 26, 1905—Invitation to Old Guard Ball.

8 March 4, 1905—Guard of Honor at The Court of History at the Inauguration of President Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.

9 May 1 and 2, 1905—Guard of Honor at Congress of S. A. R.

11 May 6, 1905—Grand reception of President-General Mrs. Donald McLean at Sherry's, New York City.

12 May 17, 1905—Guard of Honor at the Unveiling of the D. A. R. Memorial Window at St. Luke's Home for Aged Women.

13 May 18, 1905—Guard of Honor at funeral of *Hiram Cronk*, last of the Veterans of the War of 1812. Laid in state at City Hall, New York City. One of the largest funerals of the age.

14 Oct. 14, 1905—Unveiling of the Paine Monument at New Rochelle, New York. Guard of Honor at dedication ceremonies. Rev. Dr. DeWitt Pelton, Chaplain, and Major E. T. Paull, Commander, were invited to speak. Minute Men were complimentarily recognized at the banquet following.

Men in Buff and Blue to the Number of 26 Participated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1905.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York City.

DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT:—Acting upon the valuable suggestions you made, the Banquet Committee have decided to present General Porter with an engrossed copy of resolutions, expressing the high regard the Sons of the American Revolution have for the great service General Porter has rendered the cause of patriotism.

The Banquet Committee also approve of having a detachment of Minute Men appear at the banquet in uniform, they, of course, to provide their own tickets, and your offer that the Minute Men would provide a drum and fife corps, free, was also approved of, and it was voted that three (3) tickets be provided by the Sons of the American Revolution for the drum and fife corps.

Mr. Comfort was made chairman of the Sub-committee of Escorts, and he will consult you in regard to the representatives from the Continental Guard and the Minute Men.

Yours very truly,
LOUIS ANNIN AMES.

---

331 West 86th Street,
NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1905.

DEAR SIR:—You are respectfully invited to join with the Washington Continental Guard and Veteran Artillery Corps, *in uniform*, as honorary escort to a banquet to be given by the Sons of the American Revolution in honor of General Horace Porter at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on November 25, at 7 P. M.

The price of banquet tickets has been placed at $5, and may be obtained from Mr. Richard T. Davies, 143 Liberty street.

(The writer suggests that those desiring to obtain tickets do so without delay, as a limited number only are left.)

For the benefit of those desiring to change their clothing at the hotel, a room has been reserved for this purpose.

General Porter's active service in recovering the body of John Paul Jones deems it proper and pleasing that as many Continentals pay their tribute by appearing in uniform on this occasion as possible.

An invitation has also been extended to the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford.

General Porter is an honorary member of the Washington Continental Guard, and the Guard takes especial pleasure in requesting your presence and assistance.

For those who do not desire to obtain banquet tickets, the Guard offers the use of their box for the uniformed gentlemen attending.

Trusting we may be favored with your presence, I am,
Respectfully yours,
FREDERIC P. COMFORT,
Chairman Committee on Escort,
Empire State Society, S. A. R.
Also
Commandant Washington Continental
Guard and Veteran Artillery Corps.

Headquarters, 846 Seventh Avenue, New York.
NOVEMBER 13, 1905.

DEAR SIR:—The membership ticket was duly elected on Tuesday, November 7th.

A special meeting of the Washington Continental Guard will be held on Friday evening, November 17th, at 8 o'clock, at 846 Seventh Avenue.

"To discuss details in relation to the 'Guard Escort' for the S. A. R. Banquet to be held on November 25th, at 7 P. M., in honor of our member, General Horace Porter, at the Waldorf; and general business current to the welfare of the Guard."

FREDERIC P. COMFORT,
Commandant.

OFFICIAL.
GRANT WAYNE,
First Sergeant.

A full attendance is earnestly requested of the members.

Ticket elected November 7, 1905, Washington Continental Guard:

Captain, Frederic P. Comfort; 1st Lieutenant, Alexander C. Chenowith; 2d Lieutenant, Withington Robinson; 1st Sergeant, Grant Wayne; Treasurer, James C. Miller, Jr.; Registrar, Rufus I. Shea; Surgeon, Dr. Thomas Logan Ward; Chaplain, Rev. Livingston R. Schuyler, Ph.D.; Historian, Spencer P. Mead, LL.B.

Trustees: Alexander C. Chenowith, John J. Carey, Frederic P. Comfort, James C. Miller, Jr., Rev. Livingston R. Schuyler, Ph.D., Rufus I. Shea, Walter B. Tufts, Henry D. Tyler, Sylvester L. H. Ward, Grant Wayne.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1905.

MAJOR E. T. PAULL,
46 West 28th St., New York.

DEAR SIR:—Will you be good enough to have your contingent of Minute Men and Continental Guards report at 12.40 P. M., at the Governor's Island Dock, on the New York side, ready to receive General Grant's three companies of the 8th Regiment Regulars, who will arrive at the New York Dock from Governor's Island at the Battery at 1 *o'clock sharp*. The head of the column will be the New York City police, followed by General Grant and his staff in carriages, then will follow the special escort of the Minute Men and Continental Guard contingent, and then will follow the 8th Regiment U. S. A. Band. Next in order will come the three companies of Regulars. You will proceed to City Hall Park, and take a position facing the Hall on the south side of the building, and await the coming of the city officials, and the contingent of the two companies of blue jackets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Right face, countermarch to Broadway, then company front south to Wall street, and then to Nassau street. Halt at east wing of Sub-Treasury Building, facing Treasury Building. Backward march to south curb stone of Wall street. All troops right dress on you. Your company will then march to steps of Treasury Building in rear of Speakers' stand.

Yours very truly,
H. H. ADAMS.

ORDER OF FORMATION.

FIRST—Two hundred City Police at the right of the Column.
SECOND—Will come the carriages containing General Grant and the City officials.
THIRD—Will be the escort of the Minute Men and Continental Guards.
FOURTH—Will come the 8th Regiment Band of Regulars.
FIFTH—Will come the three companies of Regulars of the 8th Regiment.
SIXTH—Will come the Marine Band.
SEVENTH—Will come the two companies of Blue Jackets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a plan on foot to preserve the old frigate "Ironsides" from going to pieces. It is sincerely hoped that our Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Bonaparte, will do all in his power to have the plan carried out with full authority of Congress.

A bronze tablet marking the site of Langdon's shipyard at Badger's Island, Kittery, Me., where Captain John Paul Jones' ship, the "Ranger," was built in 1777, was dedicated on September 23. The tablet is the gift of the John Paul Jones Club of Portsmouth.

On September 22, The Daughters of America, whose object is to promote the interests of Americans, was incorporated. The principal office is in Syracuse.

An album was presented recently to Mrs. Donald McLean, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mohegan Chapter. It contains the signatures of a large number of the New York State D. A. R.

At the congress of the Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Murphy of Ohio offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the president-general appoint a special committee to promote the introduction into the public schools of the United States of the system of a "school city." The idea is to promote the teaching of good citizenship in the public schools and induce children to govern themselves in their schools.

On August 16, the tower erected on Indian Rock, in memory of Ethan Allen, the Green Mountain boy of the Revolution, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. Vice-President Fairbanks was the principal speaker.

The tower is patterned after the towers of old feudal castles. It is 40 feet high, 24 feet square at the base and 20 feet at the narrow part. It is built of a red colored stone called Mallet's Bay marble.

On June 30 last, Mrs. Phebe Gunford, a real daughter of the American Revolution, celebrated her 100th birthday. She is a daughter of Jabez Rockwell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Donald McLean, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has appointed Miss Margaret B. Harvey historian of the Merion Curfew. Miss Harvey is the only Pennsylvanian appointed to serve in this capacity.

The city of Portsmouth is the only one in New England, it is believed, that still maintains a liberty pole. At the place, once known as Swing Bridge, on January 9, 1766, the first "no-stamp" flag was raised in what is now the United States. After that the bridge was renamed Liberty Bridge, a name it still retains.

That a liberty pole has had a continuous existence in this town for nearly 140 years is something that the citizens point to with pride.

Another one of the few real Daughters of the American Revolution is Mrs. Drusilla Hall Johnson, a resident of the village of Florence, Mass. She reached the century mark on July 30 last.

Calvin E. Fritts, a jeweler of Sag Harbor, L. I., has just come into possession of an interesting memento of the fight between Paul Jones' ship, "Bon Homme Richard" and the English frigate, "Serapis." It consists of a finely made pair of dueling pistols, supposed to have been taken by Commodore Jones at the capture of the English ship. The pistols, which are of English make, are the flint lock pattern.

They are in a mahogany case, upon the cover of which is pasted a scrap of paper with the following lines:

"Old Queen Ann pistols, from the British frigate Serapis, captured by Paul Jones, July 23, 1779."

The names of Grant and Lee, by a singular coincidence, are associated in the appointment of military aids by the President. The President has the grandson of General Grant and the grandnephew of General Lee, and also the son of Phil Sheridan on his staff.

Mr. Hugh Hastings, the State Historian, has sent two volumes of "Public Papers of George Clinton." Volumes 7 and 8, always reliable history, a valuable addition to any library, and for which thanks are given to Mr. Hastings.

Warner M. Van Norden, President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank of New York, has purchased the historic Jay mansion, on the Boston post road, Rye, and will make it his summer home. The mansion is one of the finest specimens of the colonial type between New York and Boston.

Exeter Chapter, D. A. R., of New Hampshire, has acquired a permanent home, which is one of the oldest in the town, being built back in 1690. When Gov. Wentworth was in office in 1772, a pretentious wing was added. Here it is that the Chapter will have their headquarters. Daniel Webster lodged in this old house when he attended Exeter Academy, in 1796.

After Mrs. Donald McLean's election to the Presidency Generalship of the National Society, D. A. R., her Chapter in New York City presented to her, its founder and only regent, the sum of $1,000 toward Continental Hall.

In a private letter, Mr. Witte expressed the following opinion of President Roosevelt:

"From a moral standpoint, the president is a statesman of large caliber. He owes his high position, which he fills more worthily every day, exclusively to his personal qualities as revealed in actions requiring decision, tact and clear vision. The world recognizes this. When one speaks with President Roosevelt he charms through the elevation of his thought and through that transparent philosophy which permeates his judgment. He has an ideal and strives for higher aims than a common place existence presents. In the stubborn struggles of our day men like Mr. Roosevelt have no leisure, for they are soldiers who can not be relieved from the danger line."

The grave of William Huryr, who on July 4, 1776, rang on the old liberty bell the peal that proclaimed liberty throughout the land, has been found in the burial ground of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Five hundred descendants of the Fairbanks family gathered in reunion at Dedham, on August 24 last. They appeared for funds to preserve the house built in 1636. They are proud of their record for patriotism. There having enlisted in the Civil War 13 commissioned officers, 65 non-commissioned officers and 500 private soldiers, who fought under that name.

The children of the American Revolution are furnishing a room in Memorial Continental Hall. Many states have selected rooms and are to have them named for them.

A new chapter has been organized in Albuquerque, N. M., called the Lew. Wallace. It is not allowable to name a chapter after a living hero.

The D. A. R. of the District of Columbia contributes $20 annually to be used for medals to be given for excellence in American history in the George Washington University.

The annual Pennsylvania State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution took place in October. Mrs. Donald McLean was the guest of honor.

Dorothy Brewer, Chapter D. A. R., has been made the recipient of a pair of spurs worn in the Revolution. The chapter already has acquired many valuable historical relics and may some time have a historical museum.

Age has so weakened the tree under which Washington took command of the American Army on July 3, 1775, that the life of the historic elm, it is believed, is nearly ended. The best that could be done has not prevented the gradual wasting away of its substance. It is estimated that the elm is more than 350 years old.

Through the instrumentality of Robert J. Collier of New York, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln is to be preserved and restored. Mr. Collier purchased it for $3,000. He thinks it ought to be turned over to the national government and the farm maintained as a park.

In September last, "Corporal" James Tanner, of New York, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. at Denver. Minneapolis was chosen as the meeting place for 1902.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STAMFORD, CONN., July 6, 1905

Dear Mr. Cornish:- I send you a few particulars of my receptions, names, etc., etc. Have written to Mrs. McLean about the grand march composed by my friend Mme. Sconzia, whose mother was Hattie Wheeler, of Baltimore, and whose uncle, William Wheeler, was a friend of the Bonapartes. As Mme. Sconzia is an American, and a true one at that, I feel that she should have recognition. Mme Sconzia's sister, who is a fine pianiste, will meet in any public room which Mrs. McLean designates, and play the "Last Good Bye" for her and her friends. May you live long and well, just as happy as you seem to be.

Faithfully your friend,

EMILY L. B. FAY

DETROIT, MICH., July 18, 1905

Spirit of '76 Publishing Co., New York.

Gentlemen.—I think I shall have to ask you to discontinue my subscription. So many dollars going out just now that I will have to cut off some of the unnecessaries.

Yours respectfully, D. W. S

July 9, 1905.

Publisher of "Spirit of '76."

Dear Sir. Your reminder received. I had concluded that you had ceased the publication of the Spirit, as my files show that my last number was for March, and that I have two of them. I would think from my experience with the so-called Sons of the American Revolution that you could not depend upon them for support in your enterprise. With us, I find they are willing to get their names enrolled, and then they do not care what becomes of the Society, but few caring if they are expelled for non-payment of dues, and a number did not even contribute their membership fee at the organization of the Society. They pay no attention to notices calling their attention to their shortcomings. There are a very few who can be depended upon to keep their membership good. The others may be proud of their Revolutionary Ancestor, but I think the Ancestor would not reciprocate the feeling. It is singular how cheap some people are. They sell their honor for the small sum of $2.00 dues per year, or for $3.00 Membership Fee, in addition. If they were even *men*, just plain, common, everyday men, without any S. A. R. tag on them, it would be pitiful, but—well, words fail to cover the case. Why can't they pay up and resign their membership? We expelled a number of them, and reported in time to keep their names out of the Register, but notwithstanding our protest, they were given in full. *Numbers* are what are desired, *not quality*.

I enclose $1.00 for renewal.

Cordially yours, C. G. T.

CINCINNATI, O., July 20, 1905

Louis H. Cornish, Esq.

Dear Sir.- Enclosed find $1.00 in payment for the SPIRIT OF '76, for the past year. Should have been sent sooner, but was simply neglected. I think you should be amply compensated for your reports of the National Congress. My recollection is, I made a motion either in Detroit or New York to give you several hundred dollars for it that time your SPIRIT OF '76 was the *recognized organ* of our Society, and we had *full reports from everywhere of our work*, but you have now taken up all the patriotic societies, and don't, or rather, you can't, give satisfaction to all of them, but I suppose you are doing the best you can, and I don't want to blame you. One thing is a mistake, your magazine is largely filled with the "Genealogical Guide." That only interests *one in a thousand*. For my part I don't care a D— where an ancestor came from, *Europe, Asia*, or *Africa*, the only thing that I want to know—were they Revolutionary soldier, sailor or patriot in the struggle for Independence.

I was interested in your remarks about the frost in St. Louis and snowstorm in Philadelphia. I searched the Philadelphia paper to find a report of the Proceedings, and could not find a word. Think of it! I was nominated a delegate for both meetings, but did not go. I was at Detroit and New York. What a fine time we had, and were not asked to pay *for our dinners*. Let the next National Congress come to Ohio, and I will guarantee you will get a *free lunch*. Excuse the letter, I mean you no harm, and with my best wishes for you and all our compatriots, I am, Yours truly,

JOHN W. HARTER.

November 21, 1905

LOUIS H. CORNISH,

15 Vandewater street.

I plead guilty to the charge, p. 128, col. 2, of THE SPIRIT OF '76, Vol. XI, No. 11, and want for use on stationery employed by the Military Order of Moro Campaigns, reproduction in inexpensive style, on paper of this size, something that maybe some of your advertisers can furnish,—I providing the insignia pattern. Blue ink not essential; just a half a ream, or so, of writing paper with a wood cut or zinc etching picture in the corner showing the Military Order of Moro Campaigns insignia.

I began my military career something near forty years ago, out in Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado Territory, etc., and when I quit the land of Mindanao with its Dattos, Ponglimas, Sultans, etc., etc., I made blue streaks for the Ouananicha of Maine. My figuring weight is now 180. I'll just organize one more military society and then quit the business.

Seriously: less is known about the Mindanao Sulu Isles than was known by Livingstone or Stanley of the interior of Africa before they went into the business. As a member of many societies, I read your quarterly, like your spunk, and will dash a line or two occasionally to prove that I'd rather dig worms with you than go fly-fishing with your enemies,—if you have any. PHILIP READE.

The Military Order of Moro Campaigns.

DEAR SIR:

The Military Order of Moro Campaigns was organized at Ma'ebang, Mindanao, April 22, 1905, with 106 charter members.

Its purpose is "to record the history and perpetuate the memory of the events of the campaigns against the Moro tribes, from the American occupation of Mindanao and Jolo, May 18 1899, until hostilities shall cease."

It aims to record an accurate history of the service of every organization in Mindanao and the Jolo Archipelago, as well as the service of each individual officer or enlisted man, showing also any recommendations received therefor.

It is not a mere badge-wearing society, but is a practical organization for historical purposes. With the co-operation of its members and all others interested in such an object, the Order will be enabled to maintain a more complete and interesting historical record of the Moro campaigns than can be found in the records of the War Department.

The entrance fee is $3.00, which includes the cost of insignia. Annual dues, $1.00. Cost of joining, $4.00, which includes entrance fee and annual dues. Life membership, $13.00.

JOPLIN, MO., October 24, 1905.

MR. L. H. CORNISH, N. Y. City.

DEAR SIR:—Received your postal card. Am obliged for your information. I did not know what had happened. I have *not yet* received the 3-in-1 issue of June-July-Aug. But suppose that it will come. Should it not soon do so, will write you. Be sure and see that it gets to me. Am sorry that THE SPIRIT OF '76 is not better patronized. I find it a good paper and I would pay more, should it be deemed necessary.

Hoping soon to see that June-July-Aug. No., I remain,

Yours truly, KENNEDY BROOKS.

Joplin, Mo., R. F. D., No. 2.

August 10, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Cornish:- "True patriotism" is not in *paying* quantity about here. It does not surprise me that there were no renewals of the subscriptions to "THE SPIRIT OF '76." It doesn't surprise me that you are tired of the whole crowd. They would make anybody tired. The fact of the matter is, that books and reading matter are a drug to the rich and to "the climbers." Nearly all "the Sons" appear to be in one class or the other. In literature, history, biography, and the like, people are equally lukewarm. Again: Many men make great pretence of doing something, and get a name for their wonderful activity, etc., etc., yet are narrow and selfish to the core, will not spend a *dollar* (talk being cheaper), and actually *block* development while posing as developers. I know such fellows inside out.

As a quarterly THE SPIRIT should go on indefinitely, and publication once in three months is vastly different from once a month. If you had some assistant to read proofs and arrange the matter (without charge—for the honor), it would be much easier for you.

The completion of the Genealogical Record is a great and noble service you are rendering the country. Yet Bowman, of the "Mayflower Descendant," told me that he wished you would discontinue it, as it was full of errors. He could not see that the errors were readily corrected, while the service rendered was of high value, and [illegible].

Sincerely, HYLAND M. MCGRATH.

Foote Family.

Nathaniel Foote, born probably in 1593 came to this country from England; married, about 1615, Elizabeth Deming, born probably in 1595, and died January, 1682. She was a sister of John Deming, who married Honor Treat. In 1634, Mr. Foote was a freeman at Watertown, Mass., and in 1636, became one of the original settlers of Weathersfield, Conn. His name appears as one of the patentees of the Connecticut Charter. He became a magistrate, and in 1641 was chosen a representative to the General Court, which position he continued to hold until his death, in 1644. *Mr. Foote was a descendant of James I. to whom was given a coat of arms* by King James, which is described as follows: "A shield divided by a chevron, with quarterings of clover leaves"; crest, an "oak tree"; motto "loyalty and truth." The facts connected with the bestowal are given in these words: "In a war between the English and the Scots, King James was in imminent danger of being destroyed when James Foote, a trusty officer, escorted the king to a certain wood where was a large oak tree, the trunk whereof was hollow, and there concealed him unknown to any one, until he obtained a safe retreat." Mr. Foote's children were all born in the old country except the youngest. His descendants have become numerous and many of them quite distinguished. Among those bearing the Foote name may be mentioned Andrew H. Foote, late Admiral in the U. S. Navy; Samuel A. Foote, Gov. of Conn., in 1834, and U. S. Senator from that State; Hon. John A. Foote, of Cleveland, Ohio (a brother of the Admiral) and Hon. Samuel A. Foote, father of both John A. and Andrew H. Foote; also Judge Horace Foote, of Cleveland, who is descended from Nathaniel through a different line. Nathaniel Foote and Elizabeth (Deming) Foote had seven children:

I. Elizabeth Foote, b. abt. 1616; m. 1638, Josiah Churchill.
II. Nathaniel Foote, b. 1621; m. 1646, Elizabeth Smith.
III. Mary Foote, b. abt. 1623; m. 1642, John Stoddard and then John Goodrich.
IV. Robert Foote, b. 1627; m. Sarah ——. He d. 1681.
V. Francis Foote, b. abt. 1629; m. 1648, John Dickenson and then Francis Barnard.
VI. Sarah Foote, b. abt. 1632; m. 1652, Jeremiah Judson.
VII. Rebecca Foote, b. abt. 1634; m. 1657, Lieut. Philip Smith and then Maj. Aaron Cooke.

Possesses Royal Blood.

Bradford Smiths and Bagleys of Kingly Origin.

Dr. Hylande MacGrath, Gotham Expert in Heraldry, Is Looking into Detroit Family Trees.

A past master in the interesting science of heraldry, Dr. Hylande MacGrath, of New York, has come to Detroit to explore the family trees of those who suspect ancient and honorable blood in their descent. He has made a happy discovery for the Bradford Smith family, and on November 15, when Bradford Smith celebrates his eighty-fifth birthday, he will be presented by his son with a very attractive and interesting genealogical chart tracing his descent from William the Conqueror, through some distinguished barons and people of quality in later centuries.

The chart, which is illumined and emblazoned with armorial bearings, shows Bradford Smith to be descended through the Drakes, the Grenvilles and the Courtenays from De Bohun, one of the Magna Charta barons. De Bohun was descended from Edward I. Bradford Smith is the son of Capt. Bradford Smith, who served in the War of 1812, who in turn was descended from Barzy Smith, who married Betsy Drake. From the Drakes it was easy to trace the descent through the Grenvilles to royalty itself. Dr. MacGrath explains the fascinating study by telling of the heraldic visitations compiled by the crown in the early centuries, and of the modern researches in England which have brought the information up to date.

"I have found the Bagleys to be of royal descent, too," he says. "Contrary to popular opinion, very few people can trace their descent to distinguished personages or to royalty, so that it is quite a find when one is discovered. Naturally, great profit attaches to such discoveries.

"These charts are something practically new in America, exhibiting at a glance one's entire genealogy, all lineages, from the old heraldic pedigrees and visitations; and being illuminated and ornamented with coats of arms, will constitute valuable heirlooms to the families of noble or royal ancestry entitled to them."—From The Detroit News Tribune, November 5, 1905.

The value of a good name, even the ash it is that of a great grandfather, is shown in the honor extended to a young army officer, descendant of a distinguished patriot of the American Revolution, who transcended the army regulations and was sentenced by a court-martial to dismissal, which meant disgrace. Lieut. Hamilton absented himself without leave, an offense which, in an enlisted man, would constitute desertion, and failed to return on a certain morning to sign his company report. He was also charged with making a false return to his commander concerning the date upon which he took leave. President Roosevelt took exception on the latter specification and commutes the lieutenant's sentence to a reduction of 100 numbers on the list of first lieutenants of infantry. This will be a lesson to other young men of good breeding and a reminder of their duty to keep up the honor of the family name.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

Pamphlet on War Defences.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has published in pamphlet form a historical sketch of certain defences of New York City during the War of 1812-'15, together with an account of the planning of a fort erected by the auxiliary, the latter printed from the Trimble report of the reunion, June 7, 1904. Much interesting information concerning the early forts, towers and other military defences of the city is here gathered together. In connection with the call of Nicholas Fish, the Free Masons worked on the defences in Brooklyn. In August, when the weather grew very hot, many asked to be allowed to work by the light of the moon, and so the "Moonrise Workers" were organized. Each day, when their term of duty expired, their picks and shovels were taken and used by the "Sunrise Workers." The moonrise brigade, it seems, were not behind the Masons, but raised and kept public rallies, carrying about with them as they went a large flag, with an ox prepared for handbarn, and the words, "Save me well and dress me neat and send me on" and the Federal fleet." The part the Columbia boys played in the patriotic activities of the day is well known.

French Treaty.--It Arrives in Portland 127 Years Ago.

EXCEPT MAYFLOWER, MOST IMPORTANT ARRIVAL IN OUR HISTORY.

April 13 is the anniversary of the most important arrival in the history of the United States, possibly with the exception of that of the Mayflower in 1620. This particularly concerns us, for on April 13, 1778, 127 years ago, the French frigate La Sensible, 30 guns, 35 days from France, commanded by Chevalier Renard D. Marigny, flying the white flag of that country, sailed into Portland harbor, bringing the treaty with France, signed at Paris February 6, 1778, giving life to the struggle then going on for our independence.

General Lafayette came in July, 1777, and had been wounded in the leg at Brandywine. The surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga was known in Paris, December 4, 1777. The next day after this notable arrival the forts around the harbor saluted the French frigate and also three other armed vessels. She returned the salute.

The prospect could not have been very cheering to those on this vessel when they entered our harbor. The town had not been rebuilt or had there been any attempt to replace any of the houses that had been burned by Captain Mowat a little over three years before. There were but about one hundred houses standing intact and they mostly of the poorest of those that were formerly the habitations of the people of Falmouth Neck, as the town was then called. The rest were the half burned wharves and the blackened ruins of a burned town. It was at best a disconsolate sight that greeted their eyes when they entered into the harbor on that eventful day. It showed them the meaning of that war to us.

This treaty was delivered to Congress at Yorktown, Pa., about May 1, and it was within a day or two known by General Washington at Valley Forge. He was surrounded by the frozen and half-starved army there, May 7. They fired salutes and the soldiers shouted "Hurrah for the King of France!" A duplicate treaty was sent from Spain, which arrived at Boston in a French frigate, May 11.

France [illegible] ships on the [illegible] coast of the [illegible] and for [illegible] under Captain [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] treaty [illegible] our relief. You have the rest in the [illegible] you have read."

This most important fact of the arrival of the treaty in our

harbor is not mentioned in either of the histories of Portland. It was a lost item in our town's history until Hon. William Goold read a very full account of the event before the Maine Historical Society in 1887, which was published in their collections, Vol. I, second series, page 20, 1890.

Rochefontaine, who was sent to Portland by the War Department in 1703, and built the citadel called Fort Sumner, cor. of North street, part of the ground being now called Fort Sumner Park, was one of the engineers who came from France in 1777 to assist our forefathers. N. G.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE MAINE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution respectfully invite your attention to the aims of this organization, and solicit the membership of those who are eligible, that our usefulness may be increased.

Our objects are to keep alive the spirit of patriotism, to revive the memories of the heroes of 1775-1783 and to foster among us a fervent devotion to the institutions of our common country. We encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution, also provide for the preservation of documents, relics and the individual records of the men who by their devotion gave us the freedom we enjoy. We also strive to promote the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, and by these and other means impress upon the present and future generations the patriotic spirit which actuated our ancestors when they established the Republic of the United States of America. The result is better men and better citizenship.

The Maine Society has succeeded in its work far beyond the fondest hopes of its founders. It has done more, in our State, to stimulate pride in a noble ancestry and in the diffusion of the knowledge of the Revolutionary War, than has ever been done before since the establishment of our government. No better example for a young man can there be than that of a noble, unselfish ancestor. It awakens a pride as nothing else will do, and the influence is for the good. Our Society is for the young man as well as for the older.

To become a member of this Society proof is required that you are a lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty and rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minuteman, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress, or of any one of the several Colonies or States, or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, or as a member of any Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress or Legislature, or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the National Government, or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence, or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

The archives of the State where your ancestor was a resident at the time furnish the most probable and satisfactory place to obtain proof of his Revolutionary service, although there are other sources where the necessary information may be had.

The State of Massachusetts is publishing the records of its soldiers and sailors in the Revolutionary War, a larger part being now accessible in our principal libraries. The other New England States have done the same. First find your ancestors who were of an age that they might have been in the service, and if possible the name of the town where they then lived. It is not difficult to find the service, if it has been kept in the records.

The applicant for membership must be of the age of twenty-one years or over, of good repute in the community and must be recommended by at least one member. The applications must be made in duplicate and full instructions are printed upon them.

The blank applications may be obtained of the Registrar and Secretary of the Society and the other officers will gladly assist you in their preparation. The admission fee is two dollars and the annual dues are one dollar for 1905 and in 1906 it will be one dollar and a half. Life membership fifteen dollars.

President, Hon. Waldo Pettengill, Rumford Falls, Me.; senior Vice-president, Henry S. Burrage, D.D., Fogus, registrar and secretary, Mr. Nathan Goold, Portland; treasurer, Mr. Philip F. Turner, Portland; librarian, Mr. Albert R. Stubbs, Portland; historian, Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, Portland; chaplain, Rev. Joseph B. Shepherd, Portland.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT:

My Dear Sir and Compatriot: None should appreciate more highly than the descendants of the participants in the struggle of our Revolutionary and colonial periods the supreme value of honorable peace over war, and I would extend to you sincerest congratulations upon your great success in bringing about a condition in the far East that promises not only great opportunities for the future to the two participants but sets an example to the whole world of the highest type. With highest regards, and in behalf of our membership, I have the honor to be, yours very truly,

FRANCIS HENRY APPLETON,
President General.

THE COLORADO SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DENVER, COLO., October 20, 1905.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN—At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of our society, it was decided to recommend to our members the reading of your paper and to encourage this would be pleased if you would send us some sample copies that we could have on file in our library.

We should like to know if you can recommend to us any publishing house which is issuing certificates suitable for state societies.

Yours very truly, J. T. HOLBROOK,
Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY, S. A. R. OFFICERS.

Rev. Rufus W. Clark, President, No. 49 Erskine St.
John N. Bagley, Vice-President, No. 50 Bates St.
Rufus G. Lathrop, Secretary, No. 811 Union Trust Bldg.
Enoch Smith, Treasurer, Union States Savings Bank.
Norman B. Conger, Registrar, Union Trust Bldg.
Rev. Lee S. McCollester, Chaplain, No. 654 John R. St.
Joseph Greusel, Historian, No. 949 Fort St., West.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The above officers ex-officio and Theodore H. Eaton, P. H. Fyfe, Thos. Pitts, Geo. H. Barbour, Geo. C. Wetherbee, James E. Davis, Jacob S. Farrand, Truman H. Newberry, Edward A. Barnes, Alfred Russell, Dudley W. Smith, Fred M. Warner, John W. Chester, John Davis, Leon C. Finck, Jerome H. Bishop, William A. Butler, Fred Towle, Hon. John Patton, E. W. Grinnell, James Cosslett Smith, Almond B. Atwater, James N. Wright, William C. Harris.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY, SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION—HISTORICAL SECTION.

Monthly Meetings—Friday Evenings.

October 20, Senator R. A. Alger, No. 150 Fort Street, West. Subject: "Makers of the Republic." Paper by Mr. James Cosslett Smith.

November 24, Rev. R. W. Clark, No. 49 Erskine Street. Subject: "Our Commerce on the Pacific." Papers by Mr. Alfred M. Henry, Detroit; Hon. Arthur Hill, Saginaw.

December 15, Mr. Theodore H. Eaton, No. 484 Jefferson Avenue. Subject: "Colonial Independence, Its Original Conception." Paper by Rev. Dr. Lee S. McCollester. "Is Final Adjustment in the Declaration of July 4, 1776." Paper by Mr. Geo. W. [illegible]

1906

January 26, Mr. Richard H. Fyfe, No. 630 Woodward Avenue. Subject: "America Among the Republics." Paper by Mr. William C. Harris. "The Monroe Doctrine." Paper by Hon. John Patton, Grand Rapids.

March 30, Mr. Charles A. Decharme, No. 725 Jefferson Avenue. Subject: "Detroit in the Revolution." Paper by Mr. C. M. Burton. "The Finances of the Revolution." Paper by Mr. Ralph Stone.

May 11, Mr. Oliver Goldsmith, No. 501 Jefferson Avenue. Subject: "Our Navy in the American Revolution." Paper by Mr. Truman H. Newberry. "Washington and the West." Paper by Mr. Charles Moore.



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF

United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

CHARTER TRUSTEES.

Mrs. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
Mrs. GEO. B. WOODWARD,
Mrs. JACOB GEORGE ULLERY,
Mrs. BOWMAN A. McCALLA,
Mrs. EDWARD ROBY, Chairman.

New York, President National.

MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE,

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Michigan, 1st Vice-Pres. National
Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Pennsylvania, 2d Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Massachusetts, 3d Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General, Director National.
Mrs. Willard F. Corkran, Delaware, Rec. Sec. National.
Miss M. Louise Edge, New Jersey, Cor. Sec. National.
Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne, Vermont, Treasurer National.
Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, Texas, Curator National.
Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, Historian National.
Mrs. Edward Roby, Illinois, Charter Trustee National.
Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, Special Secretary National.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Many times the question is asked why the "blue and the gray" are used for the official colors of this Society. The answer is that the blue represents the color of the navy during the War of 1812 and which, but for an accident, would have represented also the color worn by the army. Previous to this war the army goods had been brought from England. The war, of course, prevented the importation, and when those that were worn out needed to be replaced, manufacture of the same had to be done in America. Some error in the dyeing produced the bluish gray —the same which is now worn by the cadets at West Point and by the Seventh Regiment of New York. If, in these later days, this combination has become the emblem of "Fraternity" in its highest sense, then has this Society been more than happy in its choice, and is living up to its grand motto "Liberty and Fraternity."

With sorrow we record the death of Rear Admiral Louis J. Allen, U. S. N. (retired). He was one of the Councillors of the General Society—said Councillors being the Advisory Board of the early organization. Mrs. Louis J. Allen is one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the National Society, and his daughter, Mrs. George A. Ludin, has been at different times Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary and Registrar of the General Society—Special Secretary of the National Society, First Vice-President of the State of New York and Regent of the Greater New York City Chapter. The other daughter, Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison, has served several years on the Board of the State of New York.

For quite a while Admiral Allen has been an invalid and died of paralysis at his home at The Powelton, where he was tenderly cared for by his family. He was born in Baltimore and, during the Civil War, served on the steam sloop "Adirondack" and the "Conemaugh." Was sent to Cuba where he fell ill of yellow fever. Was subsequently instructor at Annapolis. Was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution Society of the War of 1812, Loyal Legion, Washington Continental Guard, Naval Order of U. S. and of the Naval Architect and Engineers.

According to his own desire he was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

NEW YORK.

The annual outing of the State of New York, which is the last gathering for the season of the members, takes place on the anniversary of the declaration of war—the second war with Great Britain—on June 18. The date falling on Sunday this year, the outing took place the next day, June 19. Twenty-one were in attendance, most of whom went by trolley with the State President. Highclere Inn, which was reached at noon, is delightfully situated. In winter it is Highclere Hall (Miss Browne's school) and is under the supervision of Mrs. Merrill. In summer it is converted into a delightful summer resort, under the same supervision—Mrs. Merrill. An elevator from the station saves a long walk up hill. The entire house was thrown open to the Society and the views from the roof tower were worth the journey there. If the vision is strong enough there is nothing to arrest it from Sandy Hook to West Point. Historic place and beautiful homes are all included in the landscape. The Society has never had a daintier luncheon than this which was served on the broad piazza on the verge of the "High Cliff" indeed. After luncheon the guests were entertained by our member who is also Corresponding Secretary of the National Membership Board, Mrs. Charles Duncan Fraser, at her home, where another collation was served. On the way there Mrs. Varick, a neighbor, took the members through the Park Hill Country Club. Our former chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Mrs. George A. Ludin, took charge of the financial and executive work of the outing. But the social features and entertainment and the finding of this beautiful spot are due to Mrs. Fraser, to whom a vote of thanks was given by all, in which Mrs. Ludin was not forgotten.

The Greater New York City Chapter has closed its work for the season. The last trustees meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Ludin. Work was planned for the coming season. The Chapter joined the American Flag Association and started a fund for patriotic work. The Regent invited the Board to luncheon with her at the close of the meeting. The next trustees meeting will be held on November 9, the next Chapter meeting on December 9.

The Regent of the Niagara Frontier Chapter of Buffalo, New York, has been called upon to mourn the loss of a dearly loved father since the last report for the Chapter. Our sympathies are with her. We realize how much of sadness we are obliged to record in this month's work.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This State is being newly organized under the National Charter. Full details will be given in the next number if possible.

WISCONSIN

The June meeting was held at the Blue Mound Country Club. An interesting programme was given. Mrs. Rollin B. Mallory sang "America" to the Hawaiian air, and the State closed its meeting by the singing of the same words in our American melody. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The guest of honor was Mrs. Theodore F. Terhune, a "Real Daughter," to whom was presented the pin which the National Society has prepared for those among its membership who are "Real Daughters." Mrs. Terhune has the distinction of having Independence Day for her birthday, having been born in Ogdensburg, New York, on the Fourth of July. It was at first proposed to call her "Columbia," but some relative said if she were named as he wished he would make her a gift of money. This was accepted and the money invested in pine forest lands which afterwards became very valuable. Mrs. Terhune was most happy in this presentation and the recognition of the services of [illegible] which it stands. Wisconsin is progressing fast under the able presidency of Mrs. Catlin. There is an interesting [illegible] attached to the singing of "America" to the [illegible] of Hawaii. When Hawaii was annexed to the United States [illegible] that the "Americas" as the little natives in the [illegible] sing under Uncle Sam. The children were very much interested in learning that words. "God Save the King" [illegible] in connection with [illegible] and they could not understand why [illegible] that National Anthem. So a society [illegible] composed words to the "Americas" [illegible] the Hawaiian National Air, a magnificent chorale of majestic rhythm.

COLORADO.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at Denver, December 15, 1904, at the residence of the new President, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, who was appointed at the National meeting in New York City, November 14, 1904. Headquarters of the State of Colorado Society was transferred from Colorado Springs to Denver. The following is the result of the election at the meeting December 15: Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Catharine N. Miller; Registrar and Historian, Miss Mary L. Riley. The President gave a brief report of the proceedings of the National meeting in New York. The Society accepted the amendment to the National Constitution offered at the National meeting by Mrs. B. C. Whitney, President of Michigan Society, that the payment of each State Society to the National Society be at the rate of fifty cents per capita. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served from a table decorated with white carnations, the Society's flower. At one end of the table was a large waiter with silver border and feet, which attracted especial attention as having belonged to Major General Alexander Macomb, the hero of Plattsburgh, who used it upon his table during the time he was in command of the United States Army in Washington City. The second regular meeting was held January 27, 1905, at the residence of the President, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, 827 Clarkson Street, Denver. The By-Laws, as corrected by the Special Committee appointed by the President, were presented and acted upon and ordered printed. The Board reported the admission of the first Real Daughter, Mrs. John Long, of Colorado Springs. One of the members from Colorado Springs was present at this meeting. After routine business was disposed of, the President read extracts from Theodore Roosevelt's work, "The Naval War of 1812," describing the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1814. Light refreshments were then served.

The third bi-monthly meeting was held March 31, at the residence of Mrs. John W. Graham, and was made "Forefathers' Day" for the year. The admission of three new members was reported by the Board, and after the transaction of routine business, interesting five-minute papers were read by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Westman, Miss Riley and Miss Miller on the ancestors through whom they enter the U. S. D. 1812. The meeting then adjourned to the dining room and partook of "the cup that cheers," and other good things. The fourth bi-monthly meeting was held at the residence of the President, Friday, May 29. According to the new By-Laws the annual meeting had been changed from November to May, so annual reports of officers were read, showing the growth of the Society from only thirteen members in November, 1904, to twenty members in May, 1905. A satisfactory financial condition was also reported. The Board reported that at a special meeting it was moved and carried to send to Hiram Cronk, the then last surviving pensioner of the War of 1812, a remembrance, to be a lasting token of appreciation of his services from the Colorado Society, U. S. D. 1812, but, alas! the news of his death, May 13, deprived the Society of this opportunity. The Board also reported the admission of a second Real Daughter, Mrs. Fannie A. W. Hardin, of Denver. Business being disposed of, a very interesting article was read, giving the history of the old ship "Constitution," and also a short account was given of the life, death, and funeral of Hiram Cronk, followed by vocal and instrumental music and refreshments. The Colorado Society feels much encouraged at the close of its third year, over what has been accomplished, and at the enthusiasm of its growing membership. Besides members in Denver and Colorado Springs, there is every prospect of a further substantial increase at Pueblo.

MARIA B. WHEATON,
President U. S. D. 1812, Colorado.

Denver, June 2, 1905.

GEORGIA.

At the June meeting the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Mrs. Nino Hornady; Vice-President, Mrs. Virginia Arnold; Second Vice-President, Miss Sally Brown; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sarah Prudeau; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Annie Hornady; Treasurer, Mrs. Luther P. Stephens; Registrar, Mrs. P. H. Miller; Historian, Mrs. Charles Wurm; Auditor, Mrs. W. P. Mance. The Society is to be congratulated on its choice of officers, and the President takes her position most modestly but with the full confidence of her members.

The General John Floyd Chapter of Atlanta elected the same officers as the State and the State has a new member by

LOUISIANA.

The attention of this State Society has been called to some unmarked graves, or, more properly, neglected graves, in the St. Louis cemetery in New Orleans. The envoys of Decoration Day send many patriotic people to the different cemeteries to clear up the tombs and do other memorial work, which, but for such a day, would be postponed. In so doing they found in the St. Louis Cemetery, overgrown with weeds and underbrush, the resting places of brave men who fell at the battle of New Orleans. The stones are so overgrown that it is difficult to read them. These were discovered by Mr. John B. Lorenzo, who was interested as his grandfather, J. B. E. Dauglose, was a soldier in the Seventh Louisiana Volunteers under Major Dugan, in fact was the man to whom was attributed the shot which killed General Pakenham. By dint of clearing away the following inscription was deciphered: "Died in the army at New Orleans, aged 29, Oliver Perambler, a native of New England," who was killed in defense of this city of New Orleans in the battle with the British army December 23, 1815." A short distance off is the tomb of a brave young midshipman who fell at Bigelets in trying to prevent the English from coming into Lake Ponchartrain. His inscription reads: "Sacred to the memory of Wm. P. Cuny, midshipman of the United States Navy, born in Norfolk, Va., August 30, 1796, and fell in the unequal contest between the United States Gunboat Squadron and the British Flotilla on Lake Borgne, near New Orleans, December, 14, 1814." He died in assisting to prevent the British army from coming into New Orleans. Another is that of Dr. A. Brunson, a native of Halifax, North Carolina. The inscription says he removed to Tennessee and died in the army of New Orleans February 15, 1815, aged 29. This was one of those brave Tennesseeans who were prompt to answer when defense was needed for their country's cause in the War of 1812. What a pity it is that no women has yet been found in Tennessee patriotic enough to take up the work of this Society there and memorialize the brave men who did so much to make Tennessee justly proud of their history in this War.

As soon as the above facts were known this Society arranged to place garlands on their graves, and hereafter it will be their patriotic pleasure to care for them in every possible way. They visited the spot in a committee composed of Mrs. J. B. Richardson, president; Mrs. W. O. Hart, vice-president, and Mrs. F. G. Tennant, secretary, and found yet another, Captain Robert St. Clair, of the United States Navy, who died there at this period of an epidemic. This tombstone shows he was a Mason. As these ladies came from the cemetery they paid a visit to the old Spanish church of San Antonio de Padua, which will soon be taken away to make room for the terminal buildings. Here they bought candles, which they left burning in memory of the Catholic dead of that battle of New Orleans—probably the first time such an offering has been made in such a way.

In May this Society was invited by Manager Walker S. Baldwin to witness an 1812 play. The six boxes given to them were decorated with the blue and the gray, which are the colors of the Society and Our Country's Flags. It was a graceful act the manager and heartily appreciated by the members.

PENNSYLVANIA.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER.—The Keystone Chapter of Harrisburg held its last meeting of the season on June 1 at the residence of Mrs. William F. Denehy. The topic for the day was the life and character of General Andrew Jackson, and valuable relics pertaining to the same were on exhibition. A paper was read by Miss Rachel Kunkel which gave the life of the great man in detail as a soldier, a statesman, his life and himself as a man, and quoting from Lossing that which is yet the truth about this country:—"While this country will demand nothing that is not right, it will submit to nothing that is wrong." Autograph letters of his were read by Mrs. James Mercur, one written in 1797 to John Sevier of Tennessee, and another from the Hermitage in 1823 to Major James McGlossall of the Fortieth Regiment, U. S. I., at Pensacola, Florida. Rare old prints of himself and the Hermitage and autographs, the property of Mrs. Mercur's father, Mr. Wm. H. Fry, also clippings from old papers of that period were in exhibition. A number of relics which had been presented at different times to the Chapter were also on exhibition under the care of Miss Epps, the custodian, and added their interest to those pertaining to President Jackson. These include a covered tin cup, carried through the entire War of 1812 by a grandfather of the present, a piece of wood from the battle-field of New Orleans, built at Sackett's Harbor in 1814, the largest yet vessel ever built up to that time, but never launched, and a copy of the New York Morning Post of Friday, November 7, 1783, [illegible] by Mrs. Mabel Clarke Jones, [illegible] 1812 [illegible] Mrs. Richard Haywood,

and a fac-simile copy of George Washington's accounts with the United States from June, 1775 to June, 1783, belonging to Mrs. William P. Denehey.
William F. Denehy.

Mrs. Jones, regent, gave an account of the State meeting in Philadelphia and also one of her current event talks touching on the Chicago Strike, the Maine Prohibition Laws, Conditions in Russia, the Triumph of the Yacht Atlantic, the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and the death of Hiram Crouk. The music of Mrs. E. Z. Gross, consisting of the cradle songs of the Scotch, North Germany and German-American and Russian, the piano solo by Miss Dorothea Jones of Poblans' Dancing Doll, and patriotic songs added to the charm of the occasion. Luncheon was served by Mrs. Denehy, the decorations being all patriotic.

MAINE.

The Daughters of 1812, State of Maine, held the last business meeting of the season at the pleasant home of our chaplain, Mrs. Gardner C. Libby, Saco, Me., June 7. Resolutions were read and accepted on the death of our esteemed member and "Real Daughter," Mrs. Isaac L. Carme. Committees on the presentation of picture to Willard School and Memorial Day reported. Mrs. Hannah Pillsbury Carter was admitted to membership. After the meeting Mrs. Libby served a course dinner. Mrs. Libby was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Emerson. The day was fine and a large number present.

A most successful "Field Day" was held on July 13 at Cape Cottage, with dinner at the Casino, after which all attended the summer theatre to see "The Climbers." It was a perfect summer day and a most enjoyable affair in every way. This Society takes its regular place in connection with the other patriotic societies in serving as guides for the Longfellow House. This year it has been on Wednesdays from June 21 to July 26. We meet very interesting people there. Twenty-four thousand have visited the house since 1900. There is one room called the "1812 Room" in which many relics of the War of 1812 are displayed. On the days when this Society serves a large placard is hung in the hall: "The United States Daughters of 1812 are serving as guides to-day." Perfect harmony exists among the members and all want another outing. The committee for the Longfellow House are Mrs. C. A. Dwyer, president of the State of Maine Society; Mrs. F. L. Cram, Mrs. Louise McKenney, Mrs. W. T. Small, Mrs. Hubbs, Miss May Johnson, Miss Darton, Miss Glenn Foster, Miss Susan Norton, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Florence Venner.

Mrs. C. A. Dyer,
Pres. N. S. U. S. D. 1812, State of Maine.

ALABAMA.

Alabama has entered the last of her organizing members, and will now be in line to be the next State organized. Mrs. William Mudd Jordan, wife of Judge Jordan, of Birmingham, is the Organizing President.

VERMONT.

When a truly good man is taken from his home—from those who really love him and trust him, and rely upon him—from the church where he is doing so much good from the country to which he is so loyal—when it is in the prime of life and usefulness—then is the day of mourning. And this is the case now in Brattleboro, where our State President, whom we all love, and who is our treasurer in the National Society, is mourning the loss of a husband after just the short illness of a few days which comes with that fell disease—pneumonia. This Society mourns him because he gave it his interest and his sympathy in all its work, which, to him seemed to be worth while, and to meet with his appreciation, and he encouraged and held out the helping hand with that courtesy which a true "gentleman in the best sense of the word," knows so well how to do. Mr. Jenne was himself a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Loyal Legion. Had been a member of the Vermont National Guard and was Colonel of the Vermont Division of the Sons of Veterans. The National Society took pleasure in sending in his memory their gift of flowers—the Society's emblem—the white carnation.

The appointment of Mrs. Jenne as the first and Organizing President of Vermont expired on June 27. The Society met on that date and unanimously elected Mrs. Jenne again to the State Presidency, notwithstanding that she felt she must give up. Their trust and loyalty held her in her place to the great pleasure and with the congratulations of all the National officers. The other officers elected were as follows:

First Vice-President, Mrs. J. G. Ullery.
Second Vice-President, Mrs. H. E. Bond
Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. F. White
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Thompson.
Treasurer, Mrs. L. C. Field.
Registrar, Mrs. Della Sherman.
All the above are of Brattleboro.
Historian, Mrs. L. B. Field, of Burlington.
Auditor, Miss Minnie Walker, of West Clarendon.
Chaplain, Mrs. Agnes G. Root, of Bennington.
Board of Councillors, Mrs. Geo. S. Dowley and Mrs. C. E. Glidden, for three years. Mrs. Levi Fuller and Mrs. C. A. Moore, for two years. Mrs. Fred. Holden and Mrs. E. R. Bemis, for one year.

MICHIGAN.

The National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, State of Michigan, held their last regular meeting of the season on May 16 at the beautiful summer home of Mrs. L. M. B. Slocum, and of Mrs. J. B. Nichols, situated on Slocum's Island, about twenty miles south of Detroit. Mrs. Slocum is one of the six "Real Daughters" of the Michigan Society, another being Mrs. Lucy S. Griggs, who at this meeting read an interesting paper on "The Establishment of the Church in Michigan." Mrs. Griggs was at one time a pupil of the Rev. John Montieth, the first resident Protestant minister of Detroit, and spoke with feeling of her former pastor and teacher.

The President, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, gave a glowing account of her recent visit in New Orleans and of the many courtesies shown her by the "Daughters" of that city. Mrs. Whitney traveled day and night in order to be present at this meeting.

The Society feels gratified over the year's work; several new members have been added; the literary programme has been carried out in full, and the outlook for the future is encouraging. Word has just reached us that our bill for an appropriation of $5,000 to aid in the erection of a monument to Major-General Macomb in the city of Detroit, has at last passed both branches of the State Legislature. After seven long years of patient working and waiting the "Daughters" have at last triumphed and General Macomb will have a fitting monument, and Michigan will show her appreciation of a gallant soldier who deserves well of the State of his nativity. Much honor for having achieved this triumph may be given to the following officers of the State Society: Mrs. B. C. Whitney, president; Mrs. J. V. Moran, vice-president; Mrs. W. R. Farrand, treasurer; Mrs. S. E. Diltz, secretary.

Sons of the Revolution.

The annual report of the managers of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution concerns itself chiefly with the death, June 20, 1904, of Frederick S. Tallmadge, president of the Society since its organization, and from whom it receives a library, many relics, and the proceeds of 23 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, for liquidating the debt on Fraunce's Tavern, to be a memorial to him. The society, in recognition of Mr. Tallmadge's long and faithful service and his generous gifts, has set apart his birthday, January 24, for special honor, to be known as "Tallmadge Day," and will meet hereafter on that day instead of on the anniversary of the Battle of Kingsbridge. The Tallmadge relics include a library of 1,500 or 2,000 volumes, a collection of Shakespeariana, a gold repeating watch presented by Napoleon to Talma, the original death mask of Cromwell, the Sharpless portrait of Washington, the Yale certificate and the continental commissions of Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge, with his orderly book and spurs, sword, and other personal records, and General George Clinton's sword.

The Society now owns 146-8 West Fifty-fifth street, Manhattan, valued at $200,000; 23 Gramercy Park, at $80,000, and Fraunce's Tavern, "which is priceless." The Society will erect a monument to President Tallmadge in the Vanderpool plot in Litchfield, Conn., and place a window in St. Mark's, in the Bowery, to his memory, and will comply with the request of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to erect a tablet on the site of the old Peter Livingston sugar house in Liberty street, used as a prison during the war.

No high school essays were sufficient merit to earn the first prize, but other medals were awarded as follows: Gold medal, Samuel D. Nessen, Morrison Rodgers and Jacob S. Schapiro, all of the College of the City of New York, and high school: Franklin R. Brown of the Boys' High School and Reginald H. Burdick of the Syracuse School.

The Society elected during the year 81 members, dropped 12, accepted resignations from [illegible] 17 members, and lost by death, including Samuel P. Avery, a life member, and since 1901 president of the Board of Managers, Dr. [illegible] Arthur M. Huntington, [illegible] upon whom are [illegible]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

W. A. Butterfield, Publisher, Boston.

An Address, delivered in 1802, in various town in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, by Mrs. Deborah Sampson Gannett, of Sharon, Mass., soldier of the American Revolution. Reprinted with an introduction by Eugene Tappan, Secretary of the Sharon Historical Society. Containing a portrait from the original copper engraved by Graham in 1797. Bound on boards with leather back. Price, 75c., net. Of this valuable reprint, of the address of the woman who as Robert Shurtlef served in the 4th Massachusetts Regiment until she was honorably discharged in 1783, having, served three years, but few copies are for sale.

The Burrows Brothers, Publishers, Cleveland.

"A History of the United States and Its People," from their earliest records to the present time by Elroy McKendree Avery

A most valuable addition to the histories of the United States will be the twelve volumes by Doctor Avery. His style is vigorous, lucid and fascinating. He is a brilliant writer and in his treatment of his vast and complicated subject he has succeeded in a remarkable degree in combining simplicity with fullness, at the same time preserving the proper relations of parts to each other and to the whole. A carefully prepared and full index to the set will appear in the last volume. At the end of each volume a carefully prepared bibliographical appendix for each chapter to the volume will appear. The type, composition and press work and fine paper, together with the illustrations and binding of rich red silk ribbed cloth, will make the set in every way desirable. Price, in cloth, 12 volumes, $3.25, net, per volume; half Levant, $12.50, net, per volume; full Levant, $17.50 per volume.

The Century Co., Publishers, New York.

"Captain Myles Standish," by Tudor Jenks. This new biography contains a history of the stirring events in the records of our Pilgrim fathers' voyage to New England and the incidents which marked the first years of their life in this new country. The life of Captain Myles Standish is so closely identified with the beginnings of our nation's history, that the story of his life is the story of the Pilgrims' first years. The story is accurate as well as readable. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price, $1.20, net.

"Washington and the West," with Commentary by Archer Butler Hulbert.

Being the diary of George Washington from September, 1784, kept during his journey to the Ohio Basin in the interest of a commercial union between the Great Lakes and the Potomac River. With four maps and half-tone of Washington's mill from photograph. Printed on but paper. Price, $2.00, net.

J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., New York.

"The House by the River," by Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," keeps up the interest of the reader until the close of the book. Every one will imagine what the end ought to be but nearly every one will be surprised at the intensely interesting development at the close of the last chapter. Cloth bound. Price $1.00.

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York.

"The House of Mirth," by Edith Wharton, pictures with great vividness the social conditions in New York Society today. The heroine is placed in the gayest society without the money to keep up her position. Her love story and the terrible predicament into which her circumstances force her, the dramatic situations relieved by the witty and satirical treating of the gay society background make a great book. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.50.

"Fisherman's Luck," by Henry Van Dyke. A new edition, antique laid paper; finely illustrated in color. Makes a fine gift book. Price $1.50.

J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

"The Wife of the Secretary of State," by Ella McMeekin Tyler. A story of mystery, intrigue and love, the scene laid in Washington. The characters representing some of the best known names in capital life. Miss Tyler's stories have made her widely known to thousands of people. Her "Petticoat Diplomacy" last year was a great success. The new novel will entertain every one who likes to guess at a secret and who enjoys a thoroughly good love story. Cloth bound, frontispiece. Price $1.50.

Macmillan Co., Publishers, New York.

"The Fair Maid of Graystones," by Beulah Marie Dix, is a stirring chronicle of the adventures of a brave lad, who at the opening of the story is engaged in a fight in Colchester's old church of St. Andrews with one of his guards. The events which lead up to the Fair Maid as his wife presiding at a feast in the last chapter are told in a picturesque and delightful style that keeps the reader's interest to the closing page. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price $1.50.

"The Industrial History of the United States," by Katherine Coman. This work was designed for the use of High Schools and Colleges. The author, who is Professor of Economics and Sociology in Wellesley College, has made this work a valuable one for reference as well as interesting for the general reader. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.25.

"The Road Builders," by Samuel Merwin, is a thrilling story of the construction of a railroad. The story is as full of vim and vigor as was "Calumet K," by the same author. The tale narrates how Carhart undertook to construct the railroad across Texas against great natural difficulties and all the obstacles that the builders of the rival road could contrive. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price $1.50.

"A Self Supporting Home," by Kate V. Saint Maur, describes in detail how the author went to work with no capital to make a self-supporting country home. The book is fully illustrated and intelligently written and practical. Cloth bound. Price $1.75.

Laird and Lee, Publishers, Chicago.

"The Son of the Swordmaker," by Opie Read. A dramatic story of the life of a Roman soldier and his stirring adventures among the Gauls, Britons, Franks, and in Palestine, including a vivid picture of life among the Druids—a princess of this race being the heroine. The cold, hopeless philosophy of the Romans and the revivifying faith of the gentle Nazarene hold the reader's attention with a peculiar fascination. The volume is attractively bound in cloth; cover design; illustrated—two colored and six half-tone engravings. Price $1.50.

"Webster's New Standard Dictionary," published by Laird and Lee, Chicago, is as full of information as a 12mo. little book can well be. For general use, it cannot help becoming popular. Its convenient size makes it especially adapted to the use of young people. Illustrated in text and plates; flexible cover; polished edges and index.

Little, Brown and Co., Publishers, Boston.

"The True Story of Paul Revere," by Charles Ferris Gettemy. This authentic biography of Paul Revere will appeal to all lovers of the heroes of our early history for independence. The author has brought much valuable information to the reader's attention and has illustrated the text from photographs, making an attractive book. This is a volume that the private societies could add with advantage to their libraries. Cloth bound. Price $1.50.

Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston.

"When Grandmamma Was Fourteen," by Marion Harland. Through the eyes of fourteen year old Molly Boswell, the reader sees much that is quaint, amusing and pathetic in Richmond as it was before the war. It is thoroughly a girl's book, and is written in the pleasing style which is characteristic of its author. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.25.

"The Runaway Donkey and Other Rhymes for Children," by Emilie Poulsson is especially fitted for the "little people" of the kindergarten age. The book is handsomely illustrated by L.

R. Bridgman and will make an entertaining gift for little people 4to; cloth. Price $1.50.

"The Only True Mother Goose."—Being an exact reprint of the original edition published in Boston in 1833, with introduction by Rev. Edward Everett Hale. A great many of advancing age have a distinct recollection of this book, but it has long been out of print and copies have become very scarce and valuable. The Boston Library did not have one until 1900, and it is now among their most carefully guarded volume. Price 60c.

"A Daughter of the South" by George Cary Eggleston. The romance of Southern life is told in the same style which made "Dorothy South" and "Evelyn Byrd" so pleasing to the reader. Love and heroism are characteristics which always charm and which George Cary Eggleston knows so well how to portray. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price $1.50.

W. A. Wilde Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

"A Soldier of the Wilderness," by Everett T. Tomlinson. This is a story of Abercrombie's defeat and the fall of Fort Frontenac in 1758. It depicts life during the colonial period and is based on the history centering around the French and Indian War. The spirit of patriotism runs throughout the story and the adventures through which the young heroes go will prove intensely interesting to the boys. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price $1.50.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

"The Red Chief," by Everett T. Tomlinson, is a story of the Massacre of Cherry Valley and relates the experiences of people who dwelt on the frontier during the trying times of the American Revolution. Their contribution to the cause of Liberty were by no means slight. This chapter in the history of our country is frequently neglected, says Dr. Tomlinson in his introduction. He has, however, made it so interesting in "The Red Chief," that his boy readers will welcome the volume with delight. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price $1.50.

Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

"The Fort in the Wilderness," by Edward Stratemeyer, is a story of the soldier boys of the Indian trail. It is one of the Colonial Series, and is told in a way sure to hold the attention of its young readers, while they are also learning bits of history. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price $1.25.

"The Scarlet Patch," by Mary F. O. Brush, is a story of a boy patriot in the Mohawk Valley and is full of interest for its boy readers. Clot bound; illustrated. Price $1.25.

"The Boy Pathfinder," by Wm. C. Sprague, is a story of the Oregon trail. This also is a real boy's story. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price $1.50.

"Helen Grant at Aldred House," by Amanda M. Douglas, is the third in the series of stories of Helen Grant. It is an entertaining girl's story, and is to be followed by "Helen Grant at College." Cloth; illustrated. Price $1.25.

Broadway Publishing Co., New York

"Justine," a romance of Colonial days, is a vividly told story of the Revolutionary period by Earle Kunst. Love and war are intermingled in a most pleasing and fascinating manner. The story is illustrated by Sidney K. Hartman. Bound in red and gold with cover photo in four colors. Price $1.50.

"Modern Monarchs," by Mary Lincoln Cook, is a story founded on fact and covers a period of about ten years in the history of the public schools in one of the most prominent cities in the United States. The whole story will appeal to every one who has been a teacher in any public school. Cloth bound; printed on antique paper. Price $1.50.

"Dreams," by Ruby M. Butts Jones, is a dainty volume of verse which will make a pretty gift book. Attractively bound in cloth. Price $1.00.

H. M. Caldwell Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

"In Bohemia," by James Clarence Harvey, is clever, unique, sparkling and brilliant. Humor and pathos intermingle. Prose, verse and illustration follow each other. The whole Menu is good enough for the gods and is sure to create an atmosphere delicious for the reader. Price $1.25.

G. W. Dillingham Co., Publishers, New York.

"Real Boys," by Henry A. Shute. The readers who enjoyed and grew young again in the reading of "The Real Diary of a Real Boy," and the Sequel, can not help being interested in the story of "Real Boys," told by one of them from a retrospective view. While it does not contain the quaint orthography of the boys' yet the humor is just there. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price $1.00.

The Everett Press Co., Boston, Mass.

"Letters to Bunny and Two Love Letters of Pluppy Shute," by Henry A. Shute, have the true tone of early boyhood letter writing. They are brim full of humor and carry one back to the days when one wrote or received just such letters. Any one, who can so bare one's youth, as can Judge Shute, deserves lasting thanks. Bound attractively. Price 50c.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

"A Sword of the Old Frontier," by Randall Parrish. This romance narrates the stirring exploits of the Chevalier de Contrecoeur at the time of Pontiac's famous conspiracy. It is a thrilling tale of Fort Charles and Detroit—and the reader's interest does not lag from cover to cover. Cloth; illustrated. Price $1.50.

"Ben Hur," by Will L. Visscher, is a story of South Dakota ranch life. The local color of Western scenes will be enjoyed by those not acquainted with it's charm and appreciated thoroughly by those familiar with Western life. A love story of stirring interest keeps the reader's interest from flagging to the end of the book. Cloth bound; frontispiece. Price $1.50.

Small, Maynard & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

"Where Cowper Was Known," by James North Wright, is a tale of early training days at Harrow Superior. The author in his introduction says: "It will not be many years before the last of the small number of persons will be called to speak as eye-witnesses of the scenes described have passed away and a distinct phase of the history of civilization in this country will be known only by its study." A pretty love story runs through the book but it is the life portrayed of the inmates that holds the reader's best attention. Cloth. Price $1.50.

Henry Holt & Co., Publishers, New York

"Loser's Luck," by Charles Tenney Jackson. The romance of Dolores Delgado, the last of a royal native race of Central America, and a yachtsman, with others, who were loyal to her, including the "American Legion," that left San Francisco, a gang of rogues and leaded a band of heroes. It is a tale in which love and peril dominate even though humor abounds. A thrillingly told story. Cloth bound. Price $1.50.

Harper Brothers, Publishers, New York

"The Debtor," by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. The popular author whose New England tales have touched the hearts of thousands of readers has also most drawn a hero of no common sort and his career is appealingly portrayed. It is a well-told tale and the reader is sure to follow with interest the fortunes of the debtor. Cloth bound. Price $1.50.

"History of the United States, 1492–1905," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The [illegible] edition of the History of the United States of America [illegible] W. Dickerson, only extended to the close of Jackson's administration, March 3, 1837. It was accorded a welcome and [illegible] readers of history. Can it, still [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible] became a [illegible] appreciated work in its scope. Now a home thought [illegible] the publishers have prepared the new edition, enlarged, edited and [illegible] It [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A fancy Fair, given under the auspices of the New York State Daughters of the Revolution, will be held early in December at the Waldorf-Astoria. The object of the Fair is to raise funds toward erecting a memorial to mark a Revolutionary landmark; this sort of work being the regular work of the Society. The Fair is in charge of a Committee headed by Mrs. William F. Coxford and Mrs. J. H. Abeel, ex-officio, and the various Chapters will have tables displaying novelties and fancy articles especially appropriate for the winter season. The Junior Sons and Daughters will be represented by the presence of little boys and girls, and some of them will be in charge of exhibits of their own.

The past year has added so many new members to the state, it is thought that the Fair will awaken increased enthusiasm for patriotic work, and receive the patronage of persons who in this way may make a tribute to Revolutionary history.

In commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British, the Daughters of the Revolution of New York State gave a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy. Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, president-general of the National Society, was seated at the guests' table with Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, State regent; Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. John H. Abeel, Mrs. Z. Mayhew, Mrs. Joseph Casey and Mrs. David Carr.

Samuel Adams Chapter, D. A. R., held its November meeting at the clubhouse in Methuen. There was a large attendance, each member having the privilege of inviting one guest. The regent, Mrs. Barnes, presided. After singing "America," the routine business was speedily disposed of and the afternoon was then devoted to a lecture on "Old China," by Mrs. Silvio M. Gozzaldi, regent of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R., of Cambridge. The lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive and was much enjoyed. Many in attendance brought specimens of rare china which were easily identified by Mrs. Gozzaldi.

There is a large book outside the door of the chief of the bureau of navigation in the Navy Department, Washington, in which all naval officers who report at the department are expected to write their names, when they arrived, and the probable date of their departure. The other day, a number of young women who are attending the congress of the D. A. R., at the capital, explored the department. They found the register, and filled a page with entries like this before Admiral Taylor's horrified messenger found out what was happening: "Name, Mary Jones, Oshkosh; date of arrival, April 27th; date of probable departure, unknown."—San Francisco Argonaut.

THE "STRAIN OF THE AMERICAN LIFE."

From "With Walt Whitman in Camden," in the November Century.

April 16, 1888.—Speaking of the "strain of American life," W. declared that "every man is trying to outdo every other man—giving up modesty, giving up honesty, giving up generosity, to do it; creating a war, every man against every man; the whole wretched business falsely keyed by money-ideals, money-politics, money-religious, money-men."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir.—Will you kindly advise us if you publish "The National Register of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," giving the names and addresses of all members throughout the country, and if so, upon what terms it can be purchased?

We are about to publish the second instalment of "The American Nation: A History," under the editorship of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart. This is the history that was considered by the American Historical Association at Dr. Hart's suggestion.

Will you please inform us if it would be permissible for us to obtain a copy of the Register of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for the exclusive use of sending an announcement of this new work?

Thanking you in advance for any information that you may give us, we remain, Respectfully yours,

HARPER & BROTHERS.

SAN JOSE, CAL., August 8, 1905.

"Spirit of '76" Publishing Co.,
239 Broadway, N. Y.

Gentlemen—With this find W. F. & Co's M. O. No. Y 72682 for one dollar, to pay the within bill. I am very sorry that I cannot continue my subscription, but the same conditions still exist as when I wrote before asking for the continuance of my subscription to cease. I am reading but very little. Don't read our own home papers. My family are all away but my wife, and she reads but very little. So kindly mark after my name that my subscription is to cease with the present number. Have passed the "threescore and ten" mark by a number of years, and feel that now I am on the *"last rose,"* and should take a rest. Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL HOPKINS WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, March 14, 1905.

L. H. CORNISH:

Dear Sir—I received a statement saying that I owed "Spirit of '76 Co. $1.00 from last October to September, 1905. It was a mistake on my part, for I was thinking the year did not run out until January, 1905. You sent me word about my renewal for another year, but I had made up my mind not to take it any more, so thought no more about it, but I should have answered you and let you know, but it slipped my mind, and the reason is I do not belong to the Society of the S. of the A. Revolution, so thought I would not continue any longer, but since getting your note to-day I have made up my mind that I will continue for one year. I am a Civil War Veteran, and have about all I can attend to, but if there was a chance here in W. I might join them. In haste,

Yours truly, WILLIAM H. STOWE.
40 Elliott Street, Worcester, Mass.

1855—1905. MR. L. H. CORNISH.

Half a century, and yet to-day,
He looks as young and feels as gay,
As he did at forty or thirty-five;
I doubt me not, he will contrive,
To feel as young at three-score-ten,—
'Tis the spirit, not years, that ages men,—
And Dr. Osler, whate'er his view,
When he is seventy will say it's true.
I have digressed, for I started to say,
Many returns of your natal day,
Till far on the western slope of life,
You, and your better half, your wife,
With your children and grandchildren at your knee,
Celebrate then your century.

Yours sincerely,
M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

May 23, 1905.

[Written in honor of the Editor's birthday. The morning we were fifty we ran a half mile before breakfast, and at dinner our eldest presented us with a running suit.—Ed.]

FOR EXCHANGE

I have a Remington Typewriter, an Al Vista Camera, a Columbia Phonograph, for large or small cylinders, fifty concert records, a Webster International Dictionary, and various books on American family history.

What will you give me in exchange for any or all of them?

I want an old-fashioned long snare drum, also an old-fashioned barrel bass drum, old furniture or something else yet may have that you will swap for what I offer. Address the EDITOR, SPIRIT of '76, New York.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1905.

President.....Mr. Charles Cromwell
First Vice President.....Mr. M. Umbstaetter
Second Vice-President.....Mr. W. T. Bannister
Third Vice-President.....Hon. George Comstock Barker
Treasurer.....Mr. T. R. Woodward
Secretary.....Mr. William Porter Adams,
155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar.....Mr. Edward Nevers
Historian.....Mr. Frank P. Crandall

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. W. P. Adams.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is $5.00. Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD

846 Seventh Avenue, New York City

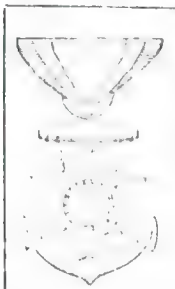
Frederic P. Comfort	Commandant
Alexander C. Chenowith	First Lieutenant
Withington Robinson	Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg	Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne	First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr.	Second Sergeant

MINUTE MEN DRUM CORPS

STAMFORD, CONN.

A. Lincoln Clark - - - - Leader

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations, old-fashioned music and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution



ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1815

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to

THERON R. WOODWARD, Sec'y,

315 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

OFFICERS

President.....William Porter Adams
First Vice President.....Hon. Charles Page Bryan
Second Vice-President.....Brig. Gen. C. C. C. Carr, U. S. A.
Third Vice President.....Hon. Carter H. Harrison
Secretary, Theron R. Woodward, 300 Dearborn Street, Chicago
Treasurer.....Charles Cromwell
Registrar.....Edward Nevers
Historian.....Frederick K. Lawrence
Librarian.....J. E. Slocum

We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism;* to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is $5.00.
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years who participated in or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof [illegible] satisfactory to the Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society, when approved of by said Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

Five Miles of Water Front.

ENOUGH LAND FOR A TOWN SITE, all at a cost of less than $[illegible], on the southern shore of the southern peninsula of

LONG ISLAND

HIGH LAND [illegible] SANDY BEACH, SHADY TREES, [illegible] NATURAL HARBOR, [illegible] SAILABLES PASS [illegible] NEW YORK'S SAG HARBOR [illegible]

[illegible] CHANCE, [illegible] the owners [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANKLIN FAYLES,
[illegible] Nassau St., New York.

Christmas Presents

Twenty Cents worth of "E. W. N." Blue Print Powders will make a lot of nice things to give away for Christmas.

Booklet will be sent with each order giving full directions for making Christmas Cards, Doilies, Pillow Tops, Souvenir Postals, Letterheads, Monograms, and Initials on Handkerchiefs, etc. Decorative China or Woodwork, Lamp Shades and numerous other articles suitable for gifts.

"E.W.N." Photo-Preparation Co.

Box B Stamford, Conn.

New Prices

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution



Silver Gilt Pendants, with Medallions and Eagles of Gold, heretofore sold at $25 and $10, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE $20.00 MINIATURE $10.00

We will also furnish the above made **entirely of 14k. gold,**

FULL SIZE $25.00 MINIATURE $12.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded,

$9.00

[illegible] upon receipt of price from Mr. A. H. CLARK, [illegible] Washington, D. C.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS

902 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

Coats of Arms

Adams Bassett Bradford

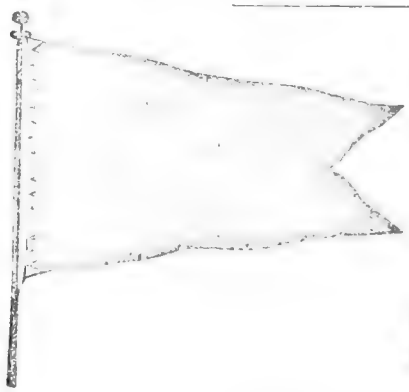
PRINTED IN PROPER COLORS AND READY FOR FRAMING AT $1.00 EACH

Send Ten Cents in stamps for shipping and a copy of either will be sent you for examination. If you decide to keep it, send a dollar; if not what you want, return it to

The Spirit of '76

15 VANDEWATER STREET

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



ANNIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flags AND Standards

. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AZTEC SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. 12. JANUARY, 1906. NO. 1.

HISTORIC FISHKILL.

BY ADELAIDE SKEEL

It is a foregone conclusion that the work of an historic society or publication is to stimulate present endeavor by recalling the achievements of the past. Other organizations and other literary presentations care for the urgent needs of the present, or occupy themselves with the coming necessities of the future, but the historian deals only with yesterday. He rejoices in his opportunity when a passing tourist pauses in his travels to ask, "What happened here?" It is the old Hebraic question, "What mean these stones?"

Owing to the untiring efforts during the last quarter of a century of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the Members of the Colonial Wars, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of 1812, and kindred guilds, that, to-day, he who gasolines by in a motor car, he who speeds along on a wheel, he who walks and he who runs may read on marble shaft and bronze tablet, on stained glass window and shining brass, what happened here and there and everywhere a century and more ago. Sometimes, indeed, the names of the committee who marked the hallowed spot outshine in size of type the significance of the spot itself, but where will not egotism get in its entering wedge? To eliminate the personal is to weaken the human interest, so let us deal charitably with those who chip "ERECTED BY ——," in bolder letters than the words, usually on the second line, "IN MEMORY OF ——."

An elusive charm, none the less satisfying because intangible, attaches itself to all historic pilgrimages. What one hopes is going to happen may never happen, what is happening may be sordid and disappointing, but one can



LARGE OAK AT DENNING'S POINT.

reckon with surety on what has happened. Vain are the trumped-up *rechauffe* campaign lies of modern triflers who tell us of the "Real Washingtons, Franklins, Lafayettes." We know better. The past is safe in the keeping of documents, letters, maps, land surveys and authentic authorities, and, if a few legends, like lichens to a dead stump, attach themselves to the truth, let us deal tenderly with them, for the dead are with God.

A little tour is as good as a long one, and to run but a century back as delightful as to run a thousand years, since in either case one rids oneself of the present. For instance, there is Fishkill-on-the Hudson, modern to the core, trolley roads intersect its streets, an incline railway leads up its highest mountain to land one at a casino and dancing platform, heavy trucks laden with daily necessities wait at the landing to cross the ferry to Newburgh, travelers with no thought but to catch the Albany flyer stand on the station platform and fuss about checking their baggage. This is To Day. Suppose one takes a peep at Yesterday. This whole vicinity is rich in historical association, and each little outlying village vies with its neighbor for precedence in Revolutionary glory. On the south side of the Fishkill ferry, a few minutes walk from Dutchess Junction, one may visit Denning's



VERPLANCK HOUSE.

Point, now a brickyard, known in the days of Washington as Presqu-Ile. Here, under an enormous oak, still standing, the Commander-in-Chief used to wait for his letters when his headquarters were at Newburgh, for Fishkill has the honor of having been one of the first of the seven post offices in the State of New York. At the north of the ferry on the Poughkeepsie road stands the Verplanck house on land granted to this family in the times of the redman. Here Baron Steuben held his headquarters through the courtesy of the Verplancks, and here at the close of the war, the Society of the Cincinnati was formed in a long, low parlor at the southern side of the mansion. Following a path across the lawns and over the iron tracks of the Grand Central railroad, one may stand on the small rocky promontory which juts out into the Hudson and which boasts itself as the legendary landing of Henry Hudson and his Half Moon crew. For details, one must credit one's imagination and draw large drafts on the bank of family pride. Taking the trolley road eastward and northward from the ferry, one passes two old stone gateposts which mark the former entrance to a handsome estate at Matteawan. Here lived Brinckerhoff Tom's wife (I prefer the ancient traditions of the respectable home). The house was known as the Tower house and was owned by a famous woman called Madam Brett. She was the daughter of an ex mayor of New York, and had both wealth and wisdom. Her coat was so notable that no stones marked distance from it to lesser places of interest. She entertained distinguished

guests and the low, shingled roof has sheltered Schenck, Sackett, Yates, and other great men in the old days. We peep through the trees and catch glimpses over the flapping clotheslines in the yards of the modern houses built on its road front of the now neglected lawn and gardens.

Before passing through Glenham, if one wishes to be side-tracked, he may take a branch road to the foot of North Beacon, be cabled up the incline, and visit the spot where a monument marks the lighting of the fires in the Revolutionary days.

It is at Fishkill Village, however, that the trolley terminus brings us to the focus of historic interest. Fishkill as a depot of the army supplies, made its influence



HOUSE IN WHICH HARVEY BIRCH WAS CONFINED.

strongly felt during the seven years' struggle. As early as the organization of the Committee of Safety at the outbreak of the war, the importance of this place was realized. When Washington, driven up the Hudson from New York, waited at New Windsor below Newburgh to watch the enemy's tactics, he planned for possible retreat through the Highlands. Here, at Fishkill Village, in a narrow mountain pass, marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution, were the earthworks, scarcely to be dignified as forts, which stood as sentinels to guard the country. The possession of the Hudson River was the struggle of both Continental and Redcoat from '76 to '83, since this arm of the sea divided the eastern states from the southern, and whichever army gained its water, was the victor over the rest of the country. These little forts were designed to serve as a means of retreat, or as breastworks of defense in case of attack, but no battle was ever fought within their precincts.

At Brinckerhoff one visits the Mathew Brinckerhoff house, where Lafayette lay ill of a fever, was carefully nursed and recovered. Some historians say the fever was nothing less than smallpox, but let us rather believe it malarial and inocuous, since it is a delight to enter the most charming home of the Brinckerhoff family to-day and see the four-posted bedstead without fear of microbes. Beyond the windows is the graveyard where a tablet marks the resting place of thousands of soldiers who died at Fishkill, not on the battle field, but of hunger, nakedness and starvation, within the village itself. Here too is the Star Mill which Washington's soldiers rebuilt after it had been wantonly destroyed. It has been recently simply marked by Melzingah Chapter, D. A. R., but not re-shingled. Perhaps this will be a later and more prosaic work of this patriotic society. Not far, as the crow flies or an automobile travels, is Swartoutville, where Washington made his headquarters. I visited this delightful old home of the Brinckerhoff family (what the Verplancks and the Van Wycks do not own in Fishkill the Brinckerhoffs possess as a rule), and found the date 1738 on one of its gables. It is a matter of history that Colonel Brinckerhoff read prayers each night before the Commander went to bed, and that his wife tucked the blankets around him after he was in bed, so he had positively nothing left to do but sleep.

Returning to Fishkill Village, proper, one must see the old Wharton house, built in 1735 by Cornelius Van Wyck and occupied by his descendants till within a few years. "*Here,*" writes a great, great grandson, "*have been received General Washington, Generals Putnam, Steuben, Lafayette, and distinguished citizens like Jay and Alexander Hamilton. In comparison with the facts it is of small importance whether Miss Frances Wharton and Major Duncombe were married in the east or west room of this old mansion when we know that as fictitious persons they were not here at all.*" Oh, most wise chronicler of authentic fact, are you sure these fictitious persons, real to every reader of Cooper's Spy, are not more alive than those whose names you so learnedly mention?

The two churches which claim attention in Fishkill are the Dutch and old Trinity. They stand on opposite sides of the quiet street, one, the Dutch, bears the date of the early part of the eighteenth century, although the present structure was rebuilt and much altered later; the other, old Trinity, was built in 1769. Trinity Church was used as a hospital during the Revolution and later as the meeting place of the Provincial Congress of the State in 1776, but presently abandoned for the Dutch, which, the minutes state, was in "a cleanlier condition." The Dutch church was also used as a prison. Not far in an adjacent field stood the walnut tree, recently blown down, to which



THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH.

prisoners used to be bound when flogged, and in whose huge trunk an iron ring was found imbedded in corroboration of the tale. More picturesque and peaceful is the site of the office or shop where Samuel Loudon, the courageous editor of a Whig paper printed "for the entertainment of the State of New York, and to be sent to the most inaccessible post on the back ends of America." Let us close this historic pilgrimage by recalling that here at Fishkill, John Paulding raised the sword of Washington, a sword never drawn save in a just quarrel, never sheathed but with honor.

EVACUATION OF PHILADELPHIA

By Mrs. C. Murray Hyde.

When Governor Johnstone was forced to resign from the Peace Commission because of his too liberal and enthusiastic execution of the instructions given to him by his King, he wrote a curt and characteristic letter to Lord Carlisle. It was in the third person, as follows:

"Mr. George Johnstone send his compliments to Lord Carlisle and returns the Papers his Lordship was so good as to send. 'Nothing is more contemptible than a retreating Army or a Supplicating Prince,' was an observation of the Marquis of Montrose, and Lord Bacon has remarked, 'That no Body of Men ever thanked you for clemency who were not first sensible of your power.'"

These quotations were sarcastically made in reference to the King's policy in planning the campaign of 1778, which opened with the Evacuation of Philadelphia. That an army of over twenty-one thousand men, in the finest condition, most perfectly equipped, and fortified before an enemy, half clothed and hungry, would abandon a most important military position and retreat through the enemy's country, amazed friend and foe. Critical and inimical Europe smiled in scorn and contempt; proud and patriotic Britons boldly resented the insult to British arms; while the Americans, in dread, awaited some more formidable attack—no one dreaming that so powerful an army could be retreating in angry despair. Men and governments attributed every motive, save this, to a maneuver so apparently disastrous and weak.

When Parliament opened for the season of 1777-78, the King demanded men and money to further prosecute the war in America. That he presumed to demand aroused angry opposition on the part of the great whig leaders in Parliament. Appropriations were made, but they did not meet the King's desires. Then came tidings of the surrender of the Army of the North at Saratoga, revealing the character and strength of the American farmer-soldiers—men from the plow able to conquor the hardened veterans of England and Germany.

Benjamin Franklin, Silas Dean, and Arthur Lee, had been upon the continent a year and had negotiated a "contract" with the French Farmers-General (of Finance) to supply them with tobacco, receiving in return military supplies. England had controlled this most lucrative colonial trade, the revenues from which would now benefit the colonies themselves. The friendly attention given to the American Commissioners by the powers of the Continent led English statesmen to suspect a treaty of some kind between the Houses of Bourbon and the rebellious colonies. Men employed in the secret service watched the Americans incessantly. The coachman who drove Benjamin Franklin every evening from Paris to Versailles, while he negotiated the Treaty of Alliance and Commerce with County Vergennes, was a spy and the servant of an English emissary. In anticipation of a treaty, some British statesmen especially interested in American property and investments, pressed forward conciliatory measures and Parliament passed the two bills, not too willingly, presented by Lord North, on February 17th, 1778.

Intensely selfish and avaricious George III. lived meanly at Buckingham House, while he spent more than his yearly income of over one million pounds, principally in the purchase of influence, to establish the supremacy of the Crown. This was his dearest purpose, the defeat of the Whigs and the conquest of the colonies his surest means. The Bills of Conciliation, promising not to "impose any duty, taxes or assessments whatever . . . in North America or the West Indies, except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the use of the colony in which the same shall be levied," and the agreement of Commissioners to treat for a cessation of hostilities upon these harmonized premises, would finally destroy, if successful, the King's claim upon the colonial subjects in America.

At Windsor, on March 8th, 1778, Lord George Germain issued the King's secret instruction to Sir Henry Clinton, outlining the plans for the summer campaign of the British Forces in America, in part, as follows:

* * * * *

"It is therefore recommended to you, if you should find it impracticable to bring Mr. Washington to a general and decisive Action early in the Campaign, to relinquish the Idea of carrying on offensive Operations against the Rebels within land, and, as soon as the season will permit, to embark such a body of Troops as can be spared from the defense of the Posts you may think necessary to maintain, on board of Transports, under the Conduct of a proper number of the King's Ships, with orders to attack the Posts on the coast, from New York to Nova Scotia, and to seize and destroy every Ship or Vessel in the different Creeks or Harbours, wherever it is found practicable to penetrate; as also to destroy all Wharfs and Stores, and Materials for Ship building, so as to incapacitate them from raising a marine, or continuing their depredations upon the Trade of this Kingdom, which has been already so much annoyed by their Ships of War and Privateers."

* * * * *

"but I am commanded to say to you, that the Object appears to the King of such Importance, that should you be of Opinion a number of Troops, sufficient to ensure success in the different Enterprizes, cannot be spared with safety to Philadelphia, it is his Majesty's Pleasure that you do consult with the Admiral upon the most proper Situation for establishing a Post upon the Delaware River if you shall think a Post upon that River necessary, capable of being defended by a small body of men, and of giving Protection to the Ships, which it may be necessary to station in that River, and that when you shall have taken such measures as you and the Admiral shall judge necessary and effectual for obstructing the navigation of the River by the Rebels, you do withdraw the Troops from Philadelphia, and leaving a sufficient Garrison on the Post, you may have established, embark the rest and proceed to New York, with such part as you shall not think necessary for the service above mentioned. I would not, however, be understood to convey it to you as his Majesty's Opinion that the Possession of Philadelphia is an object of small importance, on the contrary, his Majesty conceives the possession of it may be attended with many advantages, and that the abandoning it may be productive of some ill consequences and therefore, it is his Majesty's Wish that you may be able to retain it, and he consents to your with-drawing from it only upon the supposition that the service I have been pointing out to you, cannot, in your Opinion, be effected while it is occupied."

In these instructions plans were also made for campaigns in Georgia and South Carolina, the purpose of which was "to prevent the Rebels from availing themselves of the Ships and Vessels in Charles Town."

On March 13th, the Peace Commissioners appointed

(Continued on page 7.)

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. ELWOOD CORNING,

EDITOR.

New York Office, 15 VANDEWATER STREET. Newburgh Office 48 and 50 SMITH STREET.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Paid in advance direct to either office - - - - -	$1.00
Foreign Countries, - - - - - - - - - -	1.25
Single copies - - - - - - - - - - -	.10

Single subscriptions may begin at any time.

Advertising Rates Quoted on Application.

All articles of a Literary character address to the editor at the Newburgh office.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 *is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.*

CONTENTS.

Historic Fishkill, by Adelaide Skeel, - -	3
Evacuation of Philadelphia, By Mrs. C. Murray Hyde	5
Editorials - - - - - - - -	6
Miscellaneous, - - - - - -	9
The Treason of Arnold, By A. Elwood Corning,	11
The Lost Battle, - - - - - -	13
The Flag - - - - - - - -	13
Literary Department - - - - - -	13

During the year, our columns will voice the sentiment of writers of note.

Miss Adelaide Skeel, Regent of Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R., author of "King Washington," etc., who has an article in this issue, will be one of our contributors. The others will be announced latter.

With this issue we enter upon our twelfth year of work for the cause of patriotism, and appeal to all those patriotic men and women of our land who love their country next to their God and family, for help, encouragement and continued patronage. The "Spirit of '76" is a magazine which aims toward a higher ideal in our national life. And all loyal Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as all true patriots who have the best interests of their country at heart, should lend their aid in supporting and sustaining its efforts to teach patriotism and American History.

Some of our writers have theories, but we hold ourselves in no way responsible for them, though we take a certain pleasure in seeing them in print if only for their novelty and piquancy. We like and want variety and so far at least realize our idea of a spirited paper. We should be pleased to have suggestions from our readers as we want a contented and gladsome list of subscribers.

With these remarks we cheerfully assume editorial duties and responsibilities, and modestly, yet confidently, expect to merit careful review and impartial criticism from all who unfold these pages.

NOTICE.

As has been already very plainly stated, the "Spirit of '76" will be published monthly, beginning with this, the January issue.

Last year the magazine came out quarterly. There were no papers printed for June, July and August, the September issue taking the place of the three. So those having the September and December issues have lost no copies for the year 1905. With this issue we wish you a happy new year and sincerely hope that we may have your earnest support.

9 Locust St., Rochester, N. Y.
Dec. 27, 1905.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I hand you draft for one dollar to renew my subscription to the "Spirit of '76." I have taken "The Spirit" so long I don't believe I could get along without it.

Truly yours,
WM. J. MCKELVEY.

John Q. Adams and Andrew Johnson the only Presidents holding civil official positions after their retirement; the former as a member of the House of Representatives, the latter as Senator from Tennessee; each died in office.

On electoral votes for the Presidency, Aaron Burr lacked one for election. Monroe received every vote but one. Hayes went into office with a majority of four.

THE EVACUATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

[*Continued from page 5.*]

by the King, met for the first time at Lord North's to receive outlines of instructions and express their views concerning the business of their commission. Lord North, Prime Minister; Lord George Germain, Secretary of Colonial Affairs; Lord Thurlow, Attorney-General; Alexander Wedderburn, Solicitor-General; Mr. William Eden; Mr. Jackson, who was later asked to resign in favor of Mr. George Johnstone; and the Earl of Carlisle, Chief of the Commission, were present. The Earl thus describes the meeting:

"Little passed of any real importance, and I confess I came away by no means edified with the conversation, and not a little shocked at the slovenly manner with which an affair so serious in its nature had been dismissed. But the sulkiness of some, the childishness of others, and the haste with which everything was hurried did not long remain unaccounted for, for on that day Administration had found their error with regard to the intentions of France. Mons. de Noailles had received his orders to fling off the mask, and had fairly told us that there was little left for us to do but to form a commercial treaty similar to that which was actually concluded between the King his Master and the UNITED independent States of America."

* * * * *

"From this period so many clouds began to spread around us that I had my doubts for some time whether the idea of sending the Commission was not and ought not to be totally abandoned."

On March 20th, "their Majesties gave the PATRIOTIC as well as MUSICAL world a treat by having Handel's celebrated oratorio of Judas Maccabeus performed by their command at Drury Lane. The very great applause given to the above performance, particularly in the songs of 'ARM!—ARM!—YE BRAVE!' 'SOUND AN ALARM!' and all those animating parts of that noble oration which breathes a Martial spirit showed as if the audience was filled with a true spirit of indignation and resentment against our natural and insidious enemy, and as Judas is described 'was like a lion's whelp roaring for HIS PREY!'"

Every British yeoman and apprentice was ready to fight in defence of his home and shout vengeance against Frenchmen, but to leave his home defenceless, cross the ocean and fight against his own country-men, with whom he half sympathized in their resistance to taxation was another matter. It was no light task to obtain men to fill the transports, at that moment fitting, at Portsmouth. All night the dark narrow streets of old London, about the docks and shipping on the Thames, even on board trading vessels loaded and about to sail, the pressgangs seized men and forced them into his Majesty's service.

The King at this juncture, three times within four days, threatened to abdicate the throne, rather than yield to the control of a Whig ministry. Even against the advice of his favorite ministers he stubbornly persisted in prosecuting the war in America. Through the Board of Trade and Plantations he held control of colonial affairs. Colonial appointments and revenues gave him the means to influence the votes of members of Parliament and so sustain his kingly prerogatives—always his ruling passion. All duties from the West Indies were a part of the "Civil List." He undoubtedly hoped finally to increase that list by revenues from the other conquered American colonies. The announcement of the treaty, bringing with it the certainty of war with France and a French fleet in American waters, changed his motives, plans and purposes, and made necessary new instructions to the Commander in Chief in Philadelphia. In these instructions, issued on March 21st, Sir Henry Clinton was ordered to embark on transports, at Philadelphia, all but six thousand of the Troops, immediately under his command and send them, under convoy of the main part of the fleet then in American waters, without delay to the West Indies, Florida and the Southern Provinces—The Crown Provinces. He himself, with the six thousand to proceed to New York "that important Post, the possession of which will be necessary to give dignity and effect to the Commissioners' negotiations." "Should the war continue," said Lord George Germain, "I will still hope you may find means in conjunction with the squadron that will be left in North America to keep up an alarm on the sea coasts of the Rebellious Provinces, and perhaps disable them from materially annoying our trade. . . . it has been given out here that the Troops in America are (going) to Great Britain forthwith. Should that Opinion be entertained by the French Officers in the West Indies, it will serve to confirm them in it if you also assign the same reason for the embarkation of the Troops."

The King, in addition to the instructions sent by Lord George Germain, himself wrote MOST SECRET Instructions, sealed at the beginning and end with his own seal, G. R. After urging the importance of sending the troops to the West Indies, he ordered the attack upon St. Lucia (a French Possession there); the evacuation of Philadelphia; the Occupation of New York, if possible; if not, the withdrawal to Rhode Island, and if necessary, from thence to Halifax.

When William Eden accepted his appointment on the Peace Commission he did so with the understanding that the "plan of the coming campaign should be communicated to him and that he should be assured of the stability of the present government." The first instructions given on March 8th to Sir Henry Clinton were made known to Mr. Eden, but, of those sent out after the news of the treaty, changing all the plans of the campaign, neither he nor the other Commissioners knew anything whatever until they reached America and their ship rode at anchor in the Delaware River. The Earl of Carlisle said that they were surprised to find the Commanders-in-Chief under "positive" and "repeated" orders; which had been "industriously kept from us," he continues, "Tho' sent out before our departure, and which, when they are laid before you, will clearly convince you, are calculated to render the Commission both ineffectual and ridiculous." He also said of the evacuation, "I shall therefore continue to maintain that the order was founded neither in wisdom nor expediency; that it was in itself ruinous to the Commission, and that it was adopted to fulfill no other purpose whatever but of making an attack upon an insignificant West India Island at the most unfit season of the year and of reducing the army by sending a number of men to the Southern Continent. Expeditions that admitted of no delay, for which the prospect of attacking the Rebel army to great advantage, and for which the Peace and Reconciliation that might flow from such advantage was no longer to be placed in competition, and for which, to quote the original words of those Admiralty injunctions, "AMERICA WAS TO BECOME BUT A SECONDARY CONSIDERATION!"

The first despatch sent to Lord George Germain by

the deceived and chagrined Commissioners from Philadelphia, could not have been a pleasant document for his Majesty's perusal. Lord Howe and Sir Henry Clinton would not sign it—they were "ABSENT." Gov. Johnstone would not sign it without adding a post-script in his own hand, which was very much to the point. "The Movements of his Majesty's Troops and ships described in this despatch and made in consequence of express orders sent from Great Britain, without any communication to the Commissioners appointed, under the Act of Parliament for Quieting the Disorders in No. America, not admitting any discredit or delay in the Commanders-in-Chief, I consider a fatal, ill concerted and ill-advised Retreat, highly dishonorable to his Majesty's army and most prejudicial to the interests of his Dominion."

Signed, "George Johnstone."

The situation on the Delaware when the Commissioners arrived was certainly depressing. Their overtures to Congress were delayed and rejected. Every available vessel was in the river and the whole coast was open and exposed. Those vessels were already filled with Refugees. The army numbered over twenty-one thousand men, with five thousand horses and encumbered with an immense quantity of plunder and baggage. The Commanders-in-Chief dared not face the moral consequences of abandoning the Refugees to the "cruel vengeance" of the "rebel mob" that would return to the city; they could not abandon five thousand horses, to be appropriated to the advantage of the Americans. The horses alone would fill all the transports, leaving no room for refugees or soldiers. The idea of cutting the throats of the horses was seriously entertained. The King's instructions strictly commanded that the army be embarked upon transports in the Delaware, the greater British division to proceed to the West Indies and Florida, while the smaller foreign division was to go to New York. They were to separate at the capes of the Delaware. Sir Henry Clinton could not think of despatching the southern division on the transports and then crossing the enemy's country with only six thousand Troops to protect an immense train of Refugees, baggage and horses. It was finally decided to evacuate Philadelphia with as little irritation as possible (for the Peace negotiations were still pending) and, with the army perfectly equipped for any emergency, march across New Jersey to New York, hoping that some indiscretion on the part of the pursuing rebels would lead to their total destruction. After reaching New York the King's instructions could be safely executed.

The Commissioners and officers feared the "discontent of the army on finding all their expectations of an active campaign disappointed; the indignation," wrote Lord Carlisle, "that would justly arise in the hearts of those in perceiving themselves devoted to destruction by this preposterous expedition, to be undertaken at a season when no constitution has been found strong enough to encounter the yellow fever that then rages in that pestilential climate (the West Indies)."

On the 18th of June, having loaded their baggage upon pack-horses and into flat-boats, mounted on wheels and drawn by the numerous horses, that powerful, perfectly-conditioned, but angry, disgusted and disgraced British army evacuted an important Post and commenced a shameful retreat.

General Washington at Valley Forge had cast aside all unnecessary baggage and, lightly equipped both from necessity and choice, was prepared to make that retreat as wretched and discouraging as possible. The New Jersey Troops under Maxwell, the Militia under Dickinson, the Pennsylvania Militia under Cadwalader, with Daniel Morgan's "Cow boys," of Virginia, and about forty Seneca Indians, unceasingly annoyed and harrassed that cumbersome army during those intolerably hot days of rain and heat between the evacuation of Philadelphia and the Battle of Monmouth. At Crosswicks Sir Henry Clinton changed his route from the open, intersected country toward the North, and sought the protection of the defensible hills of Middletown. He was disobeying orders, could take no chances, and could afford no losses. He seems to have gradually abandoned the hope of "an indiscretion" on the part of General Washington, and seemed to grow more and more anxious to escape. His troops were discontented, deserting by hundreds and could not be entirely relied upon.

General Washington, although opposed by several members of his staff, was equally anxious to engage the enemy before they entered the hills. Therefore, seizing the last opportunity, he precipitated, on that memorable Sabbath morning in June, the attack upon the main body of the British army which resulted in the Battle of Monmouth. Passing by, for the present, the heroic details of that terrible day, let us measure its results.

Through the Secret Service the Peace Commissioners learned that the American forces at Valley Forge had numbered in May but four thousand men fit for duty. Because of the definite instructions of the King they could not then be attacked. Jared Sparks states that on May 8th the number of men at Valley Forge was "eleven thousand eight hundred." Many were unfit for service. He also states that the British forces in Philadelphia then numbered nineteen thousand five hundred. At the time of the battle of Monmouth he states that the troops under General Washington amounted to a little over twelve thousand, exclusive of about thirteen hundred militia, while Sir Henry Clinton's force was supposed to consist of nine or ten thousand men. When night put an end to hostilities for that day the Americans laid down to rest upon their arms ready to renew the contest at dawn. The British army arose and silently marched away to their safe retreat among the hills. A few days later we find them encamped in the broad basin encircled by the Navesink Highlands. Here, while the sick and wounded with the horses and baggage were transported to the vessels in the Horse-Shoe Bay, and while the army was preparing the pontoon bridge of flat-boats from Gravelly Point to Sandy Hook, a report was prepared of the "State of the Forces under the Command of his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, Camp Navesing, New Jersey, 3rd July, 1778." A copy of this schedule I to-day present to you. It is referred to in Stevens' Facsimiles, but is not inserted in that work. Last winter I obtained a copy of it from the Public Records Office in London, and do not know of another copy in this country. Its interest to us in the fact that it was prepared at "Camp Navesink" and in its exact statement of the condition of the British forces just after the Battle of Monmouth. Its totals are a surprise and have a deep meaning.

They are as follows:

Officers present	1,172
Sergeants, Drummers, Rank and file present and fit for duty	15,448
Prisoners with the Rebels	1,083
Sick and wounded	2,017
Two Aspreh Battalions on their passage to New York from Philadelphia	798
	21,418

With the exception of the deserters included in the list of "Prisoners with the Rebels" and the two German Battalions en route from Philadelphia to New York, the above number of men must have been present at the time of the battle. Of these, four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one were Germans. Under General Knyphausen they were in the van in convoy of the baggage and not engaged. Of the four thousand, seven hundred and eighty one Germans one thousand and eighty-six are reported "Prisoners with the Rebels." These men deserted, for but few prisoners were reported taken by General Washington.

The Schedule shows that Sir Henry Clinton must have left Philadelphia with over twenty thousand men, and after the ten days' march and battle still had over sixteen thousand men "fit for duty." Some more potent reason that the "protection of the provision train," must be sought for to explain the anxious and hurried retreat at night from a field so successful as that reported by Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain. The British commander had ample means of knowing the true condition of the American forces, but he was disobeying the most explicit orders of the King; he knew that he must, at all hazard, preserve not only the baggage train, but the numbers and condition of his forces, that he might be able to dispatch the regiments detailed for the West Indian campaign.

In the autumn, after finally fulfilling the King's commands, Sir Henry Clinton sent in his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in America. With dignified candor he justified his course of action, thus:

"You cannot, I am confident, my Lord, desire that I should remain a mournful Witness of the debility of an army at whose head, HAD I BEEN UNSHACKLED BY INSTRUCTIONS, I might have indulged expectations of Rendering serious service to my Country.

"I trust, my Lord, that I have done my duty Zealously in a command at least unsolicited by me. I therefore, followed strictly and punctually (my instructions) whensoever I could well warp my circumstances to them. True indeed, as to the manner of evacuating Philadelphia, I ventured to deviate from my orders, but by that deviation I think I may say I rescued the honor, perhaps the existence of the army as well as the interest of my Country."

To the Americans, Monmouth was the sequel of Saratoga. Following the privations and despair of the winter at Valley Forge and preceding the arrival of our French allies, it was the last great battle of the Revolution fought by the American farmer-soldier alone. He held the field and the enemy left him ready to renew the fight. Could Sir Henry Clinton have destroyed him as he lay, he would have done so, and would have thus achieved one purpose of his march across New Jersey. Every mile had increased his respect for the tireless energy of Jersey and Pennsylvania Militia, while the battle had increased his respect for the skill of American general-ship. He learned that a victory would be dearly bought and he must escape for other services. To his Majesty's forces Monmouth was but a lucky escape from imminent peril.

The King alone was responsible for these events so disgraceful to his troops and so destructive to the Conciliatory Acts of Parliament. Amid the gloomy perplexities of March, 1778, his first thought was to order the defense of those provinces which by their revenues strengthened his own power to control Parliament and by the same orders to cunningly and secretly render futile those hated Acts of Parliament which ignored his colonial prerogatives.

Three months later the fact alone that the American forces held unshaken the field of Monmouth was a glorious victory. Had they been driven, when evening fell, one mile from that field, England would have sung one of her loudest songs of triumph. She needed sadly a subject for her most boastful bards and the loudest crash of Martial Music to conceal the weary drum-beat of her shameful retreat. *Monmouth Democrat.*

MISCELLANEOUS

There is a project on foot to build a memorial, to be erected by the General Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at a cost of many thousands of dollars, at Cambridge, Mass. This will be in the form of a handsome arch of entrance to the Common, and will commemorate the spot where Washington took command of the army. The famous Washington elm is growing old, and it is desired to have an enduring marker of this important historic spot and event.

A replica of a bronze bas relief representing the most famous Americans since the time of George Washington, by the French sculptor, David d'Angers, intended as a grant to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has arrived at the French Embassy in Washington for presentation.

The gift was tendered by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, on behalf of the donor at the dedication at the national building of the society, Memorial Hall, April 17 last. The society accepted the gift by vote on that date.

TO SAVE "OLD IRONSIDES."

President Martin W. Littleton, of the Borough of Brooklyn, has appointed these well known citizens as a committee of nine to aid in the movement toward the preservation of the famous frigate, "Old Ironsides," and its installation in Prospect Park: James Matthews, Clinton L. Rossiter, William Berri, Frank Harvey Field, Thomas L. Hones, George Valentine, Dr. James McCabe, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, and John B. Creighton.

"OLD IRONSIDES" LEAKY.

On October 1, last, it was learned that the historic frigate, Constitution, "Old Ironsides," which Brooklyn is seeking to have removed from Boston and used as a memorial, will not leave Charlestown Navy Yard for the present, at least. It is said that the unseaworthy condition of the vessel would not permit its removal.

The White Plains Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has decided to erect a monument to mark the spot at White Plain where the charter of the State of New York was signed, and also where the Declaration of Independence was promulgated July 9, 1776.

The army of [illegible] will now pay fitting tribute to "Old Glory," when [illegible] their respective class rooms, preparatory to the opening [illegible] day. They stand at "attention," while one of [illegible] appears with "Old Glory," at a given signal the latter will be waved, and the children repeat in concert a few [illegible] their love for the flag.

It is to be hoped that other cities will follow suit.

Superintendent Brooks is the father of the inspiring innovation of having the school children of Philadelphia salute the Flag every day. The superintendent asked for its introduction in the schools in a letter forwarded to the Board of Education

---

Contractors who are developing the Heathcote Hill tract, overlooking the Sound at Mamaroneck, came on a bed of Indian arrowheads on October 1, and also unearthed a silver button which bears on its face the British crown, below which are two numbers—"60" and "3." On the back of the button are the wards, "Firmin, Strand." The tract was once the site of the home of J. Fenimore Cooper, where he lived when he wrote "The Leather Stocking Tales," and was also the early home of Archbishop Bailey, of the Roman Catholic Church. It was the scene of one of the skirmishes of the Revolution, and it is supposed that the button was on the uniform of a British officer. "Firmin" is the name of an old established London house

---

The three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrick Hudson is to be celebrated by the opening in New York City of the greatest international exposition the world has ever seen. The committee in charge consists of many well-known men, as Robert B. Roosevelt, Uncle of President Roosevelt, and General Stewart L. Woodford, former Minister to Spain.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, shows that there are 998,441 persons on the pension roll; of these 684,608 are survivors of the Civil War.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has gone to work and devised a new Coat of Arms. He engaged an artist to paint it high on the walls of his library, in his mansion on Fifth Avenue

---

The monument erected by Cyrus W. Field at Tappan, Rockland County, to mark the spot where the unfortunate Major John Andre was hanged as a spy, will come soon into the possession of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The society will purchase, in addition to the monument, a circular plot of ground, 100 feet in diameter, and will maintain it as a small park for public pleasure.

The old Flag House at No. 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, where Betsy Ross fashioned the first national emblem, was paid for on December 12. It will be turned over to the government June 14, next.

The deepest resentment is felt over the suggestion of Secretary Bonaparte to break up the historic frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," now lying at Charlestown Navy Yard, or to use the vessel for a taget and sink her under the guns' fire of the North Atlantic fleet. We most heartily believe with Ex-Secretary Long, that "Old Ironsides" should be held in reverence and preserved.

Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its December meeting on Thursday afternoon, December 14th, at the Twentieth Century Club. Mrs. Joseph P. Dudley read a paper on "New York Under English Rule." In the evening the D. A. R. members wore colonial costumes at the Grand Army Bazaar. Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Chapter, made an address on The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, "Its aims and purposes."

The plans have been practically adopted for the old landmarks, such as the old State House and the old South Meeting House of Boston, to be used for subway stations. The proposed plans, it is said, will not hurt either building

---

November 25th last, the Sons of the American Revolution dined at the Waldorf Astoria in celebration of Evacuation Day. General Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador of France and past president general of the order, was the guest of honor. The present president general of the society, General Francis Henry Appleton, presided. Rev. Dr. Tracy McGee Waters, of Brooklyn, responded to a toast, "The Church and Patriotism."

On December 20, Mrs. Edgar Van Etten covered herself with glory, when she gave a brilliant reception in honor of her friend, Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Among those who assisted Mrs. Van Etten were Mrs. Curtis Guild, Jr., and Mrs. Samuel Elliot.

Mrs. Donald McLean, National Regent of the D. A. R., was given a reception and breakfast on December 18th, in Tuckerman Hall, of the Worcester Woman's Club House, by Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, Regent of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter. The hall was draped with red, white and blue bunting, and there were many flowers. About 200 gathered to greet the President-General.

The familiar story of Washington and his little hatchet is not found in the "Life of Washington," as written by Headley, Marshall, Irving, Everett or Sparks; nor in "Recollections of Washington," by Custis.

Of the Presidents' names appended to the Declaration of Independence are those of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. To the Constitution of the United States, George Washington and James Madison.

The Presidents having children married while they were in office were, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren and Grant. Adams, a son, to Miss May Hellen, of Washington, D. C.; Abraham Van Buren, a son, to Miss Angelica Singleton, of South Carolina; Ellen Wrenohall Grant, a daughter, to Algernon Charles Frederic Sartoris of England. "Nellie Grant" was the first child of a President married at the White House.

Benjamin Harrison carries the number eight. Eight letters in Benjamin, eight letters in Harrison; nominated on the eighth ballot, and elected President in 1888. The initial letter of his surname being the eighth letter of the alphabet. If he had served eight years he would have been the eighth Republican elected to the Presidency.

Washington died shortly after 11 p. m., Saturday, December 14, 1799; the last year of the century, the last month of the year, the last day of the week, and within the last hour of the day.

THE TREASON OF ARNOLD.

By A. Elwood Corning.

In these days of rapid national and material growth, when the country is at a height of progress and prosperity, the average citizen's thoughts seldom go back to events that transpired a hundred or more years ago. The human mind is too much absorbed with the daily affairs of life to stop and ponder over the memories which once awakened universal sympathy for the patriot cause and reverence for the men of '76. They were not found wanting when their country called them, but they bravely bore the burdens and hardships of war, thus rendering their nation a great and noble service. We do well to become more imbued with important periods of our early history. In the preceding chapter the patriots were full of hope, of joy and of anticipation for the future, but ere long that hope, that joy, that anticipation was turned suddenly upon a sad and trying period of our Revolutionary history—the treason of Arnold. By his military skill, indomitable courage, and daring valor, he had endeared himself to his countrymen and to his commander-in-chief. Washington trusted him and reposed implicit confidence in his patriotism. This was indeed evident when he gave him the command of that stronghold on the Hudson—West Point. But Arnold, as we shall see before the close of this chapter, was false at heart. His feeling toward his country was unaccountable. The court had sentenced him to the mildest form of punishment; a simple reprimand by the commander-in-chief, which Washington performed as lightly as he could, saying: "Our profession is the chastest of all; even the shadow of a fault tarnishes the lustre of our finest achievements. * * I reprimand you for having forgotten that in proportion as you have rendered yourself formidable to our enemies, you should have been guarded and temperate in your deportment towards your fellow-citizens. Exhibit anew those noble qualities which have placed you on the list of our most valued commanders. I will myself furnish you with opportunities of regaining the esteem of your country." Hence the general gave him command of West Point.

But Arnold was determined to seek revenge at any hazard. He therefore laid plans to betray his country, the land that had given him birth, the land that he had fought for so bravely. All this came before him in that hour of meditation, but he plunges into the thick darkness of night and said, I will! I will! He now opened secret correspondence with the enemy. While Arnold was stationed at Philadelphia, he had married the daughter of Mr. Shippen (who was afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania), and this, it is thought, might have encouraged his treasonable operations, for it is said that his wife's family was greatly disaffected to the American cause. This daughter was very much admired by young British officers. She was intimate with Major Andre, and it is said corresponded with him after the British army had returned to New York. All this, no doubt, inspired Arnold in his betrayal. The communication went on for a period of some length and it was many months before the British commander-in-chief really discovered who was his secret correspondent. From time to time the letters occasionally revealed articles of intelligence which were true, and this, of course, led Sir Henry to be more encouraged, thus keeping up the communication which was conducted on his part by Major John Andre, his aide-de-camp.

Meanwhile about the first of August, 1780, Arnold had taken command of West Point.

In the midst of beautiful mountain scenery, high and noble archways of rocks, and the waters of the lordly Hudson flowing beneath, stands this tall promontory which was "the great object of British and American solicitude on the possession of which were supposed by many to hinge the fortunes of war." A little below, on the opposite shore, the east bank of the river, Arnold located his headquarters at which is commonly known as the Robinson House. In this house, surrounded by woods, which stood on a bluff high above the river at a lonely part of the Highlands, Arnold carried on the negotiations in writing with Major Andre.

The plan of operations which Arnold decided upon for placing West Point in the hands of the British, was for Sir Henry Clinton to send a large force up the Hudson, at a time when the two armies, the American and French combined, should make an expected attack against New York. This movement, of which we have spoken, was a part of the fall campaign of Washington, and Sir Henry was informed of it by Arnold. "It was concluded that West Point and its dependencies would be the depositories of a great portion of the stores and ammunition of the allied armies. It was rumored that the French were to land on Long Island, and approach New York in that direction, while Washington was to march with the main army of the Americans to invade York Island at Kingsbridge. At this juncture, a flotilla, under Rodney, bearing a strong land force, was to proceed up the Hudson to the Highlands, when Arnold, under pretense of a weak garrison, should surrender the fort and its dependencies into the hands of the enemy." Now in order that these plans might be made effectual, a personal interview between Arnold and Andre was necessary. Arrangements were made for the meeting, after Washington should depart for Hartford, where he was going to hold a conference with Count Rochambeau and the newly arrived French officers. On the eighteenth of September Washington crossed the Hudson at Verplanck's Point and proceeded to Hartford. On the twentieth, Andre started up the river, going on board the Vulture, where he found Colonel Robinson. He also expected to see the general, but the traitor had undoubtedly made other plans with some end in view, probably for his own personal security. The night of the twenty-first was a beautiful, serene, starlight night, and everything on the river was very calm and quiet, when about midnight a boat was heard approaching, rowed with muffled oars. The three men were hailed alongside and one of them afterwards proved to be Mr. Joshua Smith. Arnold had given him passes to protect him from being detained and he also gave him a letter addressed to Col. Beverley Robinson, which read as follows: "This will be given to you by Mr. Smith, who will conduct you to a place of safety; neither Mr. Smith nor any other person shall be made acquainted with your proposals; if they (which I doubt not) are of such a nature that I can officially take notice of them, I shall do it with pleasure. I take it for granted Colonel Robinson will not propose anything that is not for the interest of the United States as well as of himself."

In case this letter was lost or intercepted, his using the name of Robinson was intended to mislead and guard against evil consequences. Now, Major Andre and Mr. Smith were presented to each other, then both descended into the boat, and rowed to the western shore of the Hudson to a little place at the foot of a great hill called Long Clove Mountain. This was the place that Arnold had planned for the meeting, and here for the first time the two who had talked in writing for so long, met together in the thick darkness and heard each other's voice. Smith re

mained in the boat, which was pulled up on the bank of the river, while the two servants stood off a few paces, with the horses. Here under the cover of the stars and the moon the conspirators concocted, planned and plotted the utter ruin and overthrow of that land over which was to float the Star Spangled Banner and become the free'st and grandest nation on the face of the earth. At the break of day, the conference was still in progress, and there being yet much to decide, they withdrew to Smith's house, about four miles distant. They arrived about dawn, and just as they were approaching the house they heard a cannonade in the direction of the Vulture. This caused Andre a little anxiety, but after the firing stopped, he was in better spirits. During the morning the whole plan was arranged and the day fixed for the surrender of the fort. Now Arnold gave Andre the full information regarding the military condition of West Point and its dependencies, and requested Andre to place these in his stockings, and giving him a pass, he left him, feeling quite confident that the plans would work well and that no obstacle would present itself. The remainder of the day Andre passed alone, his thoughts probably wandering in the paths of his future.

When the darkness finally settled over the land he went to Smith and asked him to row him over to the Vulture, which Smith positively refused to do, giving for an excuse that he was ill. But he offered to ride half of the night with him if Andre would pursue his journey by a land route. Finding no other way possible to reach New York, he yielded, and crossing King's Ferry to Verplanck's Point about sunset, he and Smith, accompanied by a servant of the latter, proceeded to return to New York by land. They had ridden about eight or nine miles on the road which led to the village of White Plains, when they were stopped, but on presentation of the passports with the signature of Arnold, satisfied the guards and they were allowed to pass on. At a neighboring farm house they passed the night, Andre feeling very anxious until morning, when they continued their journey. They had not gone very far, about two miles distant from Pine's Bridge, when Smith parted with Andre and left the latter to journey on alone. Suddenly he came to a place in the road where a small stream crossed it and there it was that the three men, John Paulding, Isaac Van Wart, and David Williams by name, stepped out from the woody forest and commanded Andre to halt, which he obeyed, saying: "Gentlemen, I hope you belong to our party?" "What party?" they asked. "The lower party," said Andre. "We do," was the quiet reply. Andre now declared himself to be a British officer and pleaded with them not to detain him, as he was up the country on important business and must return as soon as possible. His pleas were of no avail; they ordered him to dismount and began searching him. They were about to let him go, when Paulding broke in, "We havn't looked in his boots." Andre said that he hoped he would not have the inconvenience and delay as they came off with difficulty. His entreaties counted for nothing. They drew off the boots and there found the concealed papers.

Paulding exclaimed, and cried out, "My God! He is a spy!" Andre said he had got them from a stranger. While dressing himself, he offered them a sum of money, his horse and saddle, his watch, anything, if they would let him go.

But Andre was doomed to his fate. There was no release for him. He was taken to the nearest American post, which was at North Castle. After his arrival, Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson, who was the commander of that post, sent the papers at once to Washington at Hartford, and also a letter to Arnold.

Andre acted like a man all through the great struggle on which hung his very existence. In the few days of intercourse with our officers he gained their sympathy. When we analyze his life, death, and the circumstances which surrounded it, it appeals to us in a peculiar sense. We hardly feel toward him as if he had been our enemy; we have unfeigned sympathy for his fate and in his conduct, which as a prisoner, in his youth, intelligence, manliness and fortitude, we almost forget that he was a British spy.

Washington had desired to return home at an earlier date, on account of his interview with the French officers having borne no important results. He sent word that he and his suite would arrive at Arnold's headquarters on the 24th. On coming to the Hudson, Washington took a different route than before, striking the river at Fishkill. Arnold was at breakfast when he received word that Washington would arrive there that day. This was the very day that the treasonable plans were to go into effect. Just then horses' hoofs were heard at the gate. It was the message from Lieut.-Colonel Jameson of the capture of Andre.

Arnold, with that quickness of mind and that self-possession which he was noted for, suddenly left the room, saying that he must go at once to West Point to prepare for a reception of Washington. He went up stairs, his wife following him. When they were alone, he told her all. She fell prostrate to the floor. Kissing his infant son, who lay in the cradle, he hurried down stairs and galloped away at full speed down to the shore, where a boat was in readiness, which conveyed him to the sloop of war which had carried Andre up the river.

Soon after Arnold left, Washington arrived at the Robinson house, and not finding Arnold there, he partook of a hasty breakfast and went to meet Arnold at West Point. Not finding him there, he remained during the afternoon and then returned to the Beverly Dock, from whence he had departed, and took dinner. There the letter was presented him conveying the news that Arnold had turned traitor. He received its contents in silence. In the course of time he placed the paper in the hands of Knox and Lafayette, and uttered these words: "Whom can we trust now?" The sentence was short, but it spoke volumes. Dispatches and messages were at once sent to detain and try Arnold, but the traitor had gotten out of reach.

After Arnold was safe on the Vulture he sent the following letter to Washington, to try and secure the protection of his wife and child:

"Sir:—The heart which is conscious of its own rectitude cannot attempt to palliate a step which the world may censure as wrong. I have ever acted from a principle of love to my country, since the commencement of the present unhappy contest between Great Britain and the colonies: the same principle of love to my country actuates my present conduct, however it may appear inconsistent to the world, who seldom judges right of any man's actions. I ask no favor for myself. I have too often experienced the ingratitude of my country to attempt it; but, from the known humanity of your excellency, I am induced to ask your protection for Mrs. Arnold from every insult and injury that a mistaken vengeance of my country may expose her to. It ought to fall only on me; she is as good and as innocent as an angel, and is incapable of doing wrong. I beg she may be permitted to return to her friends in Philadelphia, or to come to me, as

she may choose. From your excellency I have no fears on her account, but she may suffer from the mistaken fury of the country."

Mrs. Arnold remained for some time at the Robinson house and during her stay she was treated with courtesy and kindness by Washington, who afterward sent her to New York under an escort to join her husband.

Arnold received, as promised, a Brigadier General commission in the British army and nearly $50,000 in gold. He stayed in this country with the British army until the close of the war, when he went to London, and there pulled out a miserable existence, living as a despised and disdained man. Mrs. Arnold outlived her husband by a few months. All through her career she exemplified the character of true woman's love.

Americans will never forget this trying period in the history of their country. Significant is the fact that if the Cannonade had not fired upon the Vulture, compelling her to drop down the river out of reach from further destruction, the destiny of America would have been changed, and instead of the flourishing world power of to-day, would be the discontented colonies of mother England.

We are wont to look back in closing this chapter, to that death-bed scene, in one of the lonely suburbs of the city of London, and see as it were "The angel minister unroll that faded flag; it is a blue banner gleaming with thirteen stars. He unrolls that parchment; it is a colonel's commission in the Continental army addressed to Benedict Arnold! and there, in that rude hut, while the death-watch throbbed like a heart in the shattered wall—there, unknown, unwept, in all the bitterness of desolation, lay the corpse of the patriot and the traitor.

"Oh that our own true Washington had been there to sever that good right arm from the corpse, and while the dishonored body rotted into dust, to bring home that noble arm and embalm it among the holiest memories of the past. For that right arm struck many a blow for freedom; yonder at Ticonderoga, at Quebec, Champlain and Saratoga, that arm yonder, beneath the snow white mountains, in the deep silence of the river of the dead, first raised into light the Banner of the Stars."

THE LOST BATTLE.

To his heart it struck such terror
That he laughed a laugh of scorn—
The man in the soldier's doublet,
With the sword so bravely worn.

It struck his heart like the frost-wind
To find his comrades fled,
While the battle-field was guarded
By the heroes who lay dead.

He drew his sword in the sunlight,
And called with a long halloo,
"Dead men, there is one living
Shall stay it out with you!"

He raised a ragged standard,
This lonely soul in war,
And called the foe to onset
By shouts they heard afar.

They galloped swiftly toward him,
The banner floated wide;
It sank; he sank beside it
Upon his sword, and died.

THE FLAG.

"Fling it from mast and steeple,
Symbol o'er land and sea
Of the life of a happy people,
Gallant and strong and free.
Proudly we view it, colors,
Flag of the brave and true,
With the clustered stars and the steadiest bars,
The red, the white, and the blue.

Flag of the fearless hearted,
Flag of the broken chain,
Flag in a day-dawn started,
Never to pale or wane.
Dearly we prize its colors,
With the heaven light breaking through
The clustered stars and the steadfast bars,
The red, the white, and the blue.

Flag of the sturdy fathers,
Flag of the loyal sons,
Beneath its fold it gathers
Earth's best and noblest ones.
Boldly we wave its colors,
Our veins are thrilled anew:
By the steadfast bars, the clustered stars,
The red, the white, and the blue.

Copied from poems by Margaret E. Sangster.

The Literary Department.

American Boy's "Life of William McKinley," by Edward Stratemeyer. A book that should be in the possession of every boy, inspiring him on to nobler efforts for his own and his country's good.

Mr. Stratemeyer has told the whole story of McKinley's boyhood days, his school and college life, his career as school teacher, soldier, lawyer, congressman, governor, and lastly, his successful and momentous career as President of the United States.

The book is full of interesting reminiscences of his career, and gives many side lights of the life at the White House. 300 pages. Illustrated by A. B. Shute and from photographs. $1.25. Publishers, Lathrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston, Mass.

American Boy's "Life of Theodore Roosevelt," by Edward Stratemeyer, is a volume full of stirring, inspiring and interesting reading of the life of our noble and great President. Boys wishing to make something of themselves should not fail to read this book. It traces, step by step, Mr. Roosevelt's career in a manner that is sure to win appreciation and delight the reader until the last page is read. Illustrated from photographs and with frontispiece by Charles Copeland. Price, $1.25. Publishers, Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston, Mass.

The Success Magazine editorial announcements for 1906 are full of interesting and enjoyable features for the coming year. Their regular staff contributors include names in the progress of the literary world.

Writers such as William J. Bryan, Walter Wellman, Cleveland Moffett, David Graham Phillips, F. Hopkinson Smith, Jerome K. Jerome, Vance Thompson, and many other of equal note.

No magazine of recent years has come up so rapidly as "Success." It is to-day one of the best and most attractive magazines in the country.

For a Memorial at Valley Forge.

At a special meeting of the board of managers of the Connecticut society, Sons of the American Revolution, held in the rooms of the Home club at the Hotel Elton, Waterbury, on December last, it was decided to start a movement to secure a suitable memorial to mark the location of the Connecticut soldiers in the Revolutionary war who were encamped at Valley Forge.

A letter from Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania states "that the improvements at Valley Forge have so far progressed and the avenues along the intrenchments are so far completed as to enable each one of the thirteen original states to mark with a suitable monument the location of its troops, if such a course be thought desirable by the authorities of the state."

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, has agreed to co-operate with the S. A. R. in the matter of placing a memorial.

President Trumbull named a special committee, consisting of Hon. A. Sloper, of New Britain, Hobart L. Hotchkiss and General E. S. Greeley of New Haven, H. F. Norcross of Bridgeport and Charles G. Stone of Hartford, to draft a bill to be presented to the next general assembly asking an appropriation for a suitable memorial at Valley Forge.

A request was made by Judge Morris B. Beardsley of Bridgeport for the educational committee of the national body, asking for the names of such Revolutionary patriots of national renown who were natives of this state or who wrought in this state works helpful to the cause of the colonies. Charles G. Stone of Hartford is to comply with the request.

The Waterbury members extended an invitation to the society to hold its annual banquet at the Hotel Elton on February 22, 1906, and the invitation was accepted. The following executive committee was named to make arrangements: Chairman, Hon. John P. Elton; J. Richard Smith, George Rockwell and E. L. Frisbie, Jr., all of Waterbury, and Merritt Heminway of Watertown.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

Nominate Mrs. Ira H. Evans for National Vice-Regent

The sixth annual conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution, closed a three days' session at Temple, Tex., on December 6, last, after nominating Mrs. Ira H. Evans of Austin for vice-regent of the national society, and outlining a campaign to secure support of her candidacy. This office carries with it representation in the national congress, something now denied Texas, as there are but ten vice-regents in the United States. The next conference will be held at Weatherford.—*St. John's Republic.*

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 30, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish, Editor:

I enclose one dollar dues for "Spirit of '76," which has been too long due. I have been a subscriber for several years and will continue it for sake of the Genealogical Guide, and would like the magazine better did it contain any information concerning the Daughters of the Revolution, to which society I belong. The general society has rooms at 150 Fifth Avenue, and no doubt you could obtain items from them, which would render your publication even more popular.

I well understand the difficulties that surround an editor of a patriotic magazine, as I am engaged in the same work as assistant editor of the "Booklet," which treats of "important events" in North Carolina history. All the proceeds go to patriotic objects, the editors receiving no compensation for their trouble. It is now on its fifth year and we *survive* through much tribulation.

You know that we exchange with you, and if you at any time have space to spare we will feel greatly favored if you will give the little "Booklet" a notice. When one knows that our society in North Carolina only enrolls forty-six members, the wonder is that we continue; but we do not depend on these members, as all do not take the magazine. Our subscribers live in thirty states of the Union, and from many we receive pleasant words of encouragement.

Our contributors numbers among the leading writers of our State; men whose veracity is unquestioned; men of great ability as writers and as scholars of State-wide reputation. The historical articles are donated to the "Daughters of the Revolution," thus aiding us in our endeavor to erect a tablet to the fifty-one patriotic women of the Edenton Tea Party, who, on October 25th, 1774, declared against the purchase of tea or of wearing of any manufacture from England until the tax was removed. Had this event taken place in Massachusetts or New York, every history or story book would contain an account of it; but our people have always been slow to herald to the world their great achievements. Would you like a short account for your paper? Can furnish you with it and a copy of a letter written in London, January 31st, 1775, verifying the fact.

The proceeds from the "Booklet," amounting to over $400.00, is now deposited for the memorial, and the proceeds of Vol. V. and after are for other patriotic purposes.

Your Lecture Course must be very interesting, as well as entertaining. Should you come so far south as North Carolina would you lecture for us here? Our people as a whole do not take to lectures, we have to call them by another name to secure an audience. Will you let me know your terms? I think, perhaps, that the "Sir Walter Raleigh Monument" committee may wish to secure lecturers during February and March.

Wishing you success,

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. E. E. MOFFITT.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1905

President .....Mr Charles Cromwell
First Vice-President .....Mr M Uhl Estock
Second Vice President .....Mr W T Bannister
Third Vice President .....Hon George Comstock Baker
Treasurer .....Mr T R Woodward
Secretary .....Mr William Porter Adams,
155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar .....Mr Edward Noyes
Historian .....Mr Frank P Crandall

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

Mr T R Woodward,
Mr C L Follett,
Mr. W. P. Adams.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS

Mr T R Woodward,
Mr. C L Follett,
Mr. William Porter Adams

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American, or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC

Admission Fee is $5.00 Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year

Frederick P Comfort .....Commandant
Alexander C Chenowith.....First Lieutenant
Withington Robinson .....Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg .....Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne .....First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr .....Second Sergeant
A Lincoln Clark - - - - - - - - Leader

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations; old-fashioned music and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution

WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD

846 Seventh Avenue, New York City

Frederick P. Comfort - - - - - - - - Commandant
Alexander C. Chenowith - - - - - - First Lieutenant
Withington Robinson - - - - - - Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg - - - - - Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne - - - - - - - - - - First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr - - - - - - Second Sergeant

MINUTE MEN DRUM CORPS

STAMFORD, CONN.

A. Lincoln Clark - - - - - - - - - - Leader

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations; old-fashioned music and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution.



ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1893

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to

THERON R WOODWARD, Sec'y,

315 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

OFFICERS

President .....William Porter Adams
First Vice-President .....Hon Charles Page Bryan
Second Vice-President .....Brig Gen C C C Carr, U S A
Third Vice-President .....Hon Carter H Harrison
Secretary .....Theron R Woodward, 300 Dearborn St, Chicago
Treasurer .....Charles Cromwell
Registrar .....Edward Noyes
Historian .....Frederick K Lawrence
Librarian .....J E Slocum

We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism*; to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc., and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

INVITATION

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES ETC.

The admission Fee is $5.00
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812 in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership

PATRIOTIC TO THE END.

After the battle of Fort Donelson, the wounded were hauled down the hill in rough board wagons, and most of them died before they reached St. Louis. One blue-eyed boy of nineteen, with both arms and both legs shattered, had lain moaning there and was neglected. He said: "Why, you see, they couldn't stop to bother with us, because they had to take the fort. When they took it, we all forgot our sufferings, and shouted for joy, even to the dying."

THE

Spirit of '76

Devoted to
the Principles,
Incidents and
Men of '76 and
Colonial Times.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Proprietor.

A. ELWOOD CORNING, Editor.

NEWBURGH OFFICE, 48-50 Smith St.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 15 Vandewater St.

Coats of Arms

Adams
Bassett
Bradford

PRINTED IN PROPER COLORS AND READY FOR FRAMING IT
$1.00 EACH

Send Ten Cents in stamps for shipping and a copy of either will be sent you for examination. If you decide to retain it, send a dollar, if not what you want, return it to

The Spirit of '76

15 Vandewater Street.

New Prices

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution



Silver Gilt Pendants, with Medallions and Eagles of Gold, heretofore sold at $25 and $10, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE $20.00 — MINIATURE $10.00

We will also furnish the above made ***entirely of 14k. Gold.***

FULL SIZE $25.00 — MINIATURE $10.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded, $9.00

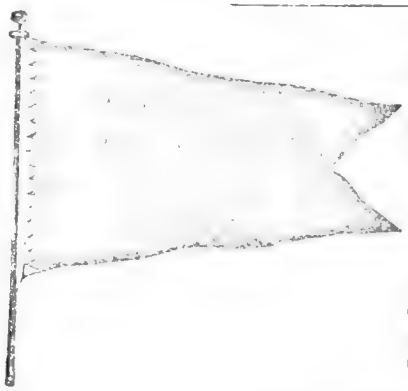
The above issued only upon receipt of permit from Mr. A. H. CLARK, Registrar-General, Washington, D. C.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

OFFICIAL JEWELLERS,

902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



ANNIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flags

AND

Standards

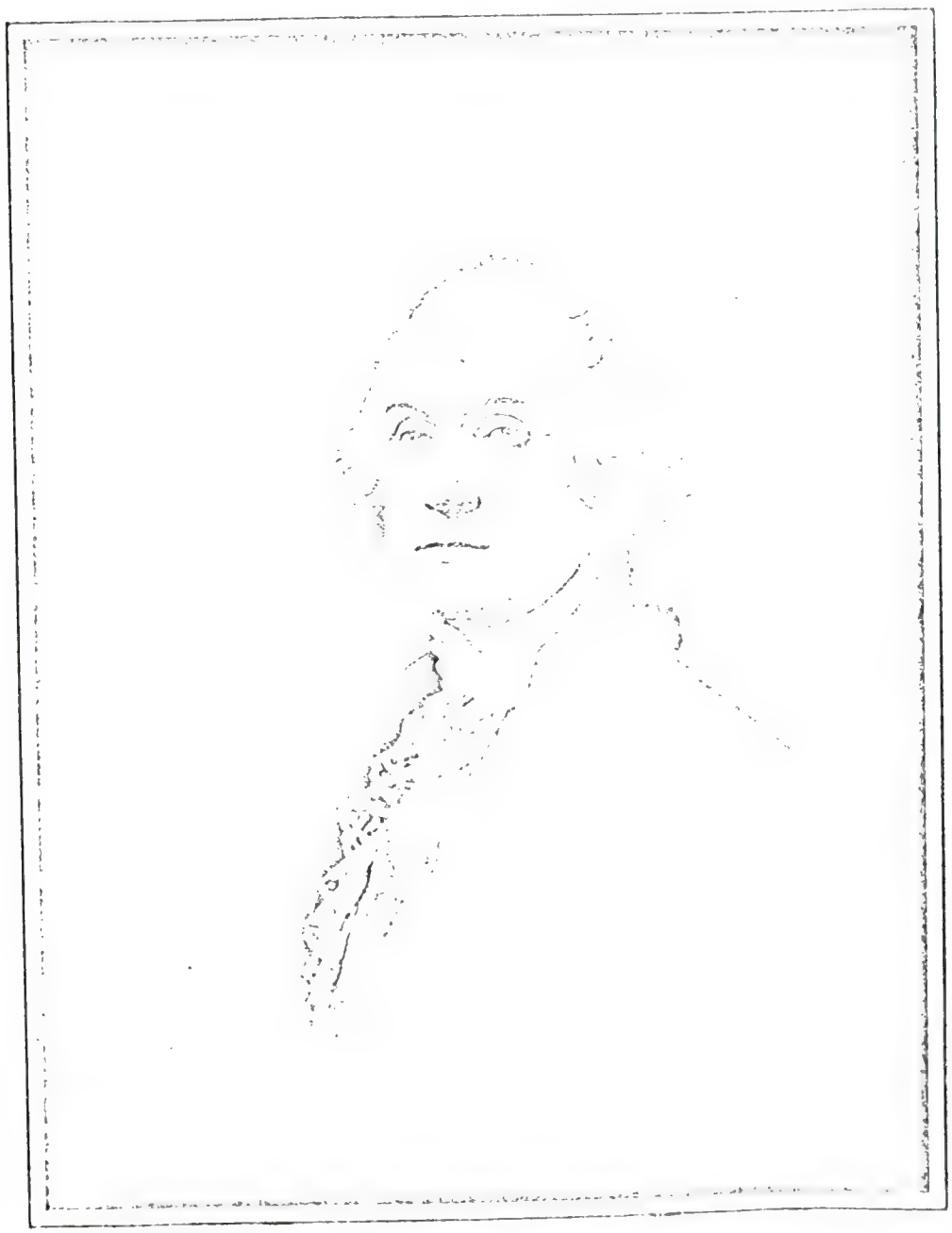
. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER of the FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AZTEC SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES · INCIDENTS · AND MEN OF '76 · AND COLONIAL TIMES

Vol. XII. Application made for second-class matter at Newburgh, N. Y. Post Office FEBRUARY, 1906. LOUIS H. CORSI II, PROPRIETOR. No. 2 Whole No. 13



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

General Orders, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1906.
No. 9.

Captain Jesse B. Shafflirt is hereby relieved from duty as the Regimental Dental Surgeon, and placed on waiting orders.

The following appointment on the Regimental Staff is hereby announced, Dr. W. H. Wunder, to be Regimental Dental Surgeon, with the rank of Captain.

He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.



The following orders were promulgated on the 1st day of December, 1905, and are here copied for your information:

General Orders,
No. 89.

1. Lt. Col. E. R. Campbell of the First Regiment, is hereby relieved from duty from the Regiment, and is hereby transferred to the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief. He is hereby appointed Adjutant General of the Minute Men, and he will hereafter be respected and obeyed as such.

2. Edward J. Dimmick is hereby appointed Lt. Colonel of the First Regiment, vice Lt. Col. E. R. Campbell transferred, and the First Regiment is hereby commanded to respect and obey him as their Lt. Colonel, and he himself is to observe and follow such orders and instructions as he shall from time to time receive from his superior officers.

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations of the Minute Men.

M. A. WINTER,
Colonel and Acting Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

General Orders, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1905.
No. 3.

It becomes the painful duty of the Commanding Officer to announce the death of that estimable gentleman, patriotic citizen and good officer, First Lieut. Charles W. Keyes.

Owing to the fact that Lieut. Keyes has been in poor health for some time, he was unable to be as active in this Command as the Colonel knows was his personal desire.

After a conference with the family of the deceased officer, it has been decided to make no special demonstration at the funeral ceremonies.

The following officers are detailed to attend the ceremonies, i. e.: Lieut.-Col. E. J. Dimmick and Brevet Major D. C. Fletcher.

These officers will proceed to the residence of the deceased officer, No. 1022 9th Street, N. W., and they will represent this Command at the funeral ceremonies, which will be held at 2 P. M., Thursday, December 21st.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,
C. A. SIDMAN,
Ensign and Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

General Orders, Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1906.
No. 7.

The Colonel takes pleasure in announcing the fact that this Command has again been honored with a special invitation to attend that brilliant military function, the 18th Anniversary, "Old Guard" Reception and Ball, which will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Thursday evening, January 25, 1906.

Those of the Command who have been so fortunate as to attend these functions in the past, know from experience that the magnificent spectacle of the great military Grand March will remain a vivid memory as long as life shall last.

The officers are especially invited to accompany the Colonel in attending this magnificent function, and, that a correct list of those who will go to New York can be forwarded to the Commanding Officer of the "Old Guard," you are hereby directed to inform the Colonel, by return mail, if he can have the pleasure of your company on this occasion.

The time required will spoil two days and one night; the necessary expense will be the railroad fare and hotel accommodations.

There will be quite a number of Continental uniforms present on this occasion, such as a detail from the New York Battalion of Minute Men, Washington Continental Guard, of New York, Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford; and the Colonial uniforms of the Governor's Foot Guard, of Connecticut, will also be present. In addition to these, there will be present many other organizations, including soldiers wearing the uniform of the War of 1812, the uniform of the Mexican War, and, in fact, almost every uniform ever used in this country will be there.

Company Commanders are informed that if any of the men of their Companies desire to be present, arrangements can be made to that end, by having them communicate at once with the Colonel.

Several officers have already intimated their intention of going to New York on this occasion, and it is the Colonel's special desire that you be one of the number.

Write to the Colonel at once, so he can obtain for you one of the elaborate souvenir invitation cards.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER.
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1906.

General Orders,
No. 8.

I am hereby directed to instruct you to report at these Headquarters next Monday evening, January 8th, at eight o'clock, in the Officers' room, to attend an Officers' meeting, at which time very important matters will be up for consideration.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., January 10, 1906.

No. 11.

The following Staff appointments are hereby announced:

Ensign C. A. Sidman, to be Regimental Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Quartermaster Sergeant J. P. Ruppel, to be Assistant Quartermaster and Color Bearer, with the rank of Ensign. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Brevet Major C. S. Wheeler, Special Aid, is hereby detailed to take charge of, and superintend the transfer of the Quartermaster Stores to the new Quartermaster, Captain C. A. Sidman, and to secure his receipt for the same. He will make his report at officers' meeting next Monday night, January 15, 1906.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. 12. FEBRUARY, 1906. No. 2.



The Military Order of Moro Campaigns

PRESIDENT
Major General Leonard Wood

HISTORIAN
Captain J. E. Bloom, C. S.

SEC'Y AND TREAS.
Captain H. P. Howard, 14th Cavalry

REGISTRAR
Captain W. H. Wassell, 22d Infantry

VICE PRESIDENTS

Colonel Philip Reade, 23d Infantry
Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cavalry
Captain George G. Gatley, A. C.
Captain Charles E. Stanton, Pay Dept.

MEMBERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Colonel Henry P. McCain, M. S. Dept.
Captain James G. Harbord, 11th Cavalry
Major Edgar A. Mearns, Medical Dept
Captain Jay J. Morrow, Engineer Corps
Major Robert Bullard, 28th Infantry
Major Abner Pickering, 22d Infantry
Colonel John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Infa
Captain James T. Moore, 27th Infantry

Colonel Edwin Bolton Pratt, 30th Infantry
Brig.-General Greenleaf Austin Goodale, U. S. A., retired
Captain William S. McNair, Artillery Corps

By PHILIP READE, Colonel 23d Infantry.

To say of The Military Order of Moro Campaigns that it fills a want, etc, is nothing new. Every book preface says that; but the organization is wholly unique. To be eligible, one must have been in Mindanao, or that other island, Jolo, on the Tawi-Tawi group of the Philippine archipelago, only seven degrees north of the equator, way down at the tail end, the Malay end, of the Philippines.

Be it known that the occupants of the islands named are not Filipinos. Four hundred years before Christopher Colon—whom we call Columbus—was born, there went to Jolo and Zamboanga and Cattobats and Malabang, some Persian Arabic traders. These traders converted some of the native Moros to Mohammedanism, but after Magellan passed through the straits to which he gave his name, he found the majority of the Moros to be pagans.

About the time that the last Moorish kingdom in Spain was conquered, the Mohammedan faith was the religion of some of the natives of southwestern Mindanao, which is bigger than the State of Maine, longer than Indiana, has a quarter of a million Moros on it, as well as those of Jolo, and other adjacent islands; and by the time Legaspi reached the mouth of the Pasig at Manila, 1571, two Mohammedan chiefs had established themselves at Tondo and Manila.

Attempts were made by the Spanish to convert this Pasig river colony to Christianity, but the relations of the latter with the natives of Mindanao and Jolo were more hostile than amicable.

The Spaniards gave to these Malayan Mohammedans the name of Moros, and with the name brought much of their hereditary hatred for the Barbary Moors, or Moros, who for 700 years had held the most fertile spots of Spain.

For three centuries, intermittent attempts were made by the Spaniards to destroy the homes of the Moro pirates, who, almost without exception, raided the Spanish colonies throughout the Philippine Islands, south of Luzon, and even occasionally on that island. Many reverses and some successes were met with by the Spanish expeditions against the Jolo and Mindanao Moros. The names of some of the Spanish Captains-General who figured in these conflicts, and of the Moro chiefs, would convey no significance to those English-speaking people who have not, during the last six or seven years, participated in Moro campaigns. In 1637 Corcuero inaugurated a new conquest of Jolo and of Mindanao. His force consisted of 760 Europeans. He made a landing at Jolo. The following year, he landed at Zamboanga and proceeded past Cattobats up the Rio Grande against the Datto Corralat and the Dattos of Buhaven and Basilan. The following year, Corcuero and Almonte built a fort at Sabonilla, now called Malabang, on Illana Bay. During 1639, Spanish soldiers and priests, under the warlike Recoleto friar, Augustin de San Pedro, led a party of 360 against the Lanao Moros, where Camps Vicars and Keithley now stand. In 1642, Generals Corcuero and Almonte made peace with Corralat, but piratical depredations by the Moros continued; Chinese rebellions embarrassed the Spaniards, who evacuated many places, and many fights were chronicled between the Moro fleets of Praus and the Spanish fleets. The priests egged on the Spanish, and the Spanish King re-established, and then abandoned, many stations in Mindoro, Basilan, Mindanao and Jolo. Treaties were

made and unmade. Expeditions intended to be punitive were undertaken. The Tawi Tawi Moros nearly captured Zamboanga. Engagements were constant with varying success until 1737. King Philip V. of Spain, pestered the Sultans of Jolo and Tomuntaca (Mindanao) about not being Christians, but expeditions were as frequent as baptisms.

Ali Mudin and some two hundred of his Moro family were imprisoned in Manila and Cavite for religious causes, and the raiding Moros in their vintas and the Spanish in their galleys, killed each other numerously. Forts were built and destroyed on both sides. In 1762 the British captured Manila. Incursions continued. Half the inhabitants of the Visayan towns were killed or enslaved. In 1770, de Anda, the new Spanish Captain-General, re-organized the Armada de los Pintados, and at this time Israel, the son of Ali Mudin, was, by the British, established in the Sultanate of Jolo.

About the time that Maj. Pitcairn heard at Lexington-Concord the shot that was also heard around the world, an Englishman named Brun, with 4,000 Chinese who had been, by the British, expelled from Manila, joined the Jolo Moros under Datto Tetenz, and ravaged Cebu, harassing the coast as it had never been before. The Spanish Governor, Pedro Sarrio, made no headway against the warlike Moros. Sultan Israel of Jolo was poisoned by his cousin, Ali Modin, in the old-fashioned way, and paralysis of commercial relations on traffic between Luzon followed for ten years. The Moros burned several towns, and in 1780 the new Captain-General, Marquina, informed the King that constant war with the Moros "was an evil without remedy." Between that time and 1805, when the Spanish Government made a treaty with the Sultan of Jolo, the Moros captured Spanish ships, sacrificing the crews, ravaged sea-coast towns hundreds of miles northward, despite privateering and the efforts of the Spanish vessels built in the shipyards of San Blas and Cavite.

Until 1849 a proper historical sequence of events of Moro campaigns should mention successful raids upon Spanish, British and Dutch vessels by Moro vintas. These piratical boats were in constant conflict with towns extending along lines as long as from Maine to Florida. Treaties were made and unmade. Datto Ipoypo, "the last of the Visayas," each year carried off into slavery, more than 500 persons. In April, 1843, a convention between the Sultan of Basilan and the French Emissary was made. France paid 100,000 pesos for Basilan. Vice Admiral Cecille begun, with three French vessels, operations against Datto Usak. A Spanish force under Bocalan went to Zamboanga; the French raised the blockade. The Davao country was ceded to the Spaniards by the Sultan of Mindanao and Jose Oyanguren took the fort of Hijo. The Moros killed Commander Rodriguez of the Spanish Navy, and the islands of the Sumales group, in 1845, were the centre of piracy in the Archipelago. With the construction, in 1848, of English steam-built gunboats "El Cano," "Magallanes" and "Reina de Castilla," the Moros begun to recognize that their praos, wind-impelled vessels, paddle propelled, were at a disadvantage.

In 1849, the British Captain Kepple, with Sir John Brooke, made a treaty with the Sultan of Jolo, in which the Sultan promised not to recognize any other power as his suzerain without the consent of Great Britain.

The hapless Filipinos, weak Tiruryes, and pastoral Subanos had, for generations, tried to insure forbearance from the depredating Moros by tribute and subservience, but the latter dominated them, even as Attila the Hun invaded Thrace and compelled submission to the nomadic hordes of Hungary and Scythia. Perhaps the Moros at this period were ready to challenge the world for the ascendancy of the wave-washed islands of the Philippine archipelago.

The Moros were regarded by both civilized and by the semi civilized, as the scourge of Paganism and master of the Filipinos.

The Moros of the Philippines were regarded by such men as the Rev. Pio Pi, superior of the Jesuit Orders, as the principal obstacle in the way of reductions, conversions and civilization of the Philippines. The accounts published by the Jesuits contain critical analysis of Moro character, habits, customs, traditions, and aspirations. Like Ishmael, the son of Abraham, "whose hand was against every man," the Moro character was alleged to be haughty, independent, dominating, believing themselves to be the only sons of God, none more zealous in their genealogies; that all, not Moros, were pariahs; showing asperity and disdain in carriage, attitude, manners, dealings; incapable of gratitude; independent furities; true lords of the soil; insincere, treacherous; above all laws except their own; superior to those from whom they collected tribute, exploited, vexed, raided relentless christians or natives; loving to kill, mob, enslave, property destroyers, scourgers of the sea, refractory as their borstel ancestors to civilization. This is but a part picture of the way the Moro was painted during three centuries of Spanish sovereignty of the islands - constant and tenacious enemies of civilization.

The Spanish census takers believed that there were half a million Moros on the island of Mindanao alone, and they were rated as being as fierce, intractable and persistent fighters as the most warlike North American Indians. Such was their repute, when, May 18, 1899, the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry disembarked from the S. S. "Leon XIII," at Jolo, taking station there under the provisions of G. O. No. 28, H'Qrs. Dept. Pacific and Eighth Army Corps - thus being the first American troops to occupy any portion of what is now the Dept. of Mindanao, a military command under Generals Bates, Kobbe, Summer, Wood, embracing all the islands of the Philippine Archipelago not included in other departments, headquarters at Zamboanga. The 23d Infantry has had two tours of duty in the Dept. of Mindanao, and certainly no other organization has been more experienced that it in Moro dealings. For instance, between June, 1903, and Dec., 1904, eighteen months, it toured 8,000 miles of salt water, marched 5,000 miles, and journeyed a thousand miles of fresh water—vinta travel—all in "hikes," reconnaissances and Moro expeditions.

One of the objects of this contribution is to demonstrate that the inception of what is now called The Military Orders of Moro Campaigns, dates from the establishment of the Mohammedan religion; certainly from the time, a thousand years ago, when Andorra in the Pyrenees, the smallest republic in the world, was set free for the help its people gave to the Franks, in people of ancient France, in their wars against the Moors, who then held parts of Spain and the Iberian peninsular, the days of the Alhambra, the palace and fortress of the Moorish kings, Granada, the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, captured the year that Columbus first set sail for the New World, perhaps back to the time when Mohammed, the founder of the religion which bears his name, lived in Arabia, about a thousand years before the first English colony settled in America.

[*Continued on page 25.*]

A PATRIOTIC GUNPOWDER PLOT.

By Kate Kleer.

Popular interest in Revolutionary lore justifies the writer in giving the following story to young American patriots. She read the account preserved in MSS. as it was written early in the last century by Mr. Oliver Cromwell, of Charleston, S. C., then a Yale student.

In the author's note, he quaintly vouches for the truth of the essential parts of his story, saying "The writer most solemnly avers he had it from authority which it would be folly to dispute."

General Washington, strong with faith and men, but with scarcely enough powder to fire the morning and evening guns, was hovering about New York City, then a British garrison town, full of redcoats.

It seems that the noble George, who "could not tell a lie," knew the meaning and value of "bluff." Knowing that the spy-glasses across the river were turned upon his movements, he ordered the magazine carts to be driven out every day and kegs of sand to be brought in and out of the American lines.

After a brilliant review and inspection, the officers' call sounded, and Gen. Washington spoke frankly of his inability to sustain an attack. He called for volunteers to supply his need from King George's arsenal in the city, adding that it would be a miracle should the troops return alive.

The first to offer his service and his life was Capt. John Johnson (anglicised from Jan Jansen), of West Chester, N. Y. Many others followed the example, and among the volunteers, twelve captains in the service were chosen to direct the expedition.

Nearly all natives of New York and all perfectly familiar with the city, they easily distributed themselves in different quarters, and at a given hour of the rainy night, they invaded the arsenal. Each man appropriated some arms and a quantity of gunpowder, and made his way to the beach.

Catching sight of the leaden statue of George III. with hand outstretched, which ornamented the square, Capt. Johnson, seizing a little hatchet, which was a part of the arms of his company, struck off the finger, and ever after preserved it as a memorial.

Mr. Cromwell adds feelingly that his hero, "swearing a tremendous oath, swore the king should never sign another paper for the taxation of free, noble and independent America."

On the way to the beach, the captain heard a lady exclaim, "Captain Johnson, for G-'s sake, throw this drag-net's cloak around you; tear the cockade out of your hat, or you are a dead man."

"He never saw her before nor since, but under God, he thinks she saved his life," piously states our scribe of the Protestant name.

On the beach the patriots filled a market boat with the ammunition and the men not needed to row, and covered them over with vegetables. Here was the strategic point. Now had they to pass the British fleet and stand the hail of the English sentinel.

Drawing near, they heard the cry, "Who comes there?" "Friends. Want any cabbages?" Promptly came the answer, "No, not be d—d to you for a pack of rascally rebels; be off, or we will sink you!"

This our Americans readily agreed to, and, finding their cargo safe, they presented themselves without the loss of a man to the astonished and delighted Washington.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Arise 'tis the day of our Washington's glory,
The garland is aglint for our liberties won;
Forever let Fame tell the patriot's story,
Whose sword swept for Freedom the field of the sun
Not with gold not with gems,
But with evergreens vernal.
And banners of stars that the continent span,
Crown, crown we the chief of the heroes eternal,
Who laid by his sword for the birthright of man!

He gave us a nation, to make it immortal
He laid down for Freedom the sword that he drew,
And his faith leads us on through the uplifting portal,
Of the glories of peace and our destinies new.
Not with gold nor with gems,
But with evergreens vernal.
And the flags that the nations of liberty span,
Crown, crown him the chief of the heroes eternal,
Who laid down his sword for the birthright of man!

Lead, Face of the Future, serene in thy beauty,
Till o'er the dead heroes the peace star shall gleam;
Till Right shall be Might in the counsels of duty,
And the service of man be life's glory supreme.
Not with gold nor with gems,
But with evergreens vernal.
And the flags that the nations in brotherhood span,
Crown, crown the chief of the heroes eternal,
Whose honor was gained by his service to man!

O Spirit of Liberty, sweet are thy numbers!
The winds to thy banners their tribute shall bring;
While rolls the Potomac where Washington slumbers,
And his natal day comes with the angels of spring.
We follow thy counsels,
O hero eternal,
To highest achievement the school leads the van,
And, crowning thy brow with the evergreen vernal,
We pledge thee our all to the service of man!

Hezekiah Butterworth,

Spirit of '76, February, 1898.

NICK-NAMES OF THE STATES.

The nicknames of the states are: Alabama, Land of Flowers; Arkansas, Bear State; California, Golden State; Colorado, Centennial State; Connecticut, Nutmeg State; Delaware, Blue Hen State; Florida, Peninsula State; Georgia, Cracker State; Illinois, Sucker State; Indiana, Hoosier State; Iowa, Hawkeye State; Kansas, Sunflower State; Kentucky, Blue Grass State; Louisiana, Pelican State; Maine, Pine Tree State; Maryland, Old Line State; Massachusetts, Old Bay State; Michigan, Wolverine State; Minnesota, Gopher State; Mississippi, Bayou State; Missouri, Bullion State; Montana, Singed Cat State; Nevada, Silver State; New Hampshire, Granite State; New Jersey, Garden State; New York, Empire State; North Carolina, Tar Heel State; Ohio, Buckeye State; Oregon, Webfoot State; Pennsylvania, Keystone State; Rhode Island, Little Rhody; South Carolina, Palmetto State; Texas, Lone Star State; Utah, Honey Bee State; Vermont, Green Mountain State; Virginia, Old Dominion; West Virginia, Panhandle State; Wisconsin, Badger State.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. ELWOOD CORNING,

EDITOR.

New York Office, 15 VANDEWATER STREET.

Newburgh Office 48 and 50 SMITH STREET.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Paid in advance direct to New York office - - - -	$1.00
Foreign Countries, - - - - - - - - - -	1.25
Single copies - - - - - - - - - - -	.10

Single subscriptions may begin at any time.

Advertising Rates Quoted on Application.

All articles of a Literary character address to the editor at the Newburgh office.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 *is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.*

CONTENTS.

Minute Men, - - - - -	18
Military Order of Moro Campaign, By Philip Reade	19
A Patriotic Gunpowder Plot, By Kate Kleer	21
Washington's Birthday, By Hezekiah Butterworth	21
Nick-Names of the States, - -	21
Editorials - - - - - - - -	22
The Winter at Valley Forge, By A. Elwood Corning,	23
The Story of Mary Washington, - -	25
Origin of Twenty-One Guns as a Cannon Salute.	26
Miscellaneous, - - - - - -	27
Literary Department, - - -	30

Hannibal Hamlin was Vice-President under Abraham Lincoln; the last three letters in Abraham and the first three letters in Lincoln when joined spell Ham-lin.

Just now we are hearing a good deal about that old celebrated frigate Constitution. The people of New England especially have been aroused to a height of indignation over the proposed plan of Secretary Bonaparte that the old ship be used as a target. The Secretary does not think it advisable to preserve the old hulk, as he says that very little of the vessel as she stands today is the original "Old Ironsides." The popular expression is with the common heart of humanity. It is her splendid and interesting history and the sentiment that lies back of it all.

There cannot be a doubt but the American opinion is decidedly in favor of preserving "Old Ironsides." The country at large cannot afford to destroy the old ship which bears such a record, and is associated with such strong, patriotic sentiment.

Let us not forget the poem written in 1838 by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"Old Ironsides."

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky;
Beneath it rung the battle shout
And burst the cannon's roar;
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more!
Her deck once red with heroes' blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe,
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,
And waves were white below,
No more shall feel the victor's tread,
Or know the conquered knee;
The harpies of the shore shall pluck
The eagle of the sea.
Oh, better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep
And there should be her grave;
Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail
And give her to the God of storms,
The lightning and the gale!

All new subscribers and those who renew their subscriptions during the month of February, will be sent free, a fac-simile copy of the Declaration of Independence. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of receiving a copy of the Declaration are requested to act promptly.

The great need of the day is manly men; men who have the courage of their convictions; men who are living patriots and are willing and ready to work, and die if need be, for their country.

Money is beneficial in a way, but brave, honest, pious and patriotic men are better than any boast of pedigree or earthly riches.

Washington is the most striking example of this specimen of manhood. Each year when we celebrate the anniversary of his birth, the sterling qualities, the daring valor and the pious self-sacrifice of the man looms up before us, and we are proud that he was the "Father of his country."

THE WINTER AT VALLEY FORGE.

By A. Elwood Corning.

"Th' autumnal glories all have passed away!
The forest leaves no more in hectic red
Give glowing tokens of their brief decay,
But scatter'd lie, or rustle to the tread,
Like whisper'd warnings from the moldering dead.
The naked, bald hill top lifts its revered head,
As if for some new covering to pray."

Mrs. E. C. Kinney.

In the days when heroic tales and treasured memories of battles are forgotten, and when no remaining mark is left to bear witness to the event, the narrative of the winter at Valley Forge, where Liberty erected her altar, and where history bears record of that pure devotion and pious self-sacrifice which was exhibited in the camp of Washington, will impress itself upon the mind and will not fade quickly away. History, the record of past events, is intended to instruct and please the reader. It has natural claims on him, for it deals with thrilling and interesting scenes, with human character, and with the welfare and happiness of the human race. Of all the significant periods of our early history, even more than we shall treat of in this small volume, there is none which holds a more unique place in the hearts of true patriots than that severe winter at Valley Forge, when the heart strings were so despondent and the suffering so intense. If General Gates had acted properly after the Burgoyne surrender, he would have sent the reinforcements which were not needed at the north to Washington, and thereby make every effort to stop the enemy from taking Forts Mecer and Mifflin, but instead of that he sent his reports directly to Congress.

The capture of the forts was finally accomplished by the foe about the last of November. This gave the Howes control of the Delaware. They now established their winter encampment at Philadelphia, and it has been said that by this the British army was made as weak by indulgence in the city of brotherly love, as the American soldiers were by their physical privations. Franklin was wise when he said that "Howe did not take Philadelphia; Philadelphia took Howe."

As the winter was coming on with all its severity and the engagements of Brandywine and Germantown proved disastrous to the Americans, Washington, after holding a council of war, planned to go in winter quarters at Valley Forge, in Chester County, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, about twenty miles from the city of Philadelphia. Valley Forge was chosen on account of it being further from the danger of sudden attack from the enemy.

The little army started for Valley Forge on December 11, 1777, crossing over the Schuylkill with thirty-six wagons. By sunrise the next morning they were still crossing the river, and it was yet snowing, making the journey more disagreeable for the troops. It was a sad and dreary march. The poor soldiers were cold and hungry, for the provisions were nearly exhausted, and their clothing worn out. They had little or no shoes on their feet, making the line of march one continuous blood-stained heaven path. Many a soldier on that night when crossing the river, thought of his home, his wife and children, and the good beds and good feed that he had left, and no doubt the thought crept into his mind: "Why are we sent here to starve and freeze?" But at the second thought he realized that he was there for a good and holy cause, fighting in defense of his country, whereby when the end came and the war was over, he would receive a larger freedom and live within the bonds of peace and tranquillity for the remaining days of his life, and transmit to his children and his children's children, and on down the ages, that liberty and freedom, making it a substance not to be dreamed of, but in name and fact a reality.



COURTESY OF FOUR-TRACK NEWS.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE.



Upon reaching the west shore of the river, the army marched about three miles, and there, on the 17th of December, commenced to construct huts for their accommodation for the ensuing winter.

We read in the orderly book, that each hut was to be fourteen feet by sixteen, with walls of logs filled in with clay, six feet and a half high, and logs split into planks furnished the roofing. A hut was given to twelve non-commissioned officers and soldiers. A general had a hut for himself. These huts fronted on streets, and those of the officers' formed a line in the rear. Such was the encampment at Valley Forge. Washington established his headquarters in the house of Isaac Potts, a Quaker preacher. This old stone dwelling is still standing and in an excellent state of preservation. In fact the entire field of Valley Forge is just the same to-day as it was when the American army encamped there.

There, in the midst of dreariness and snow capped fields, the patriots were called upon to endure greater hardships than any body of men endured before or after;

and yet they stood firm to their convictions. Hunger and nakedness assailed them on every side, and as the winter progressed the suffering and hardships increased. On the 16th of February, Washington wrote to Governor Clinton: "For some days past there has been little less than a famine in the camp. A part of the army has been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days. Naked and starving as they are, we can not enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery, that they have not been, ere this, excited by their suffering to a general mutiny and desertion."

On February 12, General Varnum, a member of Washington's staff, wrote to General Greene, "that in all human probability the army must dissolve; many of the troops are destitute of meat, and are several days in arrears. The horses are dying for want of forage. The country in the vicinity of the camp is exhausted. There cannot be a moral certainty of bettering our conditions



COURTESY OF FOUR TRACK NEWS.

while we remain here. What consequences have we rationally to expect?"

It was a hard winter. Fancy the poor soldier as he encountered all those hardships and trials, and when his food is bad, he eats it and says nothing, seemingly content, but blesses God for a good stomach. Fancy him with no shoes on the cold snow; with his shirt hanging in strings; with only rags to cover his poor body; he is cold; he is sick, and lame. He is almost gone by fatigue, cold and hunger; but yet he still exists in the hope that it will not be long before the winter will be passed and the warm June days reappear.

The words of Washington reveal to us the true condition of affairs the more real. If permitted, I will again quote in part from a letter which he sent to the president of Congress. It gives us the true situation, brought on mainly by unwise legislation: "I do not know from what cause this alarming deficiency, or rather total failure of supplies arises; but unless more vigorous exertions and better regulations take place in that line (the commissaries' department) immediately, the army must dissolve. I have done all in my power by remonstrating, by writing, by ordering the commissaries on this head, from time to time; but without any good effect, or obtaining more than a present scanty relief. Owing to this, the march of the army has been delayed on more than one interesting occasion, in the course of the present campaign, and had a body of the enemy crossed the Schuylkill this morning, as I had reason to expect, the divisions which I ordered to be in readiness to march and meet them, could not have moved."

This was the terrible condition of affairs which Washington had to face. But he knew that his cause was holy and just. His profound faith in Him who ruleth the Heavens and the earth never failed. He bravely and calmly bore his grievances, and in the midst of despair he planned effective movements for the future. "Friend Potts," the Quaker preacher, whose house was used as Washington's headquarters, relates that one day he was on his way up the creek, when suddenly he heard a solemn voice. Following the direction of the sound, he saw Washington's horse tied to a tree, and in the bushes near by was Washington, the commander-in-chief of the American army, kneeling in prayer, with tears flowing down his cheeks. There, alone in the snow-covered valley, he was pouring out his soul to the Great God above. When the good preacher arrived home, he said to his wife, with much sentiment: "George Washington will succeed! George Washington will succeed! The Americans will secure their independence!" "What makes thee think so, Isaac?" asked his wife. "I have heard him pray, Hannah, out in the woods, to-day, and the Lord will surely hear his prayer. He will, Hannah, thee may rest assured He will."

Among the many discouragements and heart-rendering scenes which Washington encountered, it was indeed a difficult matter to "keep the life and soul of the army together." But he did so. For it was at Valley Forge, rather than in the battles of the war, that the patriotism of the soldiers was most clearly shown.

Baron de Steuben came, during he winter, to train and drill the soldiers, with his wonderful skill, for he was a highly educated officer, having served on the staff of Frederick the Great. He turned that lonely, desolate camping ground into a well kept and disciplined military school. Just at this time there was a plot on foot, known now by the name of its most conspicuous actor, as "Conway's Cabal." Its aim was to dethrone Washington from his command and place General Gates at the head of the army. But the project failed and again the hand of destiny guided Washington into the harbor of safety.

When the historian looks back upon the annals of history, it will be hard to find a more serious and perplexing page than this winter camp of desolation and privation of the soldiery of the American Revolution. The hardships, the discomforts, and the misfortunes which they endured were intense, and the brave chief bore painfully, in a manly way, the critical winter.

If the men had not possessed that patriotic devotion to their country and that sincere confidence and trust in Washington, the half-starved army at Valley Forge would have given up the struggle for independence. But it was his devotion, his personality, and his enduring what they endured that the soldiers kept up a good heart and struggled on to the end. The end came at last and the reward was in the legacy of a free and united country.

MILITARY ORDER OF MORO CAMPAIGNS.

[*Continued from page 20.*]

We know that the Malay, or brown race, includes the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Madagascar, Java, as well as the Malay peninsular, also countless islands that extend for thousands of miles out into the Pacific; that, in New Zealand, they are called Maoris; that some are traders or sailors; that many people of the Malay race are savages; that they are brave, warlike, have fought hard to prevent the white man from seizing their island homes; that they include about one-fourth as many people as the black race, say 35,000,000, exclusive of about 242,000,000 pagans. Racially, the ethnologic arrangement of the Philippine Islands recognizes forty-seven (47) Malayan tribal names, dwelling mostly in inaccessible places in, and north of the Sulu Archipelago; census and estimated at 5,700,000. The question asked by the 23d, 11th, 10th, 27th, 22d, 17th, and 19th Infantry, followed by the 15th Infantry, by the Engineer battalion, and by the 14th and 15th Cavalry, U. S. Army, also the four batteries of Light Artillery, in 1899, and since, was: "How many of the Moros are we going to fight with before we subdue them?"

Our Spanish predecessors for three centuries did not begin to make an impression upon the Moros until steam gunboats and the subsequent blockade against the introduction of arms and ammunition, incidentally aided by English, German, French and Dutch combatants. The menace of Moros was quite a bug-a-boo to the United States troops, and extended campaigns were apparent certainties. Two notable regiments of U. S. Volunteer troops stationed in Mindanao were the 31st and 40th Infantry, the field officers of which, in 1900, were all officers of the permanent military establishment. The U. S. Navy also contributed valuable and appreciated aid in the subjugation of the Moros, meriting mention in the recital of Moro campaigns. When the insurrection in the Philippines—Aguinaldo business—was unsettled, Gen. Bates, U. S. A., in Aug., 1899, made a treaty with the Sultan of Jolo. This appeared, then, imposed by international obligations, received President McKinley's approval—is beyond discussion now—but, later, was abrogated by the U. S. Senate. It had been found out that American soldiers could subdue Filipino insurgents, and also control the Moros about the vast and undefined waters of the Pacific.

Eligibility to membership with The Military Order of Moro Campaigns, dates from May 18, 1899, and is open to those of the American regular and volunteer armies, the navy, and marine corps, officers of the Philippine Scouts and Constabulary, and contract surgeons who have worthily served in the Island of Mindanao in the Jolo Archipelago since the date of American occupation thereof, May 18th, 1899, or who may hereafter worthily serve therein, or their lineal male descendants, as hereafter provided. Eligibility is determined by service between 18th May, 1899, and such date as hostilities may cease, or such date as may be determined by the Order.

The purpose of the organization is to record the history and perpetuate the memory of events of the campaigns against the Moro tribes from the date of the occupation to such time as hostilities may cease.

The Military Order of Moro Campaigns was organized at Malabang, Mindanao, 22d April, 1905. The President is Maj.-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; Secretary is Capt. H. P. Howard, 14th Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Walla Walla, Washington.

THE STORY OF MARY WASHINGTON

The Mother of Our First President.

However remarkable the lack of information elsewhere respecting Mary Ball, wife of Augustine Washington and mother of George Washington, everybody in Fredericksburg knows all about her and glories in her history. They know the year and the place of her birth, the year of grace 1709, and the place Epping Forest, down the Rappahannock, in Lancaster County, Va., which nearly two centuries ago was the plantation home of her father, Colonel Joseph Ball, son of Colonel William Ball, a royalist Englishman of gentle lineage, who emigrated to America away back in 1657. They know that as Mary Ball grew to womanhood she was known throughout that region as the "Rose of Epping Forest" and as the "Belle of the Northern Neck," and that as a grown maiden she was sensible, modest and loving, with hair like flax, cheeks like peach blossoms and eyes of cloudless blue. The tradition is current among them, too, explanatory of the fact that she married her husband in England, that, having been taken there by her brother Joseph after the death of her widowed mother, she resided with relatives in the village of Cookham, in Berkshire, when a gentleman's traveling chariot was upset in front of the house, and the gentleman himself brought in seriously injured, and was nursed to recovery by her. He proved to be a fellow Virginian and neighbor—Colonel Augustine Washington, of Westmoreland County, Va., a gentleman of historic British stock, tracing his ancestry back centuries in England. They were married on March 6, 1730, he being a widower with three young sons. The Fredericksburg folks can tell you also all that is known about the birth of George Washington, their oldest child, in Westmoreland County in 1732; of the life of the family at Wakefield, on the Potomac; of the fire that destroyed the little homestead, of the subsequent removal to Pine Grove, across the Rappahannock, from Fredericksburg; of the death there of the father, Augustine, when George was but eleven years of age, and of the widow's brave, energetic, positive and methodical character and life with her children—three sons and one daughter—at the Ferry Farm until her young eaglets scattered from the family nest.

Probably it is owing to the fact that Mary Ball Washington, the widowed mother, by the untimely death of her husband, had the sole responsibility of training and rearing her children, and particularly George, that people seldom hear or speak of Washington's father. As to his mother's worth there is no disagreement whatever among historians and biographers. Respecting her, Washington himself declared solemnly: "All that I am I owe to my mother."

Count Rochambeau is reported to have exclaimed after meeting her: "If such are the matrons of America, she may well boast of illustrious sons!" One of her neighbors recorded this of her a week following her death: "There is no fame in the world purer than that of the mother of Washington, and no woman since the Mother of Christ has left a better claim to the reverence of mankind." Of her also the adopted son of Washington wrote, thirty-seven years after her death: "Had she been of the olden time, statues would have been erected to her memory at the Capitol, and she would have been called the Mother of Romans."

While the name and fame of Mary, the mother of Washington, rightfully belongs to the whole nation, this quaint old shipping town of Fredericksburg claims and holds it as a particularly local heritage. Right here in the heart of the town on Charles street, still stands the

interesting old wooden house which Mary Washington purchased for a residence at the suggestion of her illustrious son when the Revolution broke out, and where she passed fourteen years at the close of her beneficent life. It is, perhaps, the most esteemed relic in Fredericksburg, which is full of Washington mementoes and other objects of later historical interest. As originally built it was of the cottage type, but later it was enlarged to its present proportions. It is of two stories in the centre and one at the wings, with half-story attics lighted by the dormer windows. There are four windows of uniform size on the first floor and three on the central second story, over the portico entrance. On the side street there are also four windows, of unequal size. In the detached building in the rear are the kitchen and servants' dormitories. Behind this is a spacious back yard, which, in her day, Mary Washington kept beautiful with blooming dahlias, sun-flowers, calycanthus, hollyhocks and other old-fashioned blossoms of our great-grandmothers' time. Here, when the Revolution was fully on, she received from her son, the Commander-in-Chief, dispatches from time to time by special couriers, giving tidings of the strife as it progressed.

Here also, when Yorktown had been won and the fate of the war decided triumphantly for the colonies, and the allied French and American troops entered the town on their way to Philadelphia, she received her son alone, who had made his way unattended through the streets vocal with his name to the corner cottage where she tremblingly awaited him, after an unavoidable absence of eight stormy years. On the next morning, November 11th, 1781, she proudly issued thence, hanging on her son's arm, and was conducted by him with loving pride to the Town Hall, where, in public, as the hero's mother, she presided over the Peace Ball, given in honor of the great victory for liberty—arrayed in black silk gown and snowy kerchief and cap, and received with placid dignity the compliments of the home and foreign officers, holding delightful court until 10 o'clock, when, making a sign to the kingly Commander-in-Chief, who was leading a Fredericksburg matron through a minuet, she called archly in her clear, sprightly voice: "Come, George, it is time for old folks to be at home."

In the back yard of this same old cottage, working among her flowers and garden pots, Mary Washington received Lafayette, her country's friend and her son's brother-at-arms, who had come to bid her farewell. The chivalrous Frenchman was guided to the side gate by a little son of Betty Washington Lewis, her only living daughter, and found her all unprepared for his visit, engaged in raking together dry weeds and sticks into a heap for burning. As the nobleman advanced the startled hostess dropped her rake, but with admirable dignity and self-possession she took between her bare palms the hand the visitor extended, while he bared his lofty head and bowed before her in deepest reverence.

"Ah, Marquis!" said she, "you have come to see an old woman! But come in. I can make you welcome without changing my dress. I am glad to see you. I have often heard my son George speak of you." She preceded him into the inner hall, conducted him into her "living room," and, after seating him, laid aside her straw hat and placed herself opposite to him. Erect as at eighteen, her eyes unfaded, she listened with calm delight to the panegyric upon her son poured forth by the eloquent Frenchman, in which her George was lauded as the miracle of the age, as greater than Cæsar or Alexander or Hannibal, and more modest than Cincinnatus—the one immortal hero whose fame would outlast time. Her characteristic and comprehensive response was simply: "I am not surprised at what George has done; he was always a good boy."

Fredericksburg tradition further relates, with homely, kindly humor, that Mme. Washington mixed with her own hands for her distinguished guest a mint julep and offered it with a plate of her own home-made "ginger cakes," which he accepted with grateful courtesy, pronouncing both delicious. Then rising to take his leave, he begged her blessing ere he embarked for his native land. She looked up to heaven, folded her hands, and in sweet, thrilling tones prayed that God grant him safety, happiness, prosperity and peace. With tears the foreigner bent to kiss the withered hand, thanked her fervently and departed. Returning to Mount Vernon as Washington's guest, Lafayette reported: "I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day."

Here also, George Washington, at the age of fifteen, attended school at the same academy in which two subsequent Presidents—Madison and Monroe—were prepared for college, rowing himself across the river and back from his mother's plantation on the other side. Likewise here in Fredericksburg, a stone's throw distant from the Mary Washington cottage, is the old mansion known as Kenmore, the residence of her daughter Betty. When built by Colonel Fielding Lewis, in order that his wife might be near her mother, Kenmore was in the suburbs. It is still in a fair state of preservation, and is one of the "show places" of Fredericksburg. In it, according to Mary Washington's great granddaughter, Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, Mary Washington died on August 25, 1789, although other authorities place the death scene in the Mary Washington cottage. Not far from the Kenmore grounds is the hitherto neglected grave of the first President's mother, on a gentle knoll crowned by some gray boulders, whither she often retired with her knitting or her Bible.

On this sacred spot the new marble obelisk is placed; and hither, doubtless, to this shrine of noble womanhood will countless bands of pilgrims repair for centuries to come—American sons and fathers as well as mothers and daughters—to pay deserved tribute to the memory of her who produced and reared the founder of this nation.

ORIGIN OF TWENTY-ONE GUNS AS A CANNON SALUTE.

The Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was adopted that a uniformity in national salutes might be maintained, it being the same number of guns as the royal salute of England. The reason why twenty-one should have been selected as the number of guns has been a source of search and guess, with no satisfactory results. Of the many surmises, the two carrying the most weight of opinion are: *First*, that twenty-one was the same number of years fixed by English law as the age of majority; the *second*, that seven was the original salute, and three times seven would signify one seven for each of the divisions, England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

"A member of the Thirty," asserts that the United States adopted this salute to signify to the mother country that her child had reached his majority, and was prepared, in law, to inherit the land; and to this end fixed the "gun of 1776," the figures of which year, 1—7—7—6 equalled twenty-one.

The first five Presidents were all men of the Revolutionary epoch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual reception of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution was given at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on the evening of January 16.

The Sons of the American Revolution called upon the President on New Year's day in a body. They were assigned a place in the line immediately before the public.

Paul Revere's birthday was most fittingly celebrated on January 3, last, at the home of Mrs. Charles Henry Bord, in Boston. Mrs. Curtis Guild was the guest of honor.

It is said that Mrs. Lydia A. White is the only real daughter of the Revolution in Pennsylvania. She was the guest of honor at the New Year's reception in York.

Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been appointed by Governor Higgins a commissioner from New York for the Jamestown Exposition.

On December 30, Mrs. Fred Menges was very agreeably surprised by being presented with a handsome loving cup on behalf of the Bemis Heights Society, in appreciation of her work.

Congressman Goulden, of New York, is the author of a bill to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the American flag by advertisement or otherwise. We sincerely hope that the bill will be passed.

The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution are raising funds toward a memorial arch, to be erected near the old elm at Cambridge, Mass., under which George Washington took command of the Continental Army.

I desire to keep "The Spirit of '76" renewed. Please send me bill at expiration of my subscription.

E. L. UNDERWOOD,
Oct., 1905. Canton, Mass.

A movement is under way to raise funds for the erection of a suitable monument to mark the spot where the house stood in which President Andrew Jackson was born, near Waxhaw, North Carolina. The Society of Daughters of the American Revolution have placed a temporary iron marker on the spot.

The United States Daughters of 1812 War, of which Mrs. William Gerry Slade is president, gave their annual "honor day" luncheon in honor of the army and navy of the United States on the 8th of January last, at Delmonico's. The guests of honor for the occasion were Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Joseph B. Cogidan.

The Daughters will build a permanent house on Jamestown Island, one of the highest points of land in that vicinity. This building, to be constructed of stone, will cost about $10,500, and its exterior will be a fac simile of some old colonial mansion, probably the house of Sir Walter Raleigh. This commission, which originally consisted of Virginia ladies, has been enlarged to fifty-three by the addition of one member from each State.

On December 15, last, the Rev. Henry R. Rose lectured before a notable audience in Potter Hall, Boston. His subject was Paul Jones. The speaker was introduced by Mrs. Charles W. Masury, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Several of the members of the Governor's staff, naval and army officers, were present, as well as representatives of patriotic societies in the city.

At a recent meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., it was decided to contribute the sum of $1,000 for a New Jersey room, to be furnished in the New Continental Hall. The $20,000 column, known as the New Jersey Memorial colonade, will be placed third on the portico of the hall, as New Jersey came into the Union third.

The annual election of officers of the Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution, was held January 5, last. The following is the Board for 1906: Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Odell; Vice Regent, Mrs. Stuart Hall Moore; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Morris Mark; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Starman Bookstyn; Treasurer, Mr. Frederick W. Starr; Registrar, Miss Laura Hall; Historian, Mrs. John Saydam; Army and Navy Work, Miss Marie A. Gedney; Chaplain, the Rev. Henry T. Scudder.

Captain Lewis Hurd's old place at Sandgate, Vt., is being torn down. It was one of the oldest places in the country, being a Revolutionary captain's home who was in the battle of Bennington. It is located at the south end base of a long, level-topped mountain, one of the Green Mountain Range. For 25 years it was the home of Col. Shet and two of his comrades, who were prominent in the Shet rebellion in western Massachusetts. Descendants of the old captain and his wife are numerous in that section.

The Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting and election of officers at the Commercial Club, on December 30, last. After the meeting a banquet was held. Frances Crosby of Hastings, was elected president. "The society adopted the resolution, adopted some time ago by the board of managers, regarding the salute to the flag: That on all public occasions, when the United States flag shall be unfurled and displayed, or when the Star Spangled Banner shall be sung or played, members of the S. A. R. are requested to rise and greet our flag, and to remain standing during the singing or playing of the patriotic air." It is earnestly hoped that the public at large will follow this example and more generally cultivate a spirit of patriotism.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the National Society, D. A. R., sent the following Christmas greeting to the daughters:

"Merry Christmas! To every daughter in the land and in turn to all she loves.

"Merry Christmas! and every blessing in basket and in store; with every joy to loving and uplifted hearts.

"Let us wreathe our flag with holly, in this day, when every stripe and star proclaim the reign of peace."

HISTORIC RESIDENCE "HALL OF HISTORY."

To be known hereafter as the "Calvert Hall of History," the old Calvert mansion, near Hyattsville, Md., has been sold to the American Historical Congress, of New York. This residence of the early Calverts is to be preserved and perpetuated as a repository of relics and records of the family that erected it and give it its historic significance. The idea also is to have a place where relics gathered by the Historical Congress in all parts of the country can be stored and displayed.

In carrying out this idea the original Thirteen States are each to have a separate room. Calvert Hall is to be under the guidance, as Mount Vernon is, of a Board of Regents selected from the different States.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Society, U. S. Daughters of 1812, for the election of officers for 1906, was held at the Women's Club House, 177 Huntington Ave., Boston, on January 3, last. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Nelson V. Bates; Vice President, Mrs. George H. W. Bates; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. S. Burton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. F. Tibbets; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Allaire; Registrar, Mrs. Frank D. Ward; Assistant Registrar, Miss Hetty B. Wood; Historian, Mrs. H. F. Gleason; Council, Mrs. S. Willard Vernon, Mrs. Annah Thompson, Mrs. Tilton F. Emery, Mrs. Edward A. Clark, Miss Florette Vining, Mrs. Sarah F. Foster, Dr. Blanche Denig and Miss Harriet Wood Foster.

STATUE OF MORRIS.

Plans for the erection of a memorial to Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution, were discussed at the last regular meeting of the Council of the Board of Directors of the Fairmount Park Art Association held at the Pennsylvania Academy of Industrial Arts in Philadelphia. The project for some time has been a favored one with members of the association, and it is now hoped that the [illegible] for the erection of a statue to the patriot. [illegible] association for the purpose [illegible] been thought that the

public might be appealed to for subscriptions. Another suggestion was that the various associations of brokers in the city might raise a fund, while still another is that perhaps the institutions founded by Morris would raise a sufficient sum.

COLONIAL LIFE IN AMERICA.

At a lecture on "Colonial Life in America" given by Louis H. Cornish in the Mathewson Street M. E. Church last December, the audience which attended enjoyed a pleasing description of the life, manners and customs of the early settlers in this country.

Mr. Cornish is the proprietor of a publication dealing with things colonial, and having made a thorough study of the early history of America, he is sufficiently familiar with all phases of it to speak with authority on the subject. Last evening Mr. Cornish told first of the early settlements of the Puritans, specially about Windsor, Conn., then about the Dutch traders on and about the island of Manhattan, and finally treated in a brief summary the cavaliers of Virginia. The lecture was amply illustrated with excellent lantern slides.—*The Providence R. I. Journal.*

Everything in the way of auctionable bric-a-brac gets sooner or later to London. Recently a dealer in the Haymarket offered for sale a silver gilt vase which was bought with one of contributions from the French people and presented to Gen. Lafayette as a token of admiration for his conduct during the American Revolution. It weighs 3,000 ounces, and cost $55,000. The stand is decorated with reliefs, and at the corners are allegorical figures. Another odd piece turned up at Christie's and sold for $1,750. It is a sure specimen on a small scale containing a glass tube with a lock of Lord Nelson's hair, and was made for his friend Alexander Davison. The handles reproduce the bow and stern of the Thames barge on which Nelson's body was taken from Greenwich to Whitehall. There is a canopy supported by four figures of Fate and rising above to a Viscount's coronet. Roundabout under the coronet are 84 guineas, the very same coins which were found in Nelson's purse when he was killed. This singular memento mori goes by the name of Nelson's cenotaph. In 1877 at the William Joy sale it only brought $600.—*N. Y. Times.*

A meeting was called by the officers of the Washington Continental Guards on January 3, 1900, in their club rooms, at 840 Seventh Avenue, in which important affairs were discussed. The officers recently inaugurated are working to place their Chapter on a basis which will be a credit to the whole organization. After the business meeting the social functions were taken up. Everybody seemed to be in good humor and the discourse by Mr. Percy Hamilton on the "Land of Evangeline," made famous by the poet Longfellow, was most eloquently rendered. The pictures exhibited were most beautifully colored. The portions of the country portrayed were most exquisite. Anyone having the opportunity should not miss hearing this rising young lecturer with the subject he so ably handled.

Your attention is hereby called to the mistake, page 145, December Spirit of '76, "The grave of William Hurys, * * * has been found," etc. See page 333, July, 1901, McClure's Magazine, "As a matter of fact the meetings of Congress were held behind closed doors, * * * there was no small boy—no sounding of the liberty bell. Indeed, it was not until July 6th that the Declaration appeared in the Pennsylvania Packet. It is (also) unhappily false."

ADELNOR.

NEGLECTED INCIDENTS OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

In studying the histories which are used in our public schools it has often surprised me that there is never any mention made of some essential facts of our Revolution.

Take the battle of Bunker Hill. The histories placed in the hands of our youth never tell them how or where the patriots got their supplies for that famous battle, though it is recorded, we are told, that "one of the delegates to the First Continental Congress was John Sullivan. Learning from Paul Revere (December 13, 1774) that a force was coming to seize the gunpowder and supplies of Fort William and Mary, New Hampshire, he assembled a company and surprised the fort, hauled down the flag and carrying off the supplies, consisting of one hundred barrels of powder and other munitions, to Durham, where they were hidden in the church. These supplies were later sent to Bunker Hill just in time for use by the patriots in that battle."

"For the first time in American history the British flag was torn down in armed rebellion."

In the examination papers on this subject issued by the Regents of this State, and the papers issued by Mr. Maxwell for entrance into the high school, I have never seen a question given on the above great fact in treating of the history of our glorious Revolution. Yet those textbooks contain many things which are of little or no importance to arouse the patriotic feeling of our youth. All such facts as the above are more valuable than gold. The bravery of Nathan Hale, Sergt. Jasper, Hobson, and the many other cases of individual bravery should always be kept before our youth.

There ought to be a statue raised to the memory of the man who pulled down the British flag for the first time in armed rebellion in the colonies. There is time enough to make amends for the past. Nathan Hale's statue was erected only lately and the National Government cannot spend a few dollars better than by calling to mind those brave men who dared to strike the first blows for liberty.

ASCANIUS.

Brooklyn, Nov. 10.—*The Sun.*

Here is another blow for the women, this time from the venerable Cardinal Gibbons. In a recent interview, the cardinal was asked:

"Do you believe in the higher education of women, so much talked of and so strenuously pursued in this generation, your eminence?"

His answer came promptly: "Overdone, madam, very much overdone. I believe in the education and cultivation of women, but too much education of the head is apt to cool the heart. The cultivation of the soul is too often neglected in the pursuit of the so-called 'higher education' of women. The head, the heart, and the body should all be educated together, then they grow and develop equally."

"What do you think of the many societies and club organizations which attract women so largely just now?"

"A society like the Daughters of the American Revolution I heartily approve of, for it tends to foster patriotism and keep it alive. But other clubs of all kinds for women I strongly disapprove of. They tend to lure a woman from her home. Woman is the queen of her empire, and that empire is her home. If she is frequently absent, as she must be to attend the duties or pleasures of her clubs, the atmosphere of her home grows cold. Her husband grows apart from her and she from him. Her children are weaned away from her and they grow up without intimate acquaintance on either side. Public sentiment does not permit our President to absent himself from the country, for this is his domain. We need him here. It is just so with woman and her home. It needs her almost constant presence, and she needs it."

This is hard to bear, but, at least, a little latitude is permitted unhappy woman. The cardinal allows her to leave the house long enough to be patriotic, whereas, most of the objectors prophecy the immediate demolition of the home if the "Queen" leaves her domain for any purpose whatsoever. What nonsense! As if woman ever did stay at home all the time, and as if anybody ever expected or desired her to. How much better to go away long enough to get a broader view of the world's affairs, than to go for an afternoon of bridge. Don't these great men ever use their reason where women are concerned?—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

HISTORIC HOUSE RESTORED.

Through the efforts of the Haddon Fortnightly, an organization for the promotion of women's interests, "Ye Olde Tavern House," on the King's Highway, in Haddonfield, N. J., has been renovated and restored to its original condition so far as was possible to accomplish from old manuscripts and tales of the place.

The front room downstairs is known as the "Antique Room," and in it are many relics of revolutionary days, when the tavern was the scene of fashionable events and where the Council of Safety met and gave to the Governor and themselves certain powers for the government of the colony. Later (at its third session) the Council adopted the word State in place of colony. On the second floor is the council chamber and "hall" room, which contains a huge open fireplace and where the Council sat while in session; the mantel has been restored and the whole room given an air of colonial times.

The building was erected in 1750, by Matthias Aspden, an Englishman, who came to Philadelphia, but afterwards moved to Haddonfield. It was finally used for purposes of a grist [illegible]. It was bequeathed to the son of the builder, Matthias Aspden, Jr., who, in 1775, sold it to Thomas Redman, antecedent of a family now

widely known. Since then it has changed hands several times, but from the time of its erection, 155 years ago, to this day, it had remained a public house until purchased by the State for preservation.

Evidently the house was built in the best manner possible, for in all that time the walls have shown no signs of age and the interior is but little decayed. The front, outside wall, has been marred in recent years by the application of stucco. This will be removed and the original beauty of the wall brought to the surface.

The old Tavern House is the birthplace of the State of New Jersey. Everyone in the town is proud of the structure, particularly that it is the only historic building owned by the State.

Governor Stokes visited the building for the first time on New Year's night, and, together with commissioners appointed when the State purchased the building, accepted two hand-some and costly flags, one the gift of the Fortnightly and the citizens of the town, and the other the gift of Mrs. S. V. Gridemoyer. A water color painting of the coat of arms of the State, painted by Miss Sara E. Levis, was also presented to the State.

Efforts are being made to secure an appropriation from the State to complete the restoration and furnish a fund to meet the expenses of keeping the building forever in its original condition.—*From Philadelphia Record.*

D. A. R. NOTES.

To celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Wedding Day, and honor Mrs. Donald McLean, as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the New York City Chapter gave an unusually beautiful reception at Sherry's on Saturday afternoon, January 6, which was attended by several hundred guests. The gorgeous rooms were thrown open, and as early as three o'clock visitors from town and country crowded the rooms. With Mrs. McLean, the former and much loved Regent of the chapter, in the receiving line stood the officers of the New York City chapter, Miss Emma G. Lockhart, Regent; Mrs. Edward Hall, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. Orrel M. Hyde, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley; Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, Treasurer, and Mrs. Thomas T. Bartlett, Registrar. The guests of honor were General Horace Porter and General Miles, both of whom gave interesting and eloquent addresses. General Porter spoke of Paul Jones and referred in a feeling manner to the real inspiration the sight of the hero's body had given him. He said that he took Paul Jones' right hand in his, as it lay prone in the casket, and that it was actually responsive to his touch, that the bones were movable, and the muscles limber. He realized that he grasped the right hand of a man whose patriotism would never be forgotten. General Miles was greeted with a great deal of applause and his speech was as virile as the speaker himself. An important affair in the afternoon was the presentation of a Barnard Free Scholarship to Miss Gill, the Dean of Barnard College. Miss Gill was entirely unprepared to be called upon to respond, but her genuine appreciation of the gift helped her to find the right words in which to say "Thank You." As there is a little tendency among outsiders to consider the "Daughters" should too much time of self-love a great past, this offer to aid the girls of the present to become good citizens in the future through the opportunities of a higher education, should be highly commended.

After the literary exercises and some delightful music from Miss Mae Robinson, Mr. Phillips, and others, the guests went into a banqueting hall and were well served by Sherry's waiters to everything delicious both to eat and to drink. Mrs. McLean and her official friends sat at a table at the head of the room and informally received their friends during the pleasant supper. The room was gayly decorated with flags, among others, the famous Paul Jones flag. All praises to be given to the executive committee who arranged the entertainment, for there was no delay, no crowding, no neglect of the country mice who as usual stood eager to taste the cheese of the city mice and to see the sights and hear the squeaks of the great metropolis. Every one was happy, every one gained in enthusiasm for the patriotic cause, and at last every one went home, glad to be a "Daughter," or regretful not to be a "Daughter." All praise be to the New York City Chapter, which breathes the spirit of its long-time regent, now, the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. If one wished to make a single adverse comment, and it would be ungracious to do so, save in the way of suggestion, one could regret less was said of the day we celebrated, the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, for like the reporter who attended forty-one Christmas tree exercises and heard a thing of the Babe of Bethlehem, the present chronicler, who confesses she missed a trolley late in the afternoon, which no wedding bells, cupid or champagne or white roses and crowded parlors, at all of the brides and grooms of Long Ago Summer, could, however, have prevented. Washington, the first in his country, was children that he never in later centuries by the great, monstrous great grandchildren of all, could not how many "Sons" and "Daughters."

Providence, R. I., Jan. 2, 1906.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,

Dear Sir:—Your lecture at the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Dec. 4th, was highly appreciated. I have met people who stop me on the street to tell me how much they enjoyed your talk on Colonial Days. I have seen several of the school teachers and think I can arrange some dates in the spring under the auspices of the different schools.

Will write as soon as I have anything definite.

Yours truly,

WM. A. ATWELL.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1906.

Dear Mr. Cornish,

I have donated the "Spirit" to our library the last four years. I shall give up the librarianship at our annual meeting in February, and shall be away from the city most of the coming year, and therefore I will not renew.

Yours truly,

ZEBINA MOSES,
711 H St., N. W.

The foregoing seems a little cold for a New Year's greeting and on second thought I enclose one dollar and you may send the "Spirit" to the above address one more year.

Yours truly,

ZEBINA MOSES.

Send a receipt that I may know you get enclosure.

Hannibal, Mo., January 12, 1906.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq., The Spirit of '76, New York City:

Dear Sir:—Accept enclosure of express order for one dollar for renewal of my subscription to The Spirit of '76. "The Taking of Stony Point," in the December number, 1905, is worth more than a year's subscription. My grandfather, George RoBards, then in the Tenth Regt., Virginia Continental Line, was in Gen. Wayne's command in that famous assault and capture. He received three promotions for military services in the Revolutionary War.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. RoBARDS.

Austin, Texas, January 11, 1906.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq., Editor "The Spirit of '76," 15 Vandewater St., New York City.

My Dear Mr. Cornish: You have kindly jogged my memory to the effect that my subscription to "The Spirit of '76" has expired, and as I do not wish to go without it, I take pleasure in promptly remitting you Austin Post Office Order No. 125758 to your order on the New York, City Post Office for $1.00, in renewal of my subscription for another year.

I note your editorial comment about the trouble with the Post Office Department on account of the insertion of the Genealogical Guide to the early settlers of America, and that those who have the guide sent them will receive it under a separate cover, if we are sufficiently interested to notify you that we want it. This feature of "The Spirit of '76" [illegible] me very much, and I will be very much obliged if you will continue to send it to me until its expiration.

Kindly advise me [illegible] enclosed.

Wishing you success in your patriotic endeavors, and with cordial personal [illegible],

Yours very truly, IRA H. EVANS.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

The Success Magazine for February contains many interesting articles, among which are Fighting the Telephone Trust, by Paul Latzke; The Shameful Misuse of Wealth, by Cleveland Moffett; Henry Irving's Fight for Fame, by Bram Stoker; Go into Business for Yourself, by Orison Sweet Marden; Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, by Thomas H. Tibbles, and many more of equal note. It contains some poems, and has other features and departments of interest.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Home Geography of New York City, by Gustave Straubenmuller, District Superintendent of Schools, New York City. Square 12 mo. Cloth. xv x 229 pages. Illustrated. List price, 60 cents; mailing price, 70 cents. Designed to awaken an interest in the pupil's immediate surroundings and to make intelligent map reading possible, this book presents vividly the chief geographical features of New York City. The topography of each borough is described in detail so that every student may study the section in which he lives.

Since geography is closely connected with history, a part of the book is devoted to the latter subject. Chapters dealing with Indian life are followed by stories of Dutch, English, and American New York. These stories have been selected with the object of teaching a few of the causes that led to the social, political, and economic development of the city. In the American period biographical sketches of Fulton, Morse, and Cooper are used as a means of arousing interest in the epoch-making inventions that caused the great industrial advance of the last century.

Many of the chapters in both the geography and the history sections are reading lessons. Suggestive questions are freely interspersed, and much information has been introduced which will lead the pupils to visit places of interest and thus become acquainted with their own city.

An Appendix provides a ready-reference table, such as a progressive teacher has in her notebook for use as occasion demands.

Great care has been exercised in the selection of the maps, the bird's-eye views, and the numerous illustrations. Ginn & Company, Publishers.

Nation Builders, a story by Edgar Mayhew Bacon and the late Andrew Carpenter Wheeler. It is an appreciation of the itinerant preachers of Methodism, who went out to possess the American frontier a century ago. Among its chapters are: Along a Blazed Trail; The Field; From Cabin to Camp Meeting; A Recollection of Bascom; The Methodist Church and the Union, etc. It is an interesting and instructive book. Eaton & Mains, Publishers. Price, $1.00.

The United States in the Twentieth Century, by Pierre Leroy Beaulieu. This book is considered the most noteworthy work on the United States since the publication of Bryce's "American Commonwealth." Well written, comprehensive and enjoyable, it reveals the author's great understanding of the social, economic and political resources of the country. It is a work that should be in every students library. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers. Price, $2.00 net.

Twelve Kentucky Colonel Stories, by Zoe Anderson Morris. It describes scenes and incidents in a Kentucky Colonel's life in the southland. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

The Story of Cambridge, The Medieval Town Series, by Charles W. Stubbs, D. D., Dean of Ely. This little volume is the condensation of a history, which covers many centuries, and involves the consultation of many authorities, monastic records, college annals and architectural papers. It is a readable story and consists of many illustrations and maps. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $2.00.

Vikings of the Pacific, by A. C. Laub, author of "Pathfinders of the West," etc. A most fascinating and beautifully written account of the adventures of the explorers who came from the west, eastward. It deals thrillingly with Bering, The Dane; The Outlaw Hunters of Russia; The Polish Pirate; The English Navigators; Gray of Boston; The Discoverer of the Columbia; Drake; and other soldiers of fortune on the west coast of America. The volume is beautifully illustrated, making a most interesting work. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $2.00 net.

---

51 Liberty St., New York, U. S. A.,
Jan. 10th, 1906.

Mr. A. Elwood Corning, Editor The Spirit of '76.

My Dear Sir:—I am very much pleased to receive the January, '06, Spirit of '76, on this 10th day of the month, with articles by such welcome contributors, beside yourself, as Miss Adelaide Skeel, Regent of the Quassaick Chapter, and Mrs. C. Murray Hyde, Secy. of the New York City Chapter, both D. A. R. I have always believed that there was a profitable place in more than one meaning of the word for this paper to fill, and I do hope you will find this place and win a great success. Cordially yours, WILLIAM O. McDOWELL.

Certificate No. 1, National and State S. A. R.,
and Orginator and Founder of the D. A. R.

Daughters of the American Revolution,
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General,
1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
MARCH 27, 1903.

Hon. William O. McDowell, President Cuban American League,

My Dear Sir:—Your communications and photograph presented to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have been duly received. Owing to my absence from the city, I have been unable to write you sooner.

I was much interested in reading the details which you wrote in regard to the origin of our Society, and I have a firm belief in the maxim, "Honor to whom honor is due." I think you deserve great appreciation from the Daughters of the American Revolution for the splendid and successful effort which you made to organize the women of the country into this great patriotic Society. Miss Mary Desha has always said, if there be any "Founder" in the true acceptation of the word, it is Mr. McDowell.

I will have the genealogical slip which you enclose pasted upon the back of your picture, and it will give us pleasure to have your photograph framed and hung in the Headquarters of the Society.

Allow me to thank you for your kind words of congratulations upon my reelection.

Most cordially yours, CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1905

President .....Mr. Charles Cromwell
First Vice-President .....Mr. M Umbenstock
Second Vice-President .....Mr. W. T. Bannister
Third Vice-President .....Hon George Comstock Baker
Treasurer .....Mr. T. R. Woodward
Secretary .....Mr. William Porter Adams,
155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar .....Mr. Edward Nevers
Historian .....Mr. Frank P. Crandall

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. W. P. Adams.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. William Porter Adams

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American, or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is $5.00. Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

Frederick P. Comfort .....Commandant
Alexander C. Chenowith.....First Lieutenant
Withington Robinson .....Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg .....Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne .....First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr. .....Second Sergeant
A. Lincoln Clark - - - - - - - Leader.

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations; old-fashioned music and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution.

WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD

846 Seventh Avenue, New York City

Frederick P. Comfort - - - - - - - Commandant
Alexander C. Chenowith - - - - - First Lieutenant
Withington Robinson - - - - - Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg - - - - - Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne - - - - - - - First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr. - - - - - Second Sergeant

MINUTE MEN DRUM CORPS

STAMFORD, CONN.

George H. Corrish - - - - - - - - Leader

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations; old-fashioned music and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution.



ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to

THERON R. WOODWARD Sec'y,

315 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

OFFICERS.

President .....William Porter Adams
First Vice-President .....Hon Charles Page Bryan
Second Vice-President .....Brig.-Gen. C. C. C. Carr, U. S. A.
Third Vice-President .....Hon. Carter H. Harrison
Secretary. ..Theron R. Woodward, 309 Dearborn St., Chicago
Treasurer .....Charles Cromwell
Registrar .....Edward Nevers
Historian .....Frederick K. Lawrence
Librarian .....J. F. Sloeum

We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The objects of this Society shall be *to promote patriotism;* to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812, to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America

INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC

The admission Fee is $5.00
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812 in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society, when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership

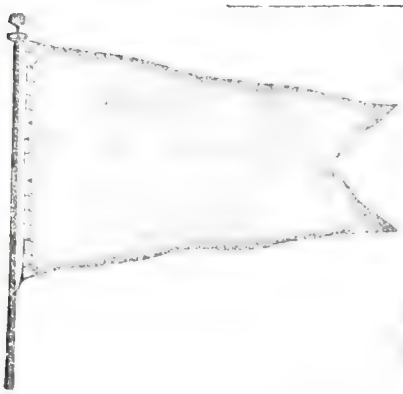
FIRST MARTYR TO AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Christopher Snider, 11 years old. On February 22, 1770, a mob, principally boys, attacked the house of Mr. Richardson in Boston, owing to his having attempted to remove certain marks set against the house of Lille, who had contravened the importation law. Richardson fired upon the mob, killing young Snider.

LAST RECORDED BLOODSHED OF THE REVOLUTION.

Capt. Wilmot, at Joan's Island, near Charleston, S. C., in September, 1782, while harassing a British foraging party.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



ANNIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Flags
AND
Standards

. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER of the FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AZTEC SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Coats of Arms

Adams
Bassett
Bradford

PRINTED IN PROPER COLORS AND READY FOR FRAMING IT
$1.00 EACH

Send Ten Cents in stamps for shipping and a copy of either will be sent you for examination. If you decide to retain it, send a dollar, if not what you want, return it to

The Spirit of '76
15 Vandewater Street, New York.

THE
Spirit of '76

Devoted to
the Principles,
Incidents and
Men of '76 and
Colonial Times.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Proprietor.
A. ELWOOD CORNING, Editor.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 15 Vandewater St.
NEWBURGH OFFICE, 48-50 Smith St.

New Prices

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution



Silver Gilt Pendants, with Medallions and Eagles of Gold, heretofore sold at $25 and $10, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE $20.00 MINIATURE $10.00

We will also furnish the above made ***entirely of 14k. Gold.***

FULL SIZE $25.00 MINIATURE $10.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded, $9.00

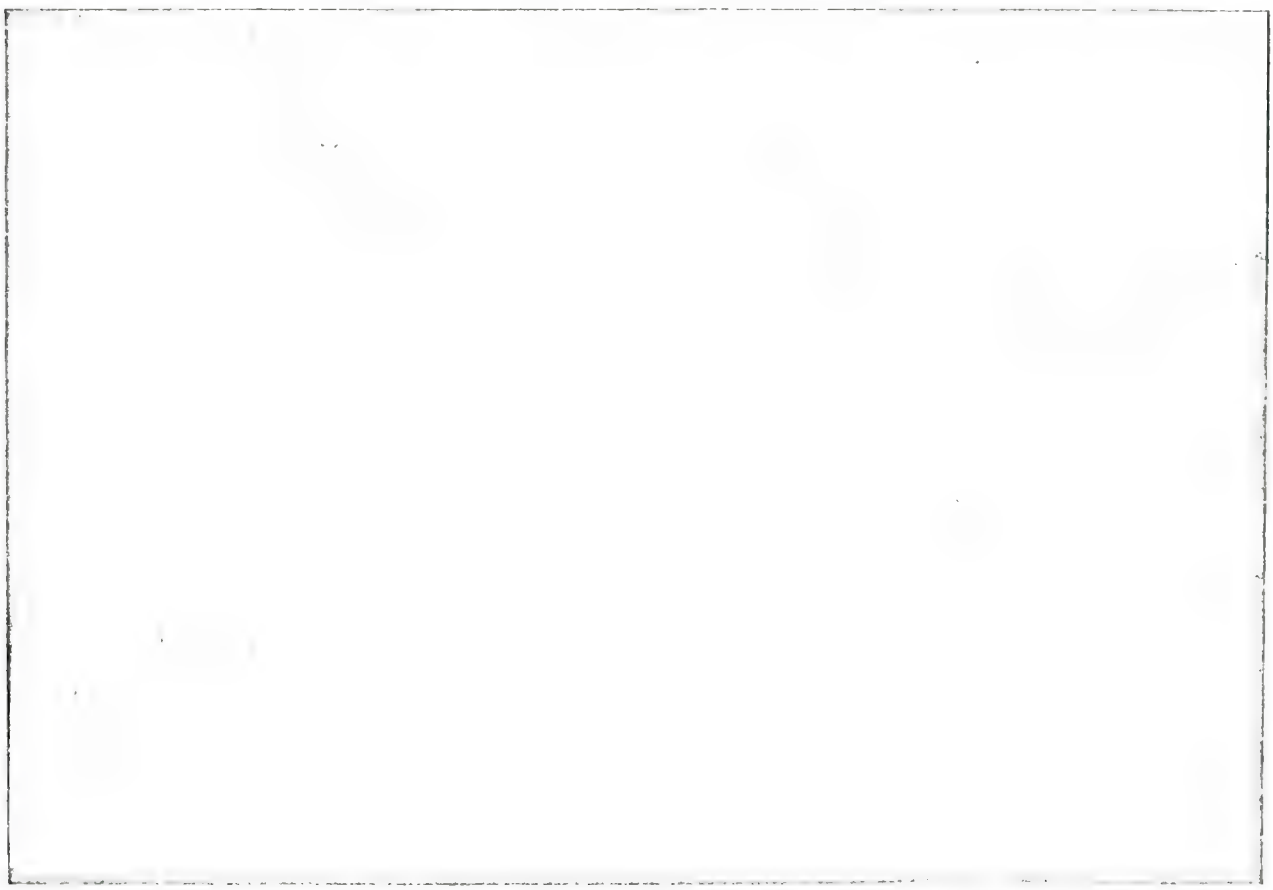
The above issued only upon receipt of permit from Mr. A. H. CLARK, Registrar General Washington, D. C.

L. E. CALDWELL & CO.
OFFICIAL JEWELERS,
902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76 AND COLONIAL TIMES

. XII. Entered as second-class matter at Newburgh, N. Y. Post Office MARCH, 1906. Louis H. Colnesh, Proprietor No. 3 Whole No. 136



ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND BURYING GROUNDS, VAN CORTLANDTVILLE, N. Y.

THE TRUE STORY OF

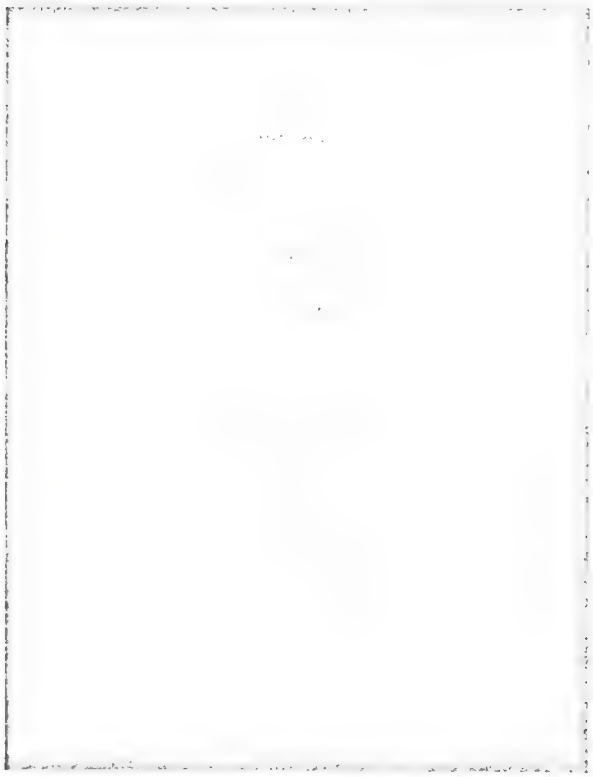
Paul Revere

His Midnight Ride
His Arrest and Court Martial
His Useful Public Services

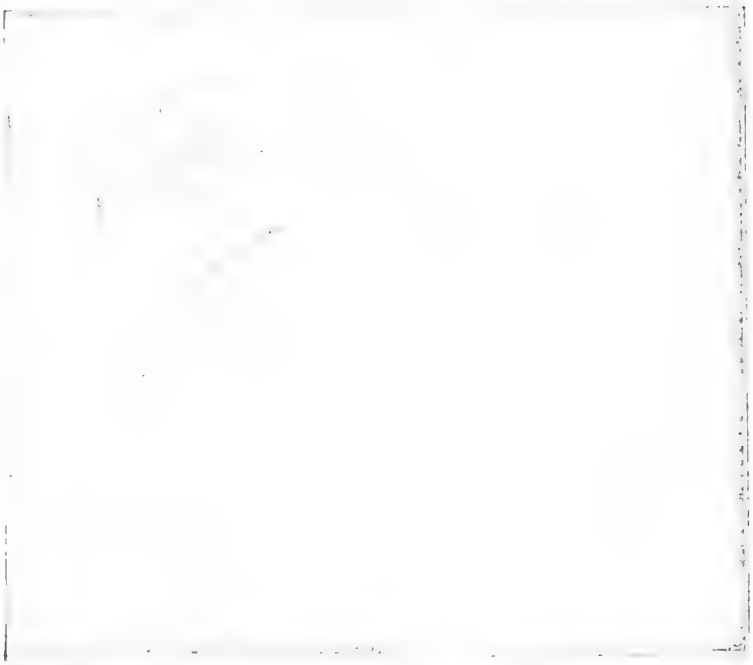
BY

CHARLES FERRIS GETTEMY

With 32 Full Page Illustrations and Facsimile Reproductions
313 Pages. 12mo. Decorated Cloth
Price, $1.50 net. Postpaid, $1.65
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,



PAUL REVERE
From the Portrait by Gilbert Stuart
Specimen illustration selected from "The True Story of Paul Revere"



The True Story of Paul Revere

BY CHARLES FERRIS GETTEMY

A WELL-KNOWN [illegible] Paul Revere [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. 12. MARCH, 1900 No. 3.

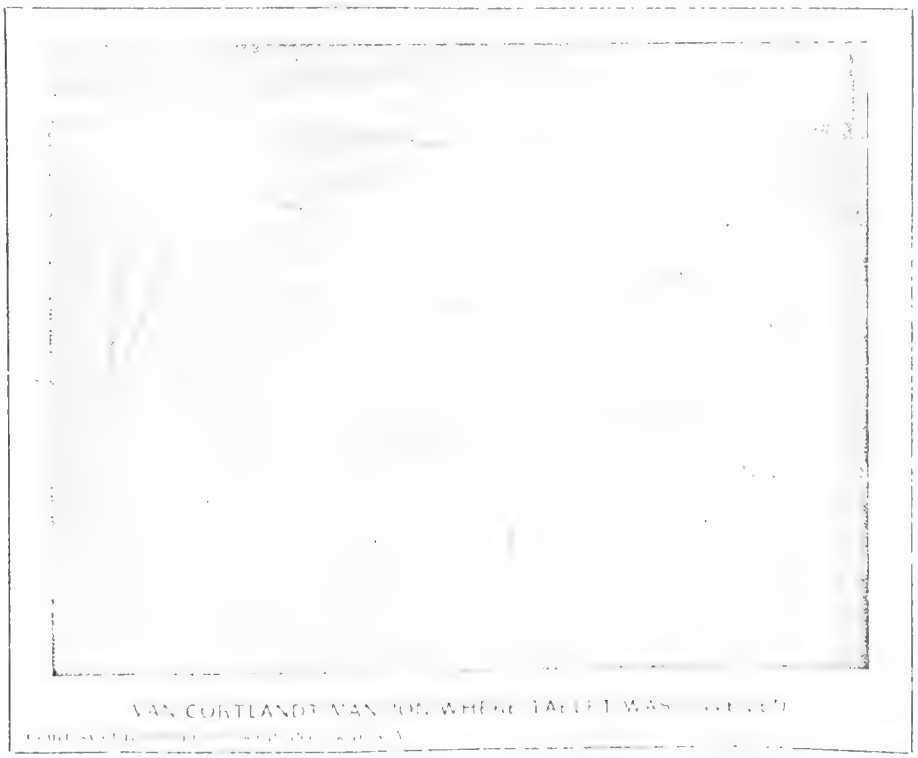
REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

By NELSON BURGIS LEE.

It is my purpose in this article to give a brief sketch of some of the Revolutionary "spots" or relics in the vicinity of the beautiful village of "Peek's Kill," or Peel-skill, situated on the eastern bank of the Hudson River, 35 miles from New York City, and containing about 15,000 souls.

I revere the name of Peek's Kill, because first, it is here my ancestors were born, died and buried beneath its sod; and it is here I was born and watched over by a fond mother's eye and loved by that noble band of comprehensive all understanding sisters, all dear to cherish forever. Second, when I was "mad the meal of the horses, and the bagi' ettin' to be ready," if the men who fought and bled, and achieved the victory that

I remember many times, when a small boy, standing in front of an aged gentleman, who, sitting on the sill of his farm door, "minded" me in one hand and eating a mess of supp' with the other, "Uncle Jimmie" Hawes, as we called him, would delight to tell of things that happened during the war around the neighborhood. He was then of years old, as near as I can remember, and with a keen memory could relate many thing that happened to him. His home was at the easterly extension of what is to be Division Avenue, directly to the east of the old Morris possession, passing the venerable Judge Thomas Nelson's most beautiful place, in the midst of a grove of maples and elms, where we have sat many times beneath their quaint foliage, and meditated on its picturesque scenery and environment. And next to Mr. Nelson's home was the Hon. Daniel Clark Briggs' private residence on the hill, a most beautiful spot to the admirers of nature's beauty, where the writer enjoyed



VAN CORTLANDT VAN TOL WHERE TABLE I WAS [illegible]

brought to them liberty. [illegible] had a prophetic vision [illegible] wonderful document, "In Declaration of Independence," "that all men are created [illegible] by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." And they saw in the [illegible] could assemble and [illegible] their own "vine and fig tree according to the Decrees of their own conscientious [illegible] afraid. To-day, we are enjoying the fruits of [illegible] and prosperity, the result of our forefathers and generations, and are, as a nation, exemplifying principles to the world and setting as a [illegible]

[illegible] the family, "Uncle Jimmie" [illegible] he still lives in our recollection. [illegible] Old Pierre Van Cortlandt [illegible] "Old Homestead," the [illegible] [illegible] and many [illegible] [illegible] vicinity of Van Cortlandt [illegible] [illegible] many years, [illegible]

[illegible] Dyer. His [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the noble Hudson [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

promises a most beautiful day. The people from the village and out-of-town, with baskets and bouquets of flowers in hand, are wending their way to the "Old Church" and cemetery, to get there before the heat of the mid day—a long road, but a very pleasant one. The throng increases, some on foot, while others are in stages and carriages, etc. They reach the "Old Church" and the cemetery grounds. There is the fakir with his stand of peanuts, candies, souvenirs, etc., who would meet you and invite you to buy of his goods. The graves are strewn with flowers in memory of the departed loved ones—some perhaps for the last time. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, services are held by the Grand Army of the Republic. An oration by some local and prominent person, singing anthems, music by the band, etc., go to make the day one of solemnity and long to be remembered. The crowds are coming and going till the sun loses its light in the western horizon behind the mountains to the west.

The trains bring large numbers from abroad, and a fair estimate is that a thousand people visit these grounds every year on Memorial Day, and the number increases as the years advance.

This church or parish (St. Peter's Episcopal), is, perhaps, one of the quaintest old buildings to be found in the Empire State. This historic building was erected A. D., 1766, and dedicated August 9th, 1767, by the Rev. John Ogilvie, D. D. It is located on the summit of a high knoll, on the east side of the post road, two and one-half miles north of Peekskill, in Van Cortlandtville. It is surrounded by the old burying grounds, where lie the remains of hundreds of the earlier families of God's people, there to await the resurrection morn. The bodies of many Revolutionary and Civil War soldiers repose here. The old building stands practically as it was built, and has not been used for many years. In this building many grand Fourth of July orations have been delivered by noted personages, and among them the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and on its doorsteps the Declaration of Independence has often been read.

While the American forces were encamped near Peekskill, General Washington and his staff attended service here, and at times during this period the building was used as a hospital.

Among the many Revolutionary soldiers whose ashes are here, are Private Isaac Lent, who served in Captain Glode Requaw's Company, Colonel Joseph Drake's Regiment, Westchester Militia, New York Troops, stationed at North River to guard the shore while the ships of war were in the river in 1779. He died at the ripe old age of 86 years. He was the grandfather of the late Rev. Isaac Halstead Lent, a Methodist minister. On his tombstone are chiseled these words: "A Revolutionary soldier, enlisted when young, fought for his country, lived a patriot, went to sleep in death, to awake no more, until his God shall call him." Here lie the Van Cortlandts, the Depews, the Pembletons, the Lents, and it would seem as though all families are represented.

On nearing the "Old Church" at a fork in the road at the left is the "old Continental road," which takes you to "Gallows Hill." This road was the main thoroughfare used by the Continental soldiers during the Revolutionary War. There was a grist mill on the road, operated at one time by the late George W. Begley, father of George A. Begley, of Peekskill. From the above point in the road, about a hundred yards from the cemetery and church, you pass the Van Cortlandt mansion, built in 1750, still well preserved. Here at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, January 19, 1904, a bitter cold day, a bronze tablet was unveiled from the north east corner. The ceremonies attending this event were conducted under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York, assisted by the Van Cortlandt Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. The tablet was erected to commemorate the stay of Gen. Washington, while encamped in this vicinity. Mrs. Dinie Phoenix Ingraham, daughter of the late George Washington Lent, State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, delivered a most beautiful address on this occasion. The Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, Major Henry Waters, of the Mohegan Lake School, and Miss Melinda L. Sterling, of New Jersey, President General of the General Society of Daughters of the Revolution of the United States, also made addresses, which were very interesting and of the most impressive character.

Mr. George F. Briggs, manager of the "Highland Democrat," Peekskill, represented the Sons of the Revolution, and Hon. C. A. Pugsley, the Sons of the American Revolution.

The bronze tablet is 2 feet by 1 1/2 feet. It is placed on the northeast portion of the house, facing Hillside Avenue. It has a rosette in each corner and the seal of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution at the top. It bears in raised letters this inscription:

General George Washington
with his aides
slept in this house many nights
while making Peekskill
their headquarters in 1776, 1777 and 1778.
It was the home of
Pierre Van Cortlandt,
Member of Colonial Assembly,
Member of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th
Provisional Congress,
President of the Convention
of Public Safety,
A framer of the state constitution,
First Lieutenant Governor
of the State of New York,
Col. of Manor of Cortlandt Regiment.
Erected by
The Daughters of the Revolution
of the State of New York,
January 19, 1904.

At the near approach of the "Old Church," looking a little to the west, is "Gallows Hill," called by that name to this day, for it was here that General Israel Putnam hanged one Edmund Palmer, an English spy. Oh, what thoughts enter my mind when I imagine the horrors and the anguish the men of those days endured! For what? For their personal glory? No; but that you and I, dear reader, might enjoy the wonderful privileges that are ours to-day—free speech, free press and a voice in the framing of the laws that show us to be a liberty-loving people. We work and toil from day to day with heavy and aching hearts from worrying how best we might educate our children, to establish them for life's journey, and to make for "ye earth living," but stop and think what our forefathers' cares and anxieties were! Life in those days was a battle field continually.

In our young days father would often show us and "ye Urge oak tree on Academy Hill" where a traitor was hanged. The traitor was Daniel Strang, and he was a native of the town. He was sent to New York on a mission and returned on a gallows. A captain's

commission was offered him if he would return to Peeks kill and persuade the villagers to come to New York and take arms with the British. He accepted the offer and brought back the commission, safely hidden, as he thought, in the toe of his boot. His sudden change of front aroused suspicion, which was confirmed by the discovery of the commission. The soldiers and villagers, angered by his traitorous acts, caught him and dragged him up the hill and strung him from a branch of the oak tree.

Much more could be said about this historic town, but as our space is limited, we dare no trespass upon our good natured editor, but at some future time, will say more, and trust that what has been said, may be of interest to the many readers of The Spirit of '76.

WASHINGTON

FLOYD D. RAZE.

There's a line on the page of the record of fame,
A line all apart from the rest,
Where emblazoned in gold is the world-honored name
Of a patriot son of the West.

And the world reads and bows. Not a king in his pride
But pays, though in secret, his fee
Go search where ye will o'er the earth far and wide;
Where Liberty breathes there is he.

From the years that have passed since oppression began
Call forth every patriot-son,
Cull out the brave deeds from the records of man -
What nobler than his have been done?

Not Greece in her power offered such to the world,
Nor such sprang from Rome's regal sway;
It was Ambition's flag Alexander unfurled,
Self-glory's that led Cæsar's way.

Not so can we say of the pennant 'twas borne
O'er the head of this patriot-son;
It was Freedom's loved flag, and with tears we mourn
At the grave of the great Washington.

There's a land on the roll of the record of fame,
A land all apart from the rest,
Where emblazoned with stars may be read the bright name
Of this patriot's home in the West.

O, there let him rest. Though his spirit shall roam
Wherever oppression may be,
His monument still be his own native home,
The Land of the West and the Free.

Friday in Presidential records: Inaugurated on Friday—J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield. Born on Friday—Washington, Madison, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes. Died on Friday—Tyler, Polk, Pierce and Arthur. Lincoln and McKinley assassinated on Friday.

According to a return made by Gen. Knox, January 3, 1784, the *entire military force* of the United States was composed of one regiment of infantry, 527 men, and one battalion of artillery, 138 men. Grand total, 665.

FOR THE WORLD'S PEACE

By W. T. Stead, in the London Review of Reviews

In the manifesto of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman he gave a conspicuous place to the promotion of peace, arbitration, and the reduction of armaments. Among the means which lie ready to the hand of the new Liberal Administration is the appropriation of decimal one per cent. of the money voted every year to the Army and Navy to provide a fund for buying war against war. It is a great task that lies before the Government of promoting international peace (1) by the prompt dissemination of the accurate information necessary to check the machinations of those who are working for war, and (2), by the provision of the small but necessary fund required for the purpose of showing international hospitality to the representatives of other nations. The French *entente* would have been marred at its inception had it not been for the public spirited munificence of the then mayor of Portsmouth, who supplied from his own purse the thousands necessary to provide adequately for the reception of the French fleet. We ought, for instance, to invite the Interparliamentary Union to Westminster, but there is no fund to cover the expenses, and hitherto no British Government has been willing to follow the example of other governments in placing the legislative halls at the disposal of the Interparliamentary Union.

The entertaining of royal visitors has long been recognized as one of the essential means of promoting international fraternity. Royalties are not the only personalities who count in these democratic days. But King Demos has no funds at his disposal for showing hospitality to representatives of other nationalities who visit these shores. It is a very modest demand, this 9,000 pounds ($50,000,000) for maintaining peace by powder and shot, 1 pound ($5.00) for maintaining peace by combating the malevolent campaign of falsehood and for promoting fraternal intercourse between the representatives of the peoples. That, surely, is not too heavy a demand upon John Bull's purse.

"Decimal point one" ought to be the rallying cry of all the friends of peace everywhere. President Roosevelt is said to have privately expressed himself very strongly in favor of the idea. The late Colonel Hay approved of it. M. Rouvier commended the idea when it was submitted to him, and it is evident, if once the appropriation of decimal point one per cent. of the naval and military budgets was adopted by one of the great powers, the others would perforce have to follow suit. The financial difficulty is one that constantly stands in the way of carrying out admirable ideas such as that put forward last month by Sir. E. Cornwell, the Chairman of the London County Council, for the annual meeting of an International Municipal Congress. At present the hat has to be sent round every time, and it often falls very heavily upon a few generous persons. The duty of international hospitality ought to be borne by the nation, and if this policy of insuring war against war, and on the cause of war, which springs largely on misunderstandings, were systematically pursued year after year with the resources of decimal point one per cent. at its back, we should soon decrease the absurdity and uselessness of much of our excessively bloated armaments. It would be well if England could be induced to pledge herself to this simple, obvious and money saving proposal.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. ELWOOD CORNING.

EDITOR.

New York Office,
15 VANDEWATER STREET.

Newburgh Office
46 and 50 SMITH STREET.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Paid in advance direct to Newburgh office - - - - $1.00
Foreign Countries, - - - - - - - - 1.25
Single copies - - - - - - - - - .10

Single subscriptions may begin at any time.

Advertising Rates Quoted on Application.

All articles of a Literary character address to the editor of the Newburgh office.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 *is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.*

CONTENTS.

Revolutionary Relics, By Nelson Burton Lent, 35
Washington, - By Floyd D. Raze, 37
For the World's Peace, By William Stead, 37
Editorials - - - - - - - 38
Gen. Wheeler Loved for Rare Qualities, By William E. Curtis, 39
Lafayette's Statue in Paris, - - 41
Gen. Joseph Wheeler, By M. Winchester Adams, 42
Mottoes from Fairbank's Book of Crests, By Col. Philip Reade, 42
Literary Department, - - - 43
Ticonderoga, By Bingham Thoburn Wilson, 43
The Knockers' Column, - - - 44
Minute Men, - - - - - 45

There have been but four Generals over the army of the United States; Washington, 1799; Grant, 1866; Sherman, 1869; Sheridan, 1888.

In this practical and progressive age, the average citizen's thoughts seldom go back to events that transpired a hundred or more years ago. The human mind is so much absorbed with the daily affairs of life. We do not stop to think what a beautiful and highly favored land the Creator has given us. Let us go to the fountain of true patriotism, and make a new vow, to put aside all resentment and all petty interests and consecrate ourselves to God, our country, and our glorious Union. That Union without which we could not have had our liberty and glorious freedom.

The Roman warrior's daily device to his country. His proudest boast was "Civis Romanus sum." He took much pride in being a citizen of a republic which was not for its commerce or enhancement and the genius of its writers and orators.

Since Americans should be even prouder of this, our fair land, the Land of freedom and liberty, the land which is consecrated to true and noble principles and high and lofty ideals. How many ever stop to consider what patriotism really means, what it embraces?

God has created in every manly breast the determination to protect and defend that which he loves. We would protect our friends from their enemies. Dear to us are our family and relatives. We would stand in most loved ones' cause, peril of our lives. There is no sentiment so true, there is nothing more beautiful, nothing grander, nothing nobler in all the human race, than love. Facts is no sacrifice too great for those we love. This is the underlying principle of genuine patriotism. It is the universal sentiment of the race.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land.'"

When there is no war to excite the passions of men, when there is nothing on the horizon to inbreed into the hearts of men patriotic inspiration, then it is that we should turn to the shining deeds of the past and refresh our minds with the thrilling incidents of our American Revolution and other exciting periods of our history. And to order that we may bring back again these days, we must read literature concerning the men, and the spirit of '76 and colonial times.

Since our last number was issued, an event of more than passing interest has taken place. A function of wide, absorbing concern, which has stirred the social centers of the world to its utmost depths; that of the wedding of Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt in the East Room of the Historic White House to the Hon. Nicholas Longworth.

The wedding ceremony, one of the most impressive of the twelve that have been held in the historic mansion, was performed by the Right Reverend Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington. The seventeenth of February, 1906, will be held in the minds of the society world as a day marking one of the most brilliant and impressive scenes of its kind ever witnessed in America.

The best wishes of the nation are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 8, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish,

Dear Sir:—Accompanied you are to continue the Spirit Within please find \$1.00 dollar

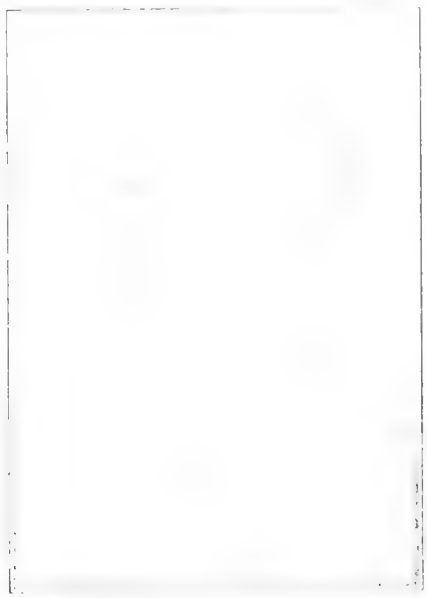
Very truly,

Wm. M. Robinson.

GEN. WHEELER LOVED FOR RARE QUALITIES.

Wm. E. Curtis, in Record Herald

The Late General Wheeler was one of the most lovable of men, amiable, genial, considerate and always wanting to do something for somebody. He was a human dynamo for energy and activity, and seemed always tireless. While he was in Congress no member ever worked so hard as he in the interests of his con-



LATE GENERAL WHEELER.

stituents, and while he was in the army he seemed never to sleep or rest. After the Spanish war, and particularly after he was placed on the retired list, his old-fashioned slouch hat and military cloak were always to be seen on the streets of Washington, going or coming between the Arlington, where he lived, and the capitol or the War Department, and he found the greatest amount of enjoyment in showing strangers about the city. The general was extremely sensitive and whenever a newspaper paragraph seemed to reflect upon his reputation he would always hunt up the author and inquire into the motive or the reason for the pun. He took the greatest interest in the work of newspaper correspondents in Washington, and the late General Boynton, long the dean of the corps, was one of his most intimate friends. The personal resemblance between the two men was rather striking. They were about the same stature, wore similar beards and dressed in a similar way. General Wheeler always insisted that he considered it a great compliment to be mistaken for his friend. Sometimes people would call him "General Boynton" on purpose, in order to hear his assured disclaimer. If it happened to be in one of the corridors of the capitol he would say he knew where the general was to be found and would offer to conduct the inquirer to him.

* * *

It is not generally known that, although a native of Augusta, Ga., and typical Southerner in sympathy and habits, General Wheeler was raised and educated in the North, left the South when he was still an infant and did not return to it for a visit, but entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war. His father was a wealthy planter and owned large estates near Augusta. He was also the president of a bank and interested in several extensive mercantile enterprises. The panic of 1837 wiped out everything he had and left him penniless with the general, who was only 3 years old. The latter did not long survive his misfortune, and the mother died soon after. She was a northern woman, and the children were sent to their relatives in Cheshire, Conn., where they were brought up after the social code and religious instruction of the Yankees. His sister says that he was a very bashful, retiring boy, that he was bright in his classes, obedient and respectful, deeply religious and possessed an insatiable desire for military knowledge. He was studying the campaigns of Napoleon when he was only 9 years old, and would leave his playthings or picture books at any time to read a history of a war or the biography of some general.

* * *

He was confirmed in the Episcopal church when he was only 9 years old, and throughout his entire life, like Stonewall Jackson, under all circumstances in war and in peace, was very devout in his religious duties, and once told me that he had never gone to sleep in his life without first offering a prayer, and had never arisen without thanking God for His mercies.

One of his colleagues in Congress from Alabama says that, during one of the political campaigns in that state, the general came to his town to make a speech and accepted an invitation to stay at his house. A few minutes after he had retired his host carried a pitcher of cool water to his room and entered without knocking. Finding the general on his knees beside the bed, he remained motionless until the latter had finished his prayer. As the general rose, he began to apologize for intruding, but his guest explained in his cheery way that no apology was necessary; that he always offered prayer at night and in the morning and felt the better for it.

General Wheeler's favorite hymn was "Onward, Christian Soldier," and he seemed to find great inspiration and comfort in the lines.

* * *

When he was 10 years old he secured an appointment to the United States Military Academy from an entire stranger. Having failed to gain the favor of the representative from the district in which he lived in Connecticut, he went to New York and applied to Representative John Wheeler, a hotel keeper, who served Congress from 1853 to 1857, a modest, retiring member of Tammany Hall, who immediately took a fancy to the boy and appointed him off-hand, without even inquiring into the truth of his story. The young soldier had no letters of introduction or influence of any kind, and his only reason for approaching Congressman Wheeler was that they bore the same name. Perhaps the fact that the boy came from the same county in Connecticut in which Representative Wheeler was born also had something to do with the favor in which he was received. He was from Cheshire, New Haven County, and the congressman was born in the village of Derby, only a few miles distant. I think Congressman Wheeler is still living. He was [illegible] years ago and General Wheeler used to show with great pride a letter of congratulation which he received at that time, he was appointed cadet, and [illegible] the regular army.

At the Academy Cadet Wheeler was nicknamed "Pole" because he "was neither length, breadth nor thickness." In stature and weight he was the lightest man in his class, and only just within the minimum limit. If he had been an inch short or weighed a few pounds less he would have been rejected. Toward the

latter end of his course General Wheeler got a new nickname. He was called "The Little Corporal," because he had attained that rank in the corps, and was always quoting Napoleon to his comrades.

He entered the academy in 1855 and graduated in 1859. General Caleb H. Carlton and General Royal T. Frank, now in this city; General Martin D. Hardin of Chicago, Paymaster General Asa B. Carey and General Francis B. Guenther of the artillery, now living in Baltimore, were his classmates, and Generals Wesley Merritt, John M. Wilson and Anson Mills of this city were in the class after him.

By a singular coincidence, General A. K. Arnold, one of his classmates, served under him during the Spanish war as commander of the First brigade of cavalry in the Fourth Army Corps, of which Wheeler was the Major-General. It was an illustration of the irony of fate. For forty years Arnold had served through the civil war and the Indian wars on the plains, suffering all the hardships and privations of a regular soldier, living at distant posts in the desert without social advantages or pleasures, and was slowly promoted from grade to grade, until, at the outbreak of the Spanish war he was a colonel of cavalry. He was made a brigadier general of volunteers, given command of a brigade, and ordered to report to Major General Wheeler. In the meantime the latter, having graduated with Arnold from the academy in 1859, was sent to the First Dragoons as an additional second lieutenant. He stood so low in his class that he did not get his commission as second lieutenant until more than a year afterward, in September, 1860. Six months later, on April 22, 1861, when Georgia seceded from the Union, he resigned from the army. He had no relations in the South; he had no interests there. All his friends and relations were in the North, where he had lived since he was 5 years old, but he estimated his obligations to his state greater than those he owed to the nation, and offered his services to the confederacy.

After the civil war was over, as I have already said, he settled in the South and came to Congress. When war with Spain was declared, he offered his services to President McKinley and was made a major general of volunteers on the 4th of May, 1898. In June, 1900, he was made a brigadier general of the regular army, and placed on the retired list alongside of his former classmate, General Arnold. The latter was retired as a brigadier general in 1890 after forty-four years of service, and died in 1901.

* * * * *

While he was in Congress, General Wheeler was the most prolific patron of the franking privilege in the House of Representatives. He had a list of his constituents that included nearly every man, woman and child in his district, and made it a point to send everybody something in the way of a public document every few weeks, on the theory that they would appreciate the attentions. He not only mailed every public document that was allotted to him, but begged and borrowed from other members whatever they had to spare. The pages used to say that if General Wheeler ever picked up a document anywhere in the capitol he always grabbed the nearest pen and mailed it to one of his constituents, whether it belonged to him or not. Certain representatives from New York and other city districts have little use for agricultural year books and seeds or literature, and the general always persuaded them to give him their quotas.

If you will examine the index of the Congressional Record during his service you will find that he introduced three or four times as many bills as any other member of the House. Every morning when he went to the House he was accustomed to look through the printed bills in his file, and if he found any that seemed to be of even remote interest to his constituents he would cut off the introductions, change a few words in the text, shift the sections about, and reintroduce them. Then he would have an extra quantity printed and mail thousands of copies to people in his district. He was in the habit of making speeches on every subject of importance that came up in Congress, or securing leave to print them in the Record, and invariably distributed them by the thousands.

He carried the list of his constituents with him into the army, and you may recall a story published at the time that he sent a leaf from the tree under which the surrender of Santiago took place to every one of them. Officers and newspaper men at headquarters declare that the general sent orderlies out to gather leaves from all the trees in the neighborhood and kept them busy for a week putting them into envelopes and addressing them to people in Alabama. The general insisted that this was an exaggeration, and it probably was, but he admitted that he had sent a few leaves from the "surrender tree" to his old friends as mementoes of the war.

* * * * *

An amusing incident occurred in a street car while he was in Congress which gave him great annoyance, because he was extremely sensitive and he did not like to be teased. He was riding to the capitol on a rainy day and was seated next to a large red-faced belligerent looking woman. Several of his colleagues were aboard and he was busy talking with them when the car stopped at New Jersey avenue. In an absent-minded way the general jumped up from his seat and grabbed an umbrella that rested between him and the woman. He had reached the platform and was just stepping off when she discovered that her umbrella was missing and made a rush for him. The general apologized and explained the mistake in his gentle way, but the woman was so indignant that she would not listen to a word and insisted upon having him arrested. She called him a thief and "a nasty little scoundrel," and told him that he looked like a pickpocket, and bestowed upon him a torrent of invective. The poor general was so mortified and nonplussed that he did not know what to do. Finally some of his friends grabbed him by the arm and rushed him away while the woman was still talking, and the car moved on. He could face a hostile army or an assembly of political opponents without flinching, but that woman was altogether too much for him.

* * * * *

After the civil war was over the general settled down in Alabama and bought a plantation in Lawrence County, in the northern part of the state, near the banks of the Tennessee River. He built a comfortable house in a grove of trees, and there his children were born and raised. Two miles away a station, called Wheeler in his honor, on the Memphis division of the Southern Railroad, was a gateway to the outer world, and there a little settlement gradually grew up. The general was never a very successful planter, but he was a good neighbor and exercised almost unlimited influence among the people of that state. His war record made him a hero, his kindly disposition and sincere interest in the welfare of everybody made him adviser and confidant of the entire community. He was a sort of patriarch among his people, and they loved him as much as he loved them.

His family relations were most delightful. Mrs. Wheeler was a charming woman, and his sons and daughters were his most intimate friends.

LAFAYETTE STATUE IN PARIS.

The American people may recall, with just pride, the patriotic enthusiasm with which the proposal was received to erect in Paris, at the time of the Exposition of 1900, a statue of the immortal Lafayette, but the condition in which that monument stands to-day should be a cause of humiliation to every true American.

The movement to thus honor the benefactor of our country, was national in its conception and development. Through the Commissioner-General to the Exposition a Lafayette Memorial Commission was organized. The President of the United States commended the movement to the people of this land. October 19, 1898, was observed as Lafayette Day throughout the public schools, in most of our States, by the proclamation of the governors, and thousands upon thousands of American school children, from all sections of our country, showed their appreciation of the great General, whom they had been taught to honor, by giving from their scanty treasures a handsome fund for this worthy purpose. Congress recognized the movement by voting an appropriation as an aid in carrying through the work; Lafayette coins were thus supplied, from the sale of which an additional fund was secured. Appeals were also made by the Memorial Commission to the various patriotic societies of America. It is reported that the grand total obtained through these channels approached $100,000.

France graciously acknowledged our proposed gift, and incidentally paid our country a pleasing compliment, by selecting for the site of our statute of Lafayette the Carrousal du Louvre, one of the most desirable and beautiful locations in all Paris.

A handsome granite pedestal was erected upon which to place the equestrian statue, which was being done in bronze, and July 4, 1900, "United States Day" at the Exposition, was appropriately decided upon for the unveiling and dedication. For some reason the bronze statue remained unfinished upon the appointed day, but, in order not to interrupt the course of events, a plaster reproduction of the statue was installed for the ceremonies, upon the Square Lafayette, the name of Carrousal du Louvre having been changed in honor of our statue.

Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General of the United States to the Exposition, presented the statue to the Republic of France, on behalf of the youth of the United States. The gift was accepted by President Loubert, and the customary exercises upon such occasions were duly performed. France had graciously received the plaster cast in lieu of the bronze statue of that grand patriot of two nations, undoubtedly under the impression that the original and permanent bronze would be placed in position within a few weeks. It is an accepted fact throughout our land that the permanent statue stands as it should, and yet to-day, nearly six long years since those patriotic exercises took place on the Square Lafayette, nothing but a worn and dilapidated plaster cast surmounts the beautiful pedestal in one of the most beautiful squares in Paris.

Thousands of American people, and especially the leaders in the Lafayette monument enterprise, will be shocked and pained to know that so disgraceful an outcome has resulted from their splendid efforts. What will be the moral effect upon the youth of this land when they learn that the patriotic movement to which they so freely contributed, has failed of fulfillment for so long a time. The Lafayette Memorial Commission was headed by such distinguished American citizens as the then Secretary of State, William R. Day, Senator W. B. Allison, Edward Everett Hale, Archbishop Ireland, and the late John W. Mackay. The official list also included among the vice-presidents, the governors of the various States, and representative educators throughout the country, who assisted in collecting the contributions from the American school children. Mrs. Daniel Manning was especially commissioned by President McKinley and Congress to represent that patriotic society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the unveiling of the statue, and she presented, in behalf of this society, which she represented, a tablet in bronze, which was duly placed upon the pedestal of the monument.

This startling fact, in reference to the present condition of this statue, which cannot but touch the patriotism and pride of the American people, has been brought to the attention of the State Department and Congress, by Col. M. A. Winter, of the First Regiment of Minute Men, Washington, D. C. Col. Winter became acquainted with this more than unfortunate state of affairs, while in Paris, on a recent tour of Europe, during which a great deal of time and attention was devoted to the perfecting of the plans for an extended trip abroad by the Minute Men.

This unseemly delay in placing the original statue on its pedestal, and the possible disgrace of our nation, which would necessarily result from a failure to carry out this noble American project of placing the Lafayette statue on French soil, influenced Col. Winter to present the facts in reference to this matter to the State Department, immediately upon his return to this country.

The information he conveyed was received with doubt, and he was told that the files of the department contained official information from the French government that the Lafayette statue had been received and duly accepted. Upon receipt of this information, from so high a source, Col. Winter, in order to fortify and verify his position by actual facts, investigated the matter further. He received absolutely convincing evidence from reliable sources in Paris, that the facts were just as he had stated them to the State Department. Among these verifications was the following positive and direct information, from a gentleman of excellent standing who resides in Paris:

"I beg to say that the plaster cast still does duty for the promised Lafayette statue. It is the same old plaster cast which was used at the dedication exercises on July 4, 1900. The only difference is that the cast is now in a very dilapidated condition. About two years ago a hoof fell off the horse and a boot off the hero. Paul Wayland Bartlett, the sculptor, patched the parts together, and did the whole thing over with bronze paint. Now the thing is once more weather-worn. The horse's neck is arched wrongly, his tail is superlatively twisted and big white spots appear on the shoulders and sides as the paint falls off. Furthermore, the young general looks 'down at the mouth.'"

This correspondent asserts that the condition of things with respect to the Lafayette monument is very humiliating to the American residents of Paris. They have no means of knowing what the cause of the delay is. All they know is that $275,000 or $80,000 was raised for the statue, and that the sculptor has received up to this time, probably $50,000, and although six years have elapsed, no statue has been erected. The correspondent further writes:

"I shall merely add that the impression obtains here that the French government would be perfectly justified in taking back the magnificent statue in the Place du Carrousal (Square Lafayette), at the end of the Tuileries Gardens. I think, with my compliments, you ought to call President Roosevelt's attention to this disgraceful state of affairs in connection with the Lafayette statue."

The Minute Men form the official Guard of Honor to the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have, upon several patriotic occasions, formed the Guard of Honor to the President. Among these occasions numbered the dedication of the Rochambeau statue, during which ceremonies they were a Guard of Honor to the President, his Cabinet, and the official representatives of the French Government. For the sake of contrast, let us ask what the American people would have thought had France placed a plaster cast upon that pedestal in place of a bronze statue; what would n't the people say, if to day, without any information as to a cause, or prospect of a relief, a dilapidated plaster cast image were permitted to remain upon our Lafayette Square.

It is but natural that Col. Winter, who took such an active part in the dedication of a French statue upon our Lafayette Square, should take an earnest interest in arousing a sentiment among the American people, which shall compel some action to be immediately taken for the carrying out of the original plans of placing a bronze statue of Lafayette in the place of honor selected for it by the French government.

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

By M. Winchester Adams.

'Neath Stars and Stripes, 'neath Stars and Bars,
'Neath Stars and Stripes again,
He had a place and held a place
With the brave and fearless men.
The frontier's need was his country's need;
The southern cause? Ah, who can tell,
But that it seemed in days gone by
To him, his country's cause as well.

Brave and true when the Stars and Stripes
Needed again a valiant son,
Ready with hand and heart and life
To fight till the cause was won,
And whether commanding upon the plains,
Or 'neath our sunny southern sky,
Or at San Juan, he inspired men
With courage to do or die.

He wore the blue, he wore the gray,
And again he wore the blue;
Veterans of both their tribute paid
To his gentle heart and true.
No north, no south, but reunited
They gathered around his bier,
Where mingled the southern battle flag
And the Stars and Stripes so dear.

No north, no south, he inspired peace
As in action he courage gave;
Such heroes, aye, bind our hearts as one
And the best in our land can save
To live, and stand forth bright and true
From the sum of our hopes and fears
A dauntless courage in war and peace,
A hero for all the years.

MOTTOES FROM FAIRBANKS' BOOK OF CRESTS.

(Compiled by Colonel Philip Reade, 22nd U. S. Infantry.)

Audaces ex eventu—We hasten, and do
Ad augusta per angusta—Through difficulties to honor
Ad astra per aspera—Prepared for action
Ad finem—To the end
Ad veritatem ridet—Faithful unto death
Aequo animo—By doing honestly
Agendo parati—Prepared for activity
Aperiar cum tempore—Let me be known by the time
Artis primus—Assume at such things
Ante volo—I fly high
Ante pugnance—To the extent of my power
Amo honesta—I love noble deeds
Animose—With courage
Animus vobis—Courage prevails
Animis Amicos—Reconcile differences
Armis et animis—By arms and courage
Arma vel Mortis—Of child, or lover
Ascendam—I will rise
Aspera—Harsh
Astra et Castra—The Stars and my Camp
Audenter et sincere—Boldly and sincerely
Aut pax, Aut bellum—Either peace or war
Avancez et archez bien—Advance and shoot well
Audacter et tolerabiliter—With confidence and tolerance
Audaces robora quietos—Audacity in full strength
Armis pacis fulcra—Arms are the support of peace
Armis Pacem Para—Be prepared in readiness
Ars bene dicendi—Not without cause
Bello et pace paratus—Prepared in peace and in War
Bien ou rien—Well or with
Cave—Beware
Certe sine Paratis—Prepared for the contest
Cito, non temere—Quickly, not rashly
Clementia et animis—By clemency and courage
Caelum non animum mutat—Change of climate does not change the mind
Conabimur—We will attempt
Conjunctio—Strength—Union strengthens
Conservabo—I mortgaged will defend and preserve until death
Constanto et fidelis—Constant and faithful
Constanter—With constancy
Corde et Manu; Corde et unique—With heart and hand
Cor unum, via una—One heart, one way
Custos et pugnax—Vigilant watch and prepared to fight
Cum Corde—With the heart
Data fata secutus—Following the paths allotted to me
Defensio, non offensio—Defence, not offense
Deo, patriae amicis—To God, Country, and Friends
Deo Patriae, Tibi—For God, my native land, and thee
Devant, si je puis—Foremost if I can
Diligenter—Diligently
Dirigo et defendo—I direct and protect
Disciplina, fide, perseverantia—By discipline, faith and perseverance
Dextras date—To give the right hand to each other
Domi ac foris—At home and abroad
Dront—Right
Dum vigilo, vigilo—While I stand, I watch
Durete—Hardness, and Stoutness
Defendamus—Let us defend
Eamus quo ducat fortuna—Let us go where fortune leads
En droit devant—Foremost in right
Ense et animo—With sword and courage
Esse videri—To be, rather than to seem
Esto Fidus—Be Faithful
Este obediens usque ad mortem—Be Faithful unto death
Estate semper parati—Be always prepared
Esto vigilans—Be watchful
Et arma et virtus—Both arms and valor
Et cruce et pugione—By a Cross and a Dagger
Et pugno et expugno—With sword I fight and conquer
Ego si concedam mihi—And if I do not grant I will do not boast
Et tenax et tutus—Both bold and safe
Ex armis honor—Honor from arms
Ex igni—Tried
Ex merito—By desert
Experto credimus—Proved, faithful
Fiducia et fide—Both of Sword and Shield
Fortia non verba—Deeds, not words
Fare non deseo—To do my duty

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

The Success Magazine for March contains many interesting and readable articles. Among the more important ones are, "Crossing the Ocean in a Palace," by Samuel Merwin; "Captain Joe and the 'Susie Ann,'" by F. Hopkinson Smith; "The Second Generation (a serial story), by David Graham Phillips; "Getting Around," by Orison Swett Marden; "Women's Clothes as Seen by Men," by Grace Margaret Gould. It also contains poems and other features and departments, all of which are inviting to the public.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Making of the American Nation," a history for elementary schools, by Jacques Wardlaw Redway, F. R. G. S. This history is a distinctive addition to the grammar grade histories of the United States now on the market. It treats of many problems of political and industrial history. The geographic, economic and industrial elements of the book make it of vast importance, and tend to give to it a more comprehensive and complete understanding of the history of the country. The book also deals with the subject of rebates and railroad legislation and explains trusts and monopolies with their industrial effects. It is a history that is in accord with the best schools of the country. It has many illustrations and 40 maps (11 maps in colors). New York; Silver, Burdett & Company. Price, $1.00.

"The War of Independence," by Everett T. Tomlinson, Ph. D., author of "Three Colonial Days," "The Boys of Old Monmouth," "Ward Hill at Weston," etc. Every boy and girl should have this little book, which is so full of life, action and heroism in their library. A line of quaint and delightful humor runs through the pages, now and then, making it intensely interesting from start to finish. The style throughout is charmingly simple and pathetic. The illustrations render it more attractive and add materially to its appearance and its interest. New York; Silver, Burdett & Company.

"A Maker of History," by E. Phillips Oppenheim, author of "The Master Mummer," "A Prince of Sinners," etc. Illustrated by Fred Pegram. One of the most absorbingly interesting and fascinating stories yet written by Mr. Oppenheim, having few equals in the concoction of an exciting plot. From the first page to the finish the reader is kept absorbingly interested, and a couple of hours of substantial entertainment is the reward which is derived. Important personages in the diplomatic and official life of England, France, Germany, and Russia have a place in the story. Altogether it is a most popular novel and is now in its third large edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., Publishers. Price, $1.50.

"From Out of the West," by Henrietta R. Hinckley. A very interesting and exciting little story, keeping the reader's attention to the finish. Boston: Mayhew Publishing Company.

"Philosophy of Integration," by W. A. Crawford Frost. It is an explanation of the universe and of the Christian religion. A finely written book and of value to the reader.

AVERY'S "HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES."

Increase in Number of Volumes from Twelve to Fifteen. New Division Into Periods.

Vol.	Period of Discovery	Vol.	1817-1837.
1	Discoveries, 1000-1660	11	1837-1850
2	1660-1740	12	1850-1861.
3	1740-1763	13	1861-1895.
4	1763-1775	14	1895-1900 (Reconstruction, etc. Spanish-American War).
5	1775-1789		
6	1789-1801		
7	1801-1817.	15	Index.

The serious growth of material and data that require attention have made necessary the indicated increase. *All early subscribers* whose orders are already on record for the set in twelve volumes will receive the last three without extra charge. This increase will, we are confident, result in a betterment of the series. We shall be under less necessity of skeletonizing or abbreviating narration, and can give the same incomparable treatment to the map work and illustrating that has been attained in the early volumes.

Very respectfully,
THE BURROWS BROS. COMPANY,
Publishers, Cleveland.

TICONDEROGA.

By Bingham Thomas Wilson.

Ticonderoga, 'tis of thee,
We sing from music of the past, we sing;
Inspired with thoughts of being free,
When e'er each slow returning Spring
Unlocks the icy iron bands
That chain the rivulets and rills,
And plants with unseen fairy hands
A myriad flowers on the hills;
While God, beside the restless waves
Lays a green sward o'er unknown graves.

The long-neglected, ruined walls
Possess a thousand subtle charms;
No longer now the bugle calls,
And ivy takes the place of arms.
Deep in thy dungeon, grim and old,
Where once the patriot's shackle-bed
Was blanketed with mist and mold,
Now every sign of life has fled,
Save when at day-break's crimson glow
The dark rock lizard darts below.

Ticonderoga, 'tis of thee
We sing from music of the past,
The glorious song of Liberty,
Whose echo shall forever last,
And ringing down the halls of time
Cheer the down trodden with its word,
And wake an energy sublime
To meet the tyrant with the sword;
That they may say, as now do we,
Peace to thine ruins, dead, and thee.

—*The Four-Track News*

Cleveland, January 9, 1900.

Louis H. Cornish, Editor, The Spirit of '76,

Dear Sir:—I want very much to the end, either the end of the paper, or of my life. I am 80, and my friends say I am good for ten years. I am trying to make their prediction true. I want to see Dewey. I keep all the papers and will have them bound. December and January numbers came to hand.

Yours truly,
N. P. Bowler.

THE KNOCKERS' COLUMN

CONDUCTED BY LOUIS H. CORNISH

Definition of a knocker: Something to adorn.—*Dictionary.*
Opportunity knocks but once.—Other knockers present.—*Ibid.*
T'were good you knocked him.—*Shakespeare.*
He knocked fast, and often curs'd and swore
That ready entrance was not at his call.—*Spenser.*
Pots, pans, knockers off doors, were carried to the mint.—*Macaulay.*

Headquarters Twenty-Third Infantry,
Madison Barracks,
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

If Louis H. Cornish had lived in the days when gents wore metallic pots on their heads, wore tin trousers, made lances out of canopy topped bedposts, when knights talked about "chivalric steel," "faire ladyes," etc., etc., and went around the world pounding each others heads in friendly jousts—in other words, before the age of vulgar guns, loaded with the devil's dust, combination of nitre, saltpeter, sulpaur and charcoal, wherewith to at long range, perforate and put folks out of action, the shooter perhaps safely ensconed in a hole in the ground—what a bully *pro sang* Seigenior, knight and general scrapper he'd have been! Never daunted, always for the lower dog, chips on his shoulders, coattails easily trodden on, enjoying fight more than a feast. He must have a Celtic streak of combativeness hidden about himself somewhere.

Lord love him!

From the *Historical Bulletin*, published as Washington, D. C., and protected by copyright.

"Washington's Birthday is to be celebrated by annual meeting in eighteen S. A. R. State Societies, and we have offered to publish the proceedings of all of them. The time has arrived when the compatriots of our own organization ought to do something tangible for the only periodical now published in their interest. If they have no fellow-feeling for companion societies and chapters, they ought to profess to have a certain amount of pride in seeing the news of their own society printed. To speak very plainly, a magazine of this kind cannot be produced without expense, and if the proprietor gives his time and energy, it is up to his fellow members of the organization to stand by him, at least to the extent of off setting his actual expenses."

This sounds like some of the old editorials we used to write! But what has the editor of the *Historical Bulletin* done with the thirty dollars that was appropriated by the last S. A. R. Congress for his benefit?

More from the *Historical Bulletin*, copyrighted.

"Adequate support of this magazine by a chapter is hardly shown by giving us one subscription, whether it be in the name of the chapter or of some officer therein. Look at these figures. For the dollar received we must send twelve copies at an aggregate actual production cost of sixty-four cents, and for the usual subscription we agree to print one query and twelve insertions in our directory—thereby fully consuming the thirty-six cents of apparent profit. Even if this right is waived, it will be seen that one subscription in a chapter or society would hardly entitle it to the publication of monthly reports of its proceedings, especially if they were of sufficient length to be worth the preparation and printing.

"Unauthorized reproduction by one journal of what appears in another is a clear infraction of journalistic courtesy, especially when it is carried to the extent of deliberately appropriating a 'leader.' At considerable trouble and expense we have been collecting and publishing articles of deep interest to our readers, and we have sought to protect them by copyright. The smaller items are copied by other papers frequently, but on previous occasions our leaders have been appropriated without our consent.

"One of the smaller items we copy without permission is on page 51, *Historical Bulletin* for February. In the genealogy of the Roosevelt family, appears the following: Elliot, born Feb. 28, 1860; married, 1833, and had, etc.

Now we knew the Roosevelts were a strenuous race, but if we are to believe all we read in the *Historical Bulletin*, we are apt to sometimes be puzzled.

Trying to get his money's worth.

"Now I should like to know your rule for giving notes of meetings to subscribers. I send by this mail a local paper giving an account of a special meeting of our society. I took the lead in the movement for the society in this state, and if any one person is entitled to be called the founder of the society, I am the person. I would like my society to have an account of this meeting in The Spirit of '76, but I have given so much time to it and paid my own traveling expenses that I feel poor and cannot pay much for such notice. Would like to hear from you about it before I send my subscription."

Extract from letter encouraging the dissemination of patriotic literature.

Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held patriotic service, February 18th, 1906, at 8 o'clock p. m. in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th Street, New York City. The following program was rendered:

1. Organ Prelude Offertoire—St. Cecilia.
2. Anthem, "God our Protector."
3. Sentences—People Standing.
4. Responses.
5. Chant, Hymn Book, Page 61.
6. Prayer—People seated, reverently bowing.
7. Response, "God Bless Our Native Land."
8. Responsive Reading, Psalm 33. 1-12.—People Standing.
9. Anthem, "Ye Shall Dwell in the Land."
10. Lesson from the Holy Scriptures.
11. Anthem, "Our Land, O Lord, with songs of praise."
12. Hymn 517, "The Land We Love the Most."—People standing.
13. Address, "Present Day Problems for Patriots," Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Chaplain, S. A. R.
14. Anthem, "Watchers of our Fatherland" Offertory.
15. Soprano Solo and Chorus—"The Star Spangled Banner."
16. Hymn 133, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."—People standing.
17. Prayer and Benediction—People seated, reverently bowing.
    The people being seated and remaining in silent prayer until after the *Nunc Dimittis*.
18. Organ Postlude, Sonata No. 1.

By Eugene Thayer.

MINUTE MEN.



HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1906

General Orders, No. 16

Until further notice the following rules and regulations will govern the use of the Armory, Drill Hall and Company Rooms:

1. The janitor is hereby directed to have the building open at 7.30 P. M.; lights in the Drill Hall will be turned on as soon after as needed, and turned out as soon as the need for their use is over, but, in any event, unless by special permission, no lights are to burn in the Drill Hall, or in the building, after 10.30 P. M. The janitor will give ten minutes' notice, by flashing the lights three times, before the lights are finally extinguished.

2. For the present, the assignments and permission to use the Drill Hall will be under the immediate supervision of Major D. S. Fletcher, President of the Amusement Board, it will be necessary to secure his permission, and through him, the permission of the Commanding Officer, before the Hall is to be used at any time, for any purpose.

3. Company Commanders, desiring their rooms be assigned for Company Headquarters, should apply to Major D. S. Fletcher for same.

4. Rent on Company Rooms shall be payable monthly, and in advance, and shall be due on the first day of each month. The rent must be paid to Major D. S. Fletcher, Paymaster.

5. A duplicate key to each Company Room must be left at all times, in the possession of the janitor of the building.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1906

Special Orders, No. 17.

In the interests of easy administration, the Commanding Officers of each Company are hereby directed to administer the oath to each new recruit mustered in to their Company, fill up and sign the enlistment blank, as the mustering officer, and retain a list of the names and addresses of the new recruits for their files, and forward the completed blanks to these Headquarters each week.

Let it be clearly understood that no recruit becomes a member of your Company, or is entitled to any of the privileges enjoyed by members of the Regiment, until his enlistment blank has been received at these Headquarters, and a receipt therefor received by the Company Commander to whom it belongs.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1906

General Orders, No. 18

The following appointments are hereby announced:

E. J. Waterman, to be Captain of the First Company of Riflemen.

W. Milton Farrow, to be First Lieutenant of the First Company of Riflemen.

Sheridan Ferris, to be Second Lieutenant of the First Company of Riflemen.

These officers are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1906

Special Orders, No. 19.

I am directed to convey the thanks of the Colonel to each individual member of the detail who attended the D. A. R. entertainment at Alexandria, on the evening of January 27th.

Among the numerous newspaper comments on the occasion, those of special interest to the detail will be the "Alexandria Gazette," of the 18th inst., and the "Washington Post," of Sunday, the 21st inst.

In this connection, I am directed to call your attention to the following letter, just received by the Colonel:

"Alexandria, Va., January [illegible], 1906

Colonel Winter,

Dear Sir:—The Mt. Vernon Chapter, D. A. R., wishes me to express to you their sincere thanks for the great assistance you and your Command conferred at our recent entertainment.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) B. S. [illegible]
Corresponding Secretary.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1906

Special Orders, No. 20.

I am directed to present the compliments of the Colonel to Captain O. H. Lake, and the members of the detail under his command, who represented the Regiment at the Presbyterian Temple, on the evening of January 24th, for the pleasing manner in which they cooperated with the ladies of the West Washington Lutheran Church, in presenting historical tableaux upon this interesting occasion; and in this connection, great pleasure is taken in calling your attention to the following copy of a letter just received by the Colonel:

"3310 Volta Place, Washington, D. C.,
January 29, 1906

Colonel M. A. Winter, Commanding,
1st Regiment Minute Men,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your kind favor of the 28th instant, I beg to state that Captain Lake, with the detail of men ordered by you to cooperate in the presentation of tableaux illustrative of the starting of the "Ship of '76," arrived at the time specified, 11 P. M., and men bore themselves with courteous dignity. Young soldiers and gentlemen, and performed their duties in an able, soldierly manner, besides creditable to their noble organization and well worthy the grand uniform they wore.

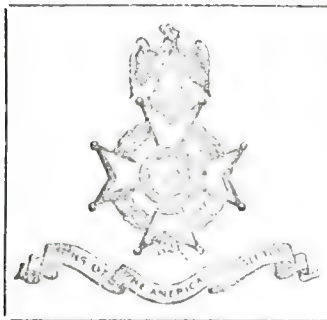
You are to be congratulated upon having in your Command men so highly creditable to the regiment, and to its commander.

Assuring you of my sincere thanks for your kind assistance, I am,

Very truly yours,
(signed) Miss W. H. S[illegible]

It is a source of considerable gratification to the Colonel, that the detail he sent from this Command to represent us at the [illegible] entertainment, was received with such pleasure and enthusiasm.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.



Sons of the American Revolution.

Newburgh Chapter, S. A. R.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Charter Granted April 3, 1903.

Object. To perpetuate the memory and the historic services in the War of the Revolution, and to instill patriotism in the youth of our country.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM B. KELLY, President, 71 Grand Street.

David A. Morrison, 1st Vice-President. Frank L. Forsaith, Secretary.
Hiram Lozier, 2d Vice-President. Frank L. Desmond, Treasurer.
Lewis W. V. McCloskey, Treasurer. Lay Brother Wesley [illegible]

Application blanks for membership may be obtained from the Secretary, Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y. Meetings are held on the [illegible] of the Month.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., January 31, 1906.

Special Orders, No. 21.

Major F. T. Paull, Commanding First Battalion, New York Minute Men, is hereby instructed to visit the Continental Guard of New York at the regular assembly of that organization for the purpose of conveying cordial greetings and patriotic felicitations of the Commander in Chief to the magnificent works of patriotic men; also to extend his most warm and urgent request to the Continental Guard to join in a body the Minute Men, and accept the assignment of a Second Battalion, New York Minute Men, thereby uniting with, and becoming a part of, the National Organization, of Washington, D. C.

Major Paull will request careful consideration of the invitation, and report to these Headquarters the result of his visit.

This official copy of the Commander-in-Chief's Orders will identify Major Paull, and will be his authority for visiting the Continental Guard.

By command of Colonel M. A. WINTER.
Commander in Chief.

Lt. Colonel E. R. Campbell,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., February 10, 1906.

General Orders, No. 22.

The following regulations are published for the guidance of the Field and Staff and Companies of the 1st Regiment Minute Men.

1. Monday evening of each week will be known as Field and Staff meeting, and all business connected with the Regiment must be brought to the attention of the proper officers at that time.

2. The first Monday evening of each month all the officers of the Regiment will assemble at 8 o'clock, in Headquarters room for the transaction of business in connection with the Regiment. This assembly shall be known as a Board of Officers' Meeting.

3. All Regimental Officers are expected to practice on the indoor range and perfect themselves in Rifle and Revolver practice, and Tuesday or Friday evenings of each week are at their disposal for such practice in connection with the First Company Riflemen, who will give them any instruction they may require. Schedule of qualifications to be published later.

4. All officers are expected to perfect themselves in the sword manual, and an instructor will be announced who will have charge of this instruction.

5. The Company Commanders will cause a First Sergeant's report to be made to these Headquarters so as to arrive not later than Monday of each week, directed to the Adjutant so that he can report every Monday night the strength of each Company, present and absent; also showing discharges and enlistments. Blanks for this purpose will be furnished on requisition to the Adjutant.

6. The following routine for duty for Company drills will be observed by the Company Commanders and followed, as far as practicable, on each drill night assigned to each respective Company.

Assembly	- -	7.30
Setting up exercises	- -	10 minutes
Marching	- -	10 "
Manual of arms	-	10 "
Extended order	- -	10 "
Rifle practice	- -	20 "

After the above exercises the Companies are at liberty to take up any drill exercises they wish. Assembly at 7.30 P. M.

7. Any requests for Quartermaster and Ordnance stores must be made in proper form in the shape of a requisition, and any stores drawn from the several departments must be called for by the Commanding Officers of the Companies or Officers of the Field and Staff, and no exchanges or returns of such property must be by receipts from the Exchanges. Officers are to keep the books and report work of the Regiment in a business like manner.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter.
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH, Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., February 10, 1906.

Special Orders, No. 23.

The Commanding Officer of Company C is hereby notified that the following named persons:

William C. Schade,	Frank M. Plummer,
Herbert H. Street,	Frank L. Appleton,
W. E. Hargreaves,	Floyd L. Dickson,
Frank Matthews,	Charles S. [illegible],
Raymond L. Anderson,	Thomas E. [illegible], Jr.

have duly executed the enlistment blanks, taken the required oath and thereby become members in Company C, and are hereby declared to be members of Company C, of the First Regiment Minute Men, and their names have been added to the roster of Company C. By order of Colonel M. A. Winter.

FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH, Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., February 10, 1906.

Special Orders, No. 24.

Announcement is hereby made of the receipt at these Headquarters of an official communication from the National Association of Mexican War Veterans, asking that a detail be made from the Minute Men to act as Guard of Honor to the forthcoming Reunion of the Mexican War Veterans to be held in this city on February the 22nd and 23rd inst.

In accordance therewith, Lieut. Col. J. J. [illegible] is detailed to command the detail of the Minute Men, and Lieut. Colonel [illegible], who is hereby appointed Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. [illegible] are detailed to act as Aides-de-Camp. The detail of [illegible] and Band of the Minute Men will report to the Commanding Officer at the Headquarters of the Mexican War Veterans on the [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock P. M. on the 22nd inst., and will be in attendance upon the Veterans at their social functions.

Col. [illegible] will confer with Commander [illegible] of the Spanish War Veterans and arrange for the participation of that organization in connection with the above [illegible].

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter.
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH, Captain and Adjutant.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

[illegible]

Miss Emma J. Pratt, Regent. Mrs. W. V. [illegible], Treasurer.
Mrs. Wilbur Vanderbilt, Secretary. Miss Alice Hasbrouck, Historian.
Miss Katherine M. Capron, Registrar.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Mrs. Mary [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Miss Clara Napier.
Mrs. H. Gilmore, Mrs. W. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible].

The Chapter has been [illegible] by the Committee of the Legislature, Executive Committee. The [illegible] Chapter.

Under the above heading Chapters of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution are to report to us each month. The above rates will entitle each Chapter one inch space [illegible] per year, with a subscription to The Spirit of '76 for Five Dollars. The [illegible] strictly to all letters [illegible] to be represented. Letters should be addressed to The Spirit of '76, Newburgh, N. Y.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1905

President . . . . . Mr Charles Cromwell
First Vice President . . . . . Mr M Umbenstock
Second Vice President . . . . . Mr W F Bannister
Third Vice President . . . . . Hon George Comstock Baker
Treasurer . . . . . Mr T R Woodward
Secretary . . . . . Mr William Porter Adams
135 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill
Registrar . . . . . Mr Edward Nevers
Historian . . . . . Mr Frank P Crandall

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Mr T R Woodward,
Mr C L Follett,
Mr W P Adams

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS

Mr T R Woodward,
Mr C L Follett,
Mr William Porter Adams

The order of the "Old Guard" is a patriotic and social order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial Revolutionary, 1812 Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, in any branch of the United States

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in or whose lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American, or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue service or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard" under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC

Admission Fee is $5.00 Annual Dues $3.00, payable January 1st of each year

Frederick P Comfort . . . . . Commandant
Alexander C Chesterwyth . . . . . First Lieutenant
Withington Robertson . . . . . Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Rattenberg . . . . . Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne . . . . . First Sergeant
J Le Moyne Dawson, Jr . . . . . Second Sergeant
A Lincoln Clark . . . . . Leader.

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations; old-fashioned minuet and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution

WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD

846 Seventh Avenue, New York City

Frederick P Comfort - - - - - - - - Commandant
Alexander C Chesterwyth - - - - - - First Lieutenant
Withington Robertson - - - - - - Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Rattenberg - - - - - Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne - - - - - - - - First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Dawson, Jr - - - - - Second Sergeant

MINUTE MEN DRUM CORPS

STAMFORD, CONN.

George H. Cornish - - - - - - - Leader

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations, old-fashioned minuet and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution



ORGANIZED SEPT. 29, 1899

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to

THERON R. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

835 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

OFFICERS

President . . . . . William Porter Adams
First Vice President . . . . . Hon Charles Page Bryan
Second Vice President . . . . . Brig Gen C C C Carr, U S A
Third Vice President . . . . . Hon Carter H Harrison
Secretary . . . Theron R Woodward, 300 Dearborn St, Chicago
Treasurer . . . . . Charles Cromwell
Registrar . . . . . Edward Nevers
Historian . . . . . Frederick K Lawrence
Librarian . . . . . J F Sheean

We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The objects of the Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and observances, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

The society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably the senior army and navy society in the service of the United States. There are other organizations of America

INVITATION

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements of membership to make application for membership, and to circulate same, or invited to be present at meetings of the Society, and receive application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC

The admission Fee is $5.00
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year

RULE GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS

Any male person above the age of twenty one (21) years, who participated in or whose lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812 in the army, navy, revenue service or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of the Society when approved of by said State Society under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership

◆◆◆

THE GENEALOGICAL GUIDE TO THE EARLY SETTLERS OF AMERICA.

If one hundred readers of The Spirit of '76 will send in their subscriptions for the paper for three years, with a view of having the Guide well be completed at once and sent to those who subscribe. It will cost $300 to complete it, and less if they improve, and made when it will be finished. Will you help this suggestion. If you are one who will do this send us word, and if not returned the work will be abandoned at once; otherwise eight pages will be printed and sent to those who want it quarterly.

L. H. CORNISH,
15 Madison Square, New York

Old New York

THE DUNREATH PUBLISHING CO. OF NEW YORK, HAVE PUBLISHED A SERIES (8) OF NOTED HISTORICAL MAPS AND PICTURES OF OLD NEW YORK : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

No. 1—THE "Dutch Map," 1642, (colored, on bond paper).

This map is the first conception of property on the "Towne of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam," lying below the present line of Wall Street, with names of the old streets and present names. Location of Grantee lots with their names thereon and location of the Tablets of the "Holland Society." Size, 10x24.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 2.—"The Nicholl's Map," 1664.

This famous map is absolutely perfect survey of the island of "Manhattes" made at the time, and is the only early original map of New York. The "Duke's Plan" was made from this map and presented to the Duke of York. It was removed to the British Museum in 1802. Size, 9x27.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.00
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 3.—THE "Duke's Plan," 1664, (beautifully colored, hand painted).

A correct and exact copy of the original map found in the British Museum in 1858. "Showing Bond's eye view of the "Towne of Manhatas or New Amsterdam in 1661-1664." This map was made for the Duke of York. It possesses rare historical value. Size, 26x32.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $2.50
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 3.50

No. 4.—THE "Bradford Map," 1728, (col'ed.)

A plan of the city of New York from an actual survey in 1728, showing the growth of the city from above Wall Street, to the "Collect Pond," now the present site of the Tombs. The entire city at this time contained about nine thousand inhabitants. Size, 22x28.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 5.—THE "Major Holland Map," 1776.

A plan of the city, drawn by Major Holland Surveyor General of the British Army. Shows old Fort Cheerful Street and "De Lancy's Square." Size, 15x16.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.75

No. 6.—New York (200 years ago) 1609.

A colored picture from the original in the British Museum. Size, 6x10½.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.75

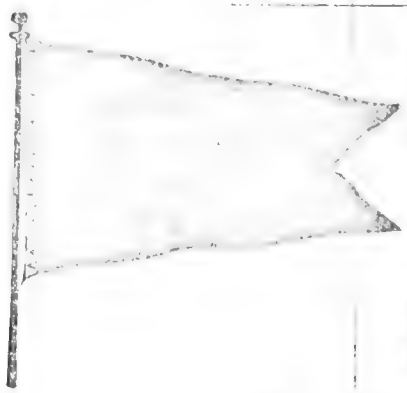
No. 7.—New York, (100 years ago) 1708.

A montage of pictures of New York from the Battery to Canal Street. A correct copy of the famous St. Memin picture. Size, 7x8.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $2.00
Mounted and Framed, - - 6.00

Address, "Spirit of '76," Newburgh, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



ANNIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flags

AND

Standards

. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER of the FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AZTEC SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

New Prices

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution



Silver Gilt Pendants with Medallions and Eagles not Gold, heretofore sold at $25 and $30, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE $20.00 MINIATURE $10.00

We will also furnish the above made **entirely of 14k. Gold.**

FULL SIZE $25.00 MINIATURE $10.00

Insignia consisting of Silver Breast Gilded, $9.00

The above [illegible] copyright permit from Mr. A. H. CLARK, Registrar General, Washington, D. C.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS,

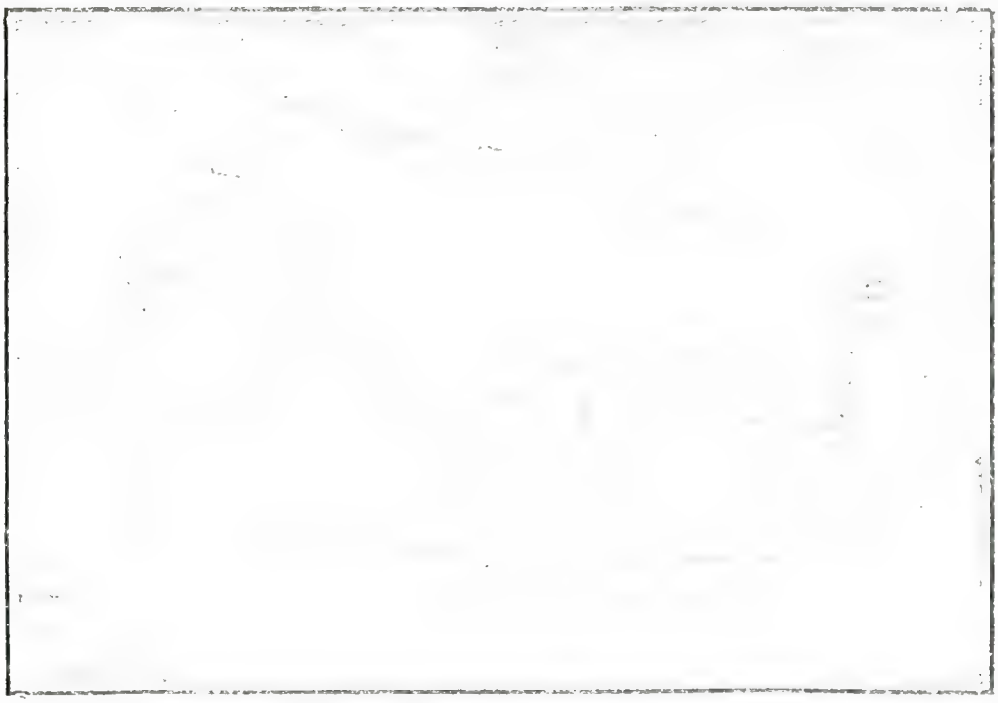
902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

BRONX CO.
HIST. SOCIETY
LIBRARY

THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76
AND COLONIAL TIMES

Vol. XII. Entered as second-class matter at New York, N. Y. Post-Office. APRIL, 1906. Louis H. Cornish, Proprietor. No. 4 Whole No. 13



THE BIRTHPLACE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE TRUE STORY OF

Paul Revere

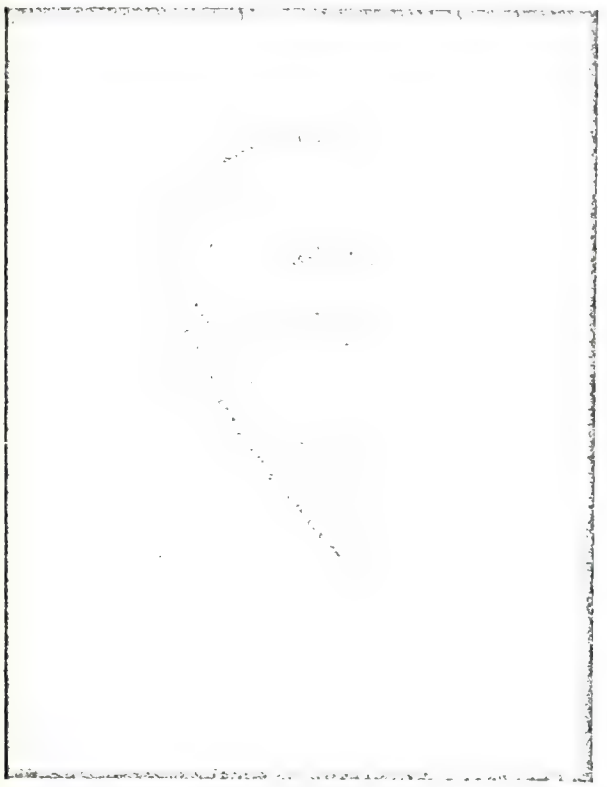
His Midnight Ride
His Arrest and Court Martial and
His Useful Public Services

BY

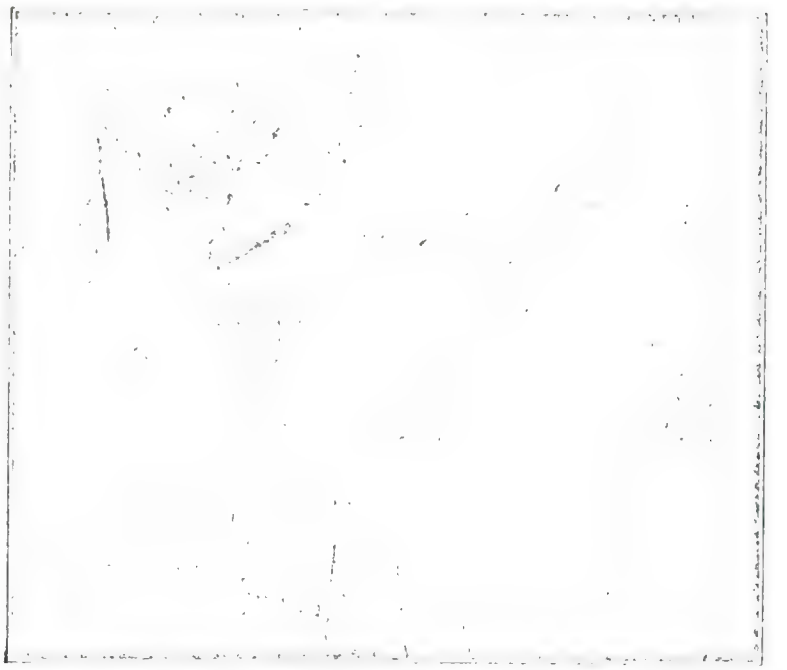
CHARLES FERRIS GETTEMY

With 12 Full-Page Illustrations from Photographs
313 Pages 12mo. Decorated Cloth.
Price, $1.50 net Postpaid, $1.65

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,



PAUL REVERE
From the Portrait by Gilbert Stuart
Specimen Illustration Reduced from "The True Story of Paul Revere"



The True Story of Paul Revere

BY CHARLES FERRIS GETTEMY

A WELL-CONSIDERED and readable biography of Paul Revere, within the limits of a volume of moderate size, supplies an existing need. It gives not only the incident of the ride of which almost every school child is interested, but throws light on certain important events in local revolutionary history not generally familiar. Use has been made of original documents, and full descriptions are given of Revere's copperplate engravings and caricatures. The book describes Revere's ancestors, early life and work, rides to New York and Philadelphia as messenger of the Revolution, at this ride to sea aboard, it shows Revere as a citizen and soldier, gives a full account of the Penobscot expedition, the court-martialing of Revere, and the three years' struggle which preceded his final acquittal, it presents correspondence between Revere and Elbridge Gerry before the adoption of the Constitution, and deals with the famous Austin-Selfridge murder trial, in which Revere was foreman of the jury.

The book will be sent, postpaid, upon receipt of $1.65, at the office of

"The Spirit of '76,"
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Books For Patriotic Citizens!

National Documents —A concise collection of notable state papers, arranged to show the growth of our country from 1620 to the present day. It contains forty-six documents, commencing with the first Virginia charter and concluding with the recent Panama treaty. No similar collection has ever been published.

Letters and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln —A carefully collected and practically complete collection of the important state papers, eloquent speeches, and characteristic letters of the great statesman. This human document is, throughout, a masterpiece of virile English.

Letters and Addresses of Thomas Jefferson —A similar collection, showing the original views of the founder of the Democratic party, on banking, imperialism, the tariff and the many other questions of modern interest. Like "Lincoln" it is invaluable to the student of history, and essential to an appreciation of the character of the writer.

These books are part of the celebrated UNIT SERIES. They are printed in plain readable type, on "all-rag" white paper of excellent quality and are offered in paper, cloth and flexible leather. The substantial and tasteful bindings will add interest to the cloth and leather make an ornament to the book-shelf. By an arrangement with the Unit Book Co., of New York City, these books are offered to the "Spirit of '76" at the following prices:

	PAPER	CLOTH	LEATHER
Letters and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln	32c.	62c.	82c.
Letters and Addresses of Thomas Jefferson	26c.	56c.	76c.
National Documents	42c.	72c.	92c.

Add Eight Cents to the Price of Each Volume for Postage.

When writing, address

Circulation Manager "Spirit of '76,"
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. 12. APRIL, 1906 No. 4.

FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY A. ELLWOOD CORNING.

The first battle of the American Revolution will stand in history as an event far reaching in importance. It marks not only the opening scene of a great war, but it also reveals the courage and the determination which the patriots possessed in coming out boldly and courageously and defending their just rights, not with the weapons which had evaded nothing, but with armed muskets which meant that they were not in fun, but that business had commenced. Being armed in a righteous cause they were ready and willing to defend the liberties of their country which they loved more than themselves. To the true soldier, the country is more to him than he is to himself, and as has been said by a distinguished clergyman that "he, (the soldier) would feel happier to die in the hour of glorious victory than to live unharmed in the hour of shameful defeat."

This was the underlying sentiment. This was the all prevailing idea which they had in mind when they rejected the orders of the mother country.

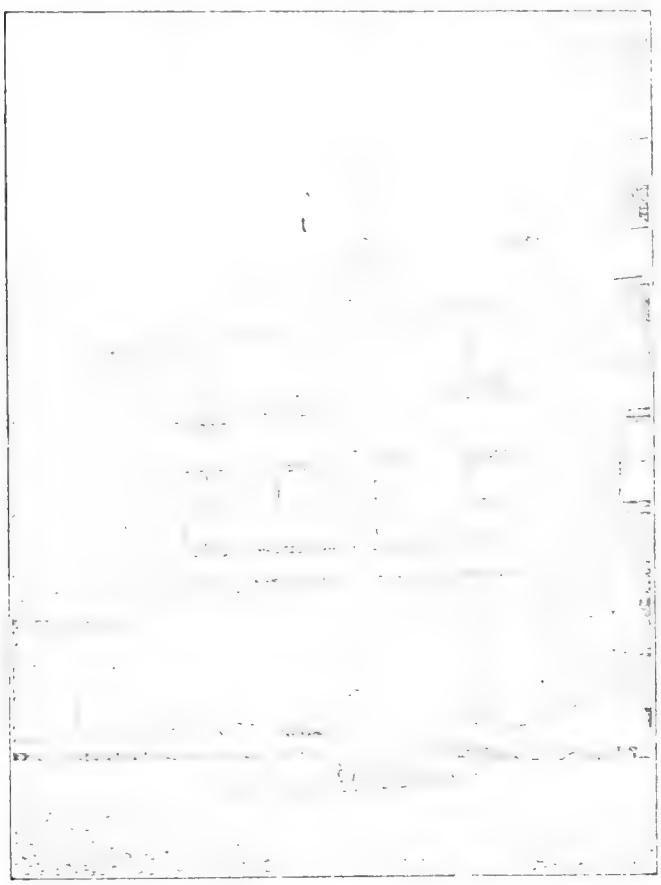
They were no longer hopeful of a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties which confronted them. The mighty arm of Great Britain was determined to crush the feeble colonies if they did not adhere and obey her will. This the colonies well knew and they knew full well, namely, that war had come and they were preparing for it. Our forefathers were men of whom we may justly feel proud. They were men of iron will and they were well convinced that if liberty could be secured in no other way, then they would die for it and thus hand down to future generations those "individual rights as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." During these ten years before the first combat of the war was apparent, the spirit of revolt was daily and hourly gaining strength and decision among the American colonies. They foresaw the conflict. They knew that if they were to be free and independent from English rule, bloodshed must be resorted to. Many Englishmen thought the war unjust. No American writer ever described it as vigorously as Pitt, who afterward became Lord Chatham, when he said that it was "a most accursed wicked, barbarous, cruel, unnatural, unjust and diabolical war." Some of the ablest men in England defended the American cause while some of the ablest in America took sides with the Loyalists. Meanwhile in Massachusetts things were coming to a head. Boston was a town of about 17,000 inhabitants. It being the only place in Massachusetts where the Royal Governor exercised real authority, and the laws of England had any force. Under the new orders, General Gage, commander of the British army in America had been sent to Boston, as the military head of a small body of troops. He was a man of great military experience a weak minded and jealous disposition, also a man of no stability of character. He annoyed the colonists by seizing in retaliation their possessions. The colonists were holding off as long as possible, as they did not want the responsibility of the first shot. Not a life had been lost since the Boston massacre took place in 1770. Hopeful as they were of not beginning the war, they were collecting arms, and ammunition and other provisions, and storing them at Concord, about twenty miles distant from Boston. The colony had secured 21,549 fire arms, 22,191 pounds of ball, 10,108 bayonets, 17,441 pounds of powder, 14,000 flints, 11,079 pouches, and 15,000 cartoons. In addition to these there were 17,000 pounds of salt fish, and 35,000 pounds of rice, also beef, pork, etc.

This store house of things was quite remarkable when viewed as an evidence of forethought on the part of the colonists. General Gage was resolved to capture and destroy it. He sent a secret expedition to move toward that



place by way of Lexington in order to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock who were said to be stopping at that locality. As a matter of fact these two gentlemen were not hidden at Concord but had gone there to encourage and warn the people of the approaching storm. Now this ruling the great secrecy with which the British had planned this undertaking, the patriots were advised and discovered the movement at once. General Gage's troops left Boston, little before midnight on April 18, 1775, to commence their march to Concord. Paul Revere, a mounted patriot was stationed across the

Charles River awaiting the signal when the two lanterns appeared in the steeple of the Old North Church, which by the way is still standing and in excellent state of preservation, he mounted his horse and galloped through the country at full speed, spreading the alarm that the Red coats, which the Americans had nicknamed the British, were coming. When he passed the Rev. Jonas Clark's parsonage in Lexington, where Hancock and Adams were, Sergeant Monroe endured the unnecessary noise, which was being made. Revere with quick temper said "You'll have noise enough here before long, the regulars are coming out." Colonel Smith, of the British troops was about in the middle of his nocturnal march crossing through marshes and at times wading through water, when he heard the alarm of guns, church bells ringing, confusion and excitement. Then he knew that the news of his approach was preceding him. He



then sent back to General Gage for more troops, while Major Pitcairn pressed on toward Concord. Finally when they arrived at Lexington they found a company of minute-men a hundred and thirty in number standing near the church green. Pitcairn being but a short distance from the church, ordered them to load their rifles then riding up he exclaimed "Disperse, ye villains! Throw down your arms, ye rebels, and disperse!" Not a soul moved, then Pitcairn cried "fire!" and at once a volley blazed forth and seven Americans fell dead, ten wounded and the rest fled. This was the first blood shed of the American Revolution. Soon after Colonel Smith who had gone back to Boston to get reinforcements, appeared on the scene. Then followed the march in the direction of Concord. It was just seven o'clock in the morning when they reached that place. The troops were detached to secure the bridges and destroy the military stores of the Americans which had previously been removed. The work of destruction went on for a period of some length, without much success, at Concord as Americans were gathered together to meet the British. The fighting took place on the north bridge. The British succeed disabling a few cannon, and destroying some barrels of flour which they threw into a mill pond. They set the Court House on fire and then began the return march. All along the road they were fired at incessantly by marksmen. While passing through one small village found themselves between two fires, the minute men were behind trees, and the others were lying in ambush. During six miles the battle was continued. The patriots poured a constant fire upon the retreating troops from behind rocks, fences, and houses, until it seemed as if they would have to surrender. In this memorable battle, the total loss on the American side was ninety three, killed, wounded, and missing. The battle of Lexington aroused the country to a state of confusion. Within a few days from the event of Lexington an army of about twenty thousand men had gathered near Boston. Dr. Joseph Warren, a physician, of Boston, and chairman of the Boston committee of safety, when hearing of the news of Lexington and Concord, mounted his horse and hastened to the Charleston Ferry. As he came on the boat he is said to have remarked "Keep up a brave heart. They have begun it—that, either party can do; and we'll end it—that only, we can do." Of that day's experience Warren wrote the following letter to the town in behalf of the committee of safety. "Gentlemen: The barbarous murders committed on our innocent brethren on Wednesday, the 19th instant, have made it absolutely necessary that we immediately raise an army to defend our wives and our children from the butchering hands of an inhuman Tory, who incensed at the obstacles they met with in their bloody progress, and enraged at being repulsed from the field of slaughter, will without the least doubt take the first opportunity in their power, to ravage this devoted country with fire and sword. We conjure you, therefore, by all that is dear, by all that is sacred, that you give all assistance possible in forming an army. Our all is at stake. Death and devastation are the instant consequences of delay. Every moment is infinitely precious. An hour lost may deluge your country in blood, and entail perpetual slavery upon the few of your posterity who may survive the carnage. We beg and entreat, as you will answer to your country, to your own conscience, and above all as you will answer to God himself, that you will hasten and encourage by all possible means the enlistment of men to form the army, and send them forward to headquarters at Cambridge with that expedition which the vast importance and instant urgency of the affair demanded." That scene at Lexington and Concord was significant in the fact that it marked the Dawn of Independence. Before that battle it was quite evident that hardly any of the colonists looked forward to any serious and prolonged struggle with Great Britain. But at the close of that encounter things took on a different shape and the colonists saw that war was inevitable.

Washington and Monroe were the only Presidents that served in the field during the Revolution. They were together at Trenton, where Monroe, as a lieutenant, was wounded.

Cleveland was the only President to deliver his inaugural address extempore. Fillmore made no inaugural.

WORLD'S FAIR TO BE HELD AT VERPLANK'S POINT.

By M. A. Scott.

The World's Fair, to be held at Verplank's Point 1900, calls to mind the Colonial importance of Old King's Ferry. Stony Point the scene of "Mad" Anthony Wayne's daring exploit, is one of the Revolutionary landmarks lately secured by the State and bids fair to become of still greater interest on account of the project of a World's Fair to be held at Verplank's Point opposite in 1900. By some strange neglect or oversight, while the site of the old fort was secured, the State neglected to obtain possession of another point of just as great historic importance—the King's Ferry Landing and the road leading from it.

The Hudson at this point is only a half mile in width, narrower than at any other point between the Highlands and New York and for that reason a ferry was established, in Colonial days, between Stony Point and Verplank's Point, directly opposite.

This ferry was very important, as it connected the Middle and Eastern Colonies. Washington realized the importance of this crossing and selected for fortification these two headlands on opposite sides of the river. Before the defences were completed General Clinton moved up the river with a strong force. The troops at Stony Point retired at his approach and the other garrison, unable to stand the heavy fire of the British from the opposite heights surrendered as prisoners of war. The fortifications were completed without delay and Colonel Johnson was left in command at Stony Point with a garrison of six hundred men.

While these posts remained in the enemy's hands American messengers had to take a circuit of many miles in bearing communications between the east and south.

Washington therefore determined to recover them and entrusted the difficult enterprise to General Wayne, the hero of Monmouth.

After all preparations had been made with the utmost secrecy, Wayne and his men halted about a mile from the fort. From this point they were guided by a negro named Pompey, who was in the habit of selling fruit to the garrison and knew the countersign. The men were divided in three detachments, one going around the water's edge on the north, one around from the south, and the third marching over the King's Ferry Road to the British magazine then upon a knoll south of the road as a feint to attract the British toward the mainland in case of discovery. This was the only detachment carrying ammunition, the others being armed with the bayonet only. While Wayne was entirely successful in storming the fort, the Americans were unable to hold it, but they obtained possession of all the British stores and guns. The assault served its purpose, however, for all the aggressive operations of the enemy were for a time paralyzed.

The State has acquired the peninsula of Stony Point as far as the property of the late John Ten Eyck but it is upon his land, called in the old deed the "King's Ferry Farm," that the famous old landing and the road leading from it are situated. One visiting it now may see the heap of stones which marks the historic landing place and when the late owner first purchased the property, dock logs were still visible at low tide. Looking from it one may see the road over which Lord Sterling's troops passed in 1779 on their way to New Jersey, the road over which Washington passed so many times in his tireless efforts to save his country, the road over which the French troops pressed on their way to victory over Cornwallis at Yorktown and by which they returned in September, 1781. Here a short distance from the ferry, is the site of the old Colonial Inn, torn down to make way for the West Shore Railroad. A short distance from Stony Point is the spot where Benedict Arnold met André and plotted the treason which has made his name infamous. But it is not possible to cover the King's Ferry at different times previous to the completion of their design. The place is so rich in historic memories and legend that one feels almost at every step in treading the ground that was so often pressed by the feet of the contending armies. That the road which passes over the late John Ten Eyck's ground is the old King's Ferry Road there can be no question. Part of the road was ploughed over some years ago and, it is said, the owner discovered an ancient Dutch bible. A bronze circle bearing the monogram G. R. in the center and surmounted by a crown, an interesting relic of the march of England's soldiers, while on the road was found a regimental army button, mute but positive evidence that soldiers of both sides had passed over the ground. Cannon balls and other things were often found. Many stone hatchets and arrow heads have also been found on this property, relics of a race which first occupied this bit of land since made so famous. At a point about midway between the old mud-bridge and the Ferry Landing, tradition says there once stood the hut of a mysterious Frenchman. Before the Revolution he had come from no one knew where, and lived alone in his primitive dwelling. Despite the fact that he had chosen so humble an abode, however, it became noised about the country side that in solitary splendor he ate from dishes of gold and silver fit for a king. He became the object of much comment among the neighboring people but none knew his language and he was unmolested, until finally another Frenchman made his appearance, after enquiring of the people he learned the location of the hut and went presumably to visit his countryman. To the horror of the people who next visited the place they found the Frenchman dead, his mysterious visitor gone, and with the visitor all the splendid array of gold and silver. No one ever knew his identity or what had led him to take up his solitary abode there. The wife of the late John Ten Eyck had excavations made where the hut of the mysterious Frenchman was supposed to have stood and discovered the ruins of a stone hearth with the old iron kettle and chains still intact. These latter are now in the possession of her heirs. That a place so rich in story and tradition, so famous in history should be lost to coming generations seems a pity. Hardly a State if it knew of these landmarks adjoining the State Reservation, would neglect to obtain possession of them seems improbable.

While the State owns the site of the old fort, it does not own that which caused the fort to be built—The Old King's Ferry Landing and the road leading from it, the strategic point which was esteemed of so much importance during the Revolution that it was called the "Key to the Situation."

W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and [illegible] was the youngest.

Madison was "the last surviving signer" of the Constitution of the United States.

The Bible on which Andrew Jackson was sworn in was presented to him by [illegible] when he first started out in life.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. ELWOOD CORNING,

EDITOR.

New York Office, 3 BROAD STREET. Newburgh Office 48 and 50 SMITH STREET.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Paid in advance direct to Newburgh office - - - -	$1.00
Foreign Countries, - - - - - - - - - -	1.25
Single copies - - - - - - - - - -	.10

Single subscriptions may begin at any time.

Advertising Rates Quoted on Application.

All articles of a Literary character address to the editor at the Newburgh office.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 *is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.*

CONTENTS.

Battle of the American Revolution, By A. Ellwood Corning	51
World's Fair to be Held at Verplank's Point, - - By M. A. Scott	53
Editorials - - - - - - - -	54
A Park of Patriotism, - - - - -	55
Mottoes from Fairbank's Book of Crests, By Col. Philip Reade,	57
A Request to President Roosevelt, -	58
Literary Department, - - - -	59
Washington's Birthday in Detroit, -	60
Josiah Haynes, - - - - - -	61
What Mrs. Beekman Did, - -	61
The Will of Mary Washington, - -	62

Taylor never cast a vote, nor held a civil office until elected President.

Tyler and Cleveland only Presidents married during their term of office.

Buchanan, the only "permanent" bachelor President.

EDITORIALS.

The seventeenth annual congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held in Boston, Mass., Monday, April 30, and Tuesday, May 1, 1900, at 9:30 a. m. the congress will convene at the Hotel Venlome on Tuesday, May 1, at 10 a. m.

There will be a session of the congress at Faneuil Hall, and at 8 p. m. a banquet will be given by the Massachusetts Society to the delegates to the congress at the Hotel Somerset.

Application has been made to the several railroad passenger associations of the country for the customary rate of one fare and a third for delegates, alternates, and ladies of their party. Full fare must be paid to Boston and a certificate obtained when the ticket is purchased. This certificate after endorsement by an agent at the Congress will entitle the holder to a return ticket at one-third the regular fare.

For many years the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln has been a neglected shrine, Mr. Robert J. Collier believed that so important a historic spot should not be debased by commercial usages, so, on August 28th, 1905, he bid in the property at a public sale. It is his desire now to give the farm over to the government, to whom it should always belong. For it is the nation's rightful heritage.

The aim is to create a permanent endowment for the purpose of turning the farm into a park and maintaining it as such. The treasurer of the body is Clarence H. Mackay, 74 Broadway, New York. Any one may contribute from 25 cents to $25 thus becoming a member of the association. On another page of this issue there will be found an interesting article on the Lincoln Farm. It is earnestly hoped that the readers of the Spirit of '76 may contribute to so worthy a cause. For in history there is nothing so inspiring to struggling manhood as the birth and career of the man who had "malace toward none, but charity for all."

GREETING.

On ye Night of ye sixteenth of ye Month of February, in ye year of our Lord nineteen hundred and six, There will be Held at ye Presbyterian Meeting House, in ye Town of Stamford, an Entertainment of Talk on ye Ancient customs of ye Early Settlers of America, among ye Puritans, ye Dutch, and ye Cavaliers.

Ye Talk will be given by Mister Cornish, who Has been Among these people and gathered many Beautiful Pictures of their Habitations and Learned of their Mode of Conduct.

Ye Lecture is given for the Benefit of ye Mission Fund, and a Charge of Two York shillings for Adults and one York shilling for ye Children will be Collected by ye Tithing-Man, or May be Sent to Mister Charles Edey Fay, number two hundred and sixteen Summer Street, Stamford, Conn.

Ye Candles Will be Lighted at Seven by ye towne Clock and ye Tel's begin at Eight.

John Adams was the father of John Quincy Adams, a President.

It is said that England dates the Revolution as commenced July 14, 1774.

Van Buren was the first President that was not born a British subject.

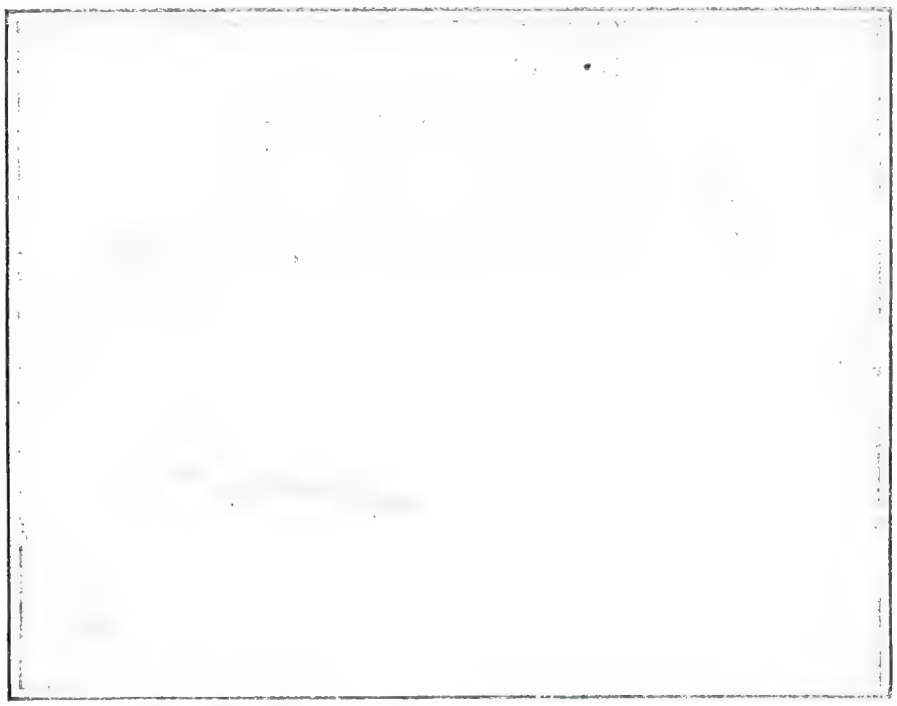
A PARK OF PATRIOTISM.

Not until Washington had been dead half a century did the American people realize the historic significance that centered around the old Mount Vernon home and take steps to preserve it as part of the nation's heritage.

It is now almost a century since the great martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, was born on a modest farm of a hundred and ten acres, two miles from the little town of Hodgenville, in the heart of Kentucky, and his birthplace farm is to this day a scene of neglect and decay. Fittingly enough, the capital of our nation and a great commonwealth, represented by a star upon the flag, bear the name of the Father of our Country, but as yet nothing more than the capitol of one of the States and bronze monuments distributed generally throughout our cities is the tangible expression of the people's love and gratitude for that other great leader—the Emancipator Lincoln.

One hundred years ago this March Thomas Lincoln, of Virginian birth, laid claim to the aforementioned farm, in the centre of which was a noted spring, sheltered from the summer suns by a shelving rock. The waters of that spring, even in that early time, were famous throughout Hardin County, in which it was located, as now it is famous throughout the whole of central Kentucky. Near this picturesque natural spring this strong young Virginian, a carpenter by trade, built a log cabin, to which, on the following tenth of June, he brought his bride, Nancy Hanks; and in that little cabin, three years later, the Lincoln family gave welcome to the child whose name was to belong to the ages. On this farm the boy Abraham used to play with his sister and the boys of his neighborhood. In this little cabin Lincoln received his first schooling in the primary three R's from his mother, who taught him what she could in the long evenings by the light from spicewood bush-twigs, hacked together upon a log.

It was during the nine years spent upon this farm that Lincoln enjoyed all the real boyhood he ever had. Through the life, there as in Indiana and Illinois, as he later said, was [illegible]



teal play time was on the rock spring farm. Here it was a boy of mischief, hunting coons and 'possums, victimizing his playfellows with practical jokes, always contriving his labor so that it might be the least, for the sake of an outing, and here was seen to best advantage the ox-team, wagons and the help, which in later years he used to general into service, about the old picturesque Louisville and Nashville pike, of which the good father was county supervisor.

It was because of the growing development of the slave trade in that section, which became Lincoln thoroughly hated, and partly because of the insecurity of land titles at that time, the father of the great Abraham determined to move north across the broad Ohio and seek fortune in the vast wilderness of Indiana. To the grave of the baby brother the troubled mother took the boy Abraham and his little sister to say good-bye; a scene that so affected the sensitive soul of the rugged little pioneer that he was never able to refer to it in later years without touches of emotion. Then came the long heroic pioneer journey by ox-team to the north, and then ended the childhood of the first American. Though but nine years old, when the little caravan ceased its jolting and sought to make a clearing in the woods of Indiana, the ax was placed in the hands of Abe. From that day on it was work—rail-splitting, study, unceasing energy, tireless effort—until such labors began to bear their tangible fruits and he became known as "Honest Abe the Lawyer," "The Sad Humorist of the Sangamon," "The Politician of Unimpeachable Integrity," and finally the crude, awkward guy from Illinois, who won the Chicago Convention in 1860 and [illegible] the rest of his great story—his campaign for the Presidency, his great and historic war administration, his reelection, and his tragic death—forms the story known to every man, woman, and child in every Middle-West village and farm throughout the whole length and breadth of our nation. Down [illegible] since the organization of the republic, [illegible] people have [illegible]

stantly growing. Yet in all these years no national movement has, until now, been made to preserve, park, and embellish the birthplace and boyhood home of Abraham Lincoln, of which, while President of the United States, he once said: "When the war is over I would like very much to visit my old Kentucky home; I remember the old home very well." In these ninety years and more, since the Lincoln family left that bit of rugged, rolling tree-and-bush covered farm, the records of the Hodgenville Court House show that the title to the property has changed but twice. A wealthy restaurant owner in New York City bought it from the Creal family of Kentucky, who bought it from Thomas Lincoln. This New Yorker had hoped to make a national park of the place, through some device or another, but business failure threw his estate into litigation, and there it rested for years. During this while Mr. John Wanamaker is known to have made repeated attempts to secure the propery; various patriotic societies have undertaken to save the place; a bill was introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, but failed to pass; the Postmaster at Hodgenville made several attempts to rally local interest in the preservation of the property, and even appealed, without success, for Congressional assistance in the matter. Early in August of 1905, by order of



the Court, the property was announced for sale at public auction from the Court House steps at Hodgenville. Rumors were current at the time that various commercial enterprises were contemplating purchasing the farm at that sale, and using it, through some means or another, for advertising their enterprises. Among such was a prominent Eastern department store proprietor and a Louisville distiller. Believing that such vandalism should be checked and that the property should in some way revert to the people, Mr. Robert J. Collier, of New York, bought the farm under the hammer, and with Dr. Albert Shaw, of the *Review of Reviews* and others, organized the Lincoln Farm Association, which has been incorporated under the laws of Kentucky, to develop the Lincoln birthplace farm into a national park. Mr. Joseph W. Folk, the Governor of Missouri, acting as President of the Association, is supported in this movement by a board of trustees of representative citizens, including Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Ex-Ambassador to England; Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War; Hon. Horace Porter, Ex-Ambassador to France; Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; Mr. Norman Hapgood, of *Collier's*; Dr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville [illegible]; Mr. Augustus Saint Gaudens, sculptor; Rev. Dr. Lloyd Jones, of Chicago; Mr. W[illegible]; Hon. Jerome, District Attorney of New York; Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain); [illegible]; Dr. Director of the Louisville and Nashville [illegible]; Dr. Albert Shepard, of the New York Bar; Miss [illegible], historian; Charles W. Lindbergh, Ex-United States Senator from Minnesota, and now Congressman from New York; Thomas Hastings, architect; Dr. [illegible], editor of the *Review of Reviews*; Mr. [illegible], Comptroller of New York; Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company; [illegible], as Treasurer; and Mr. Richard Lloyd Jones, [illegible], as Secretary.

The patriotic Association is now making an appeal to the American people for voluntary contributions ranging from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, to create a permanent trust fund for the Association, the purpose of which is to make of this historic spot a shrine of patriotism and civic inspiration. Here, as have the American youths sought the tombs of the [illegible] of the great men of Europe for inspiration, so Longfellow suggests in his most familiar lines:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

While the birthplaces of Robert Burns and Sir [illegible] and the tombs of Walter Scott and Victor Hugo are annually being visited by thousands of Americans, the birthplace of two strong handed, clear headed, and [illegible] American has been left to utter neglect and ruin. Immortalization of both the historian and the poet. It is the purpose of the Lincoln Farm Association, directed by the patriotic citizens who compose its board of trustees, and in which Association every American shall be given membership who contributes any sum of twenty-five cents and upward to the general subsidy of this park, to [illegible] this spot a national park and to [illegible] it [illegible] inspiration than that of the battle [illegible] Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge [illegible] Lookout. It is not to be a park to entertain rather [illegible] pleasure, but a park to entertain [illegible] patriotism, prosperity, and high citizenship. As [illegible] Washington must forever inspire American youths [illegible] so also the memory of the humble [illegible] of our [illegible]

the Lincoln Birthplace Park must inspire a love for all our country, loyalty to the Union of all the United States, by perpetuating the memory of the savior of the nation who came in the hour of need. It is the purpose of the Lincoln Farm Association to restore to its original place the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, and which has been carried away by vandal hands as an object of curiosity and exhibition. The old spring will be properly cleaned and protected; the old field where Lincoln himself used to help to plant will be put in bone grass; at least one noble monument will be erected to grace the grounds; and there will be a historical museum, which President Roosevelt has suggested should be called "A temple of patriotic righteousness." This should be made in the form of a permanent building, which should safely house the historic treasures to be gathered and placed there.

Lying as this farm does, almost at the very center of our national population, it will ever be most accessible, and in many ways will be the most attractive of all our historical parks, and the most useful as a great meeting ground for the nation, representing as it will a great patriot's school of peace, civic righteousness and unity, a museum of national loyalty, where animosity will forever be buried and where North and South will find a common ground of pride.

TO BUY HISTORIC HOUSE.

Sons of the Revolution Interested in the Old Dey Residence.

Paterson, N. J., March 11. The Sons of the Revolution have interested themselves in the preservation of the old Dey residence in Preakness, which is to be sold within a month or two to satisfy judgments against the estate of William Belcher, former Mayor of Paterson, who was the owner of the homestead.

The residence was at one time the headquarters of Washington. There are fifty-six acres surrounding the house, and if it is at all possible to dispose of some of this land to adjacent farm holders the committee of the Sons of the Revolution, which inspected the property yesterday will acquire it. It is the intention of the committee to preserve the house in its present state and it will be made the storehouse of things of historic value.

Daniel L. Campbell, receiver of the Belcher estate, has had post cards printed showing the homestead and surrounding grounds, and these are sending to all those who make inquiries concerning the property. Already persons from different parts of the United States who learned of the Washington headquarters through published stories of Belcher's strivings have sent for information concerning it. To enlighten all those interested Mr. Campbell has in preparation a descriptive article of the property and extracts from the journal of Col. Chastelleux of the French Army who visited Washington while the latter was at Preakness.

Judge J. Frank Fort, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, is the head of the New Jersey Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution. Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, former president of the Silk Association of America, and a wealthy silk manufacturer, is the head of the movement in this city. It is very likely that subscriptions to raise the amount necessary to purchase the property will be asked for during the next few weeks, although nothing definite in that direction has been done so far.—The New York Sun, March 12, 1906.

MOTTOES FROM FAIRBANKS' BOOK OF CRESTS.

A Compiled by Colonel Philip Reade, 2nd U. S. Infantry.

Continued from page 56, March Number.

Aere non aliter—To do without scathe.
Agis bene et nil time—Do well, fear nothing.
Agis ut quod debes adversus quæ pourra—Do what is right, come what may.
Amicus et adsit—From and Faithful.
Ami et patrie—Both to.—Forbes.
Amor amatus—Bold against enemies.
Ancre et Amour—Courage with Faith.
Ardet et bello fortis—Strong in faith and war.
Ardet et vigilat—With Fidelity and Vigilance.
Ardet fide—With fidelities.
Ardescit pendendo.
Arte et constantia—Daring and Steadfast.
Audax cum officio—Bold with duty.
Audax ad ultimo—Bold to the last.
Auxiliator et fidelis—Steadily and faithfully.
Auxiliator manco—I remain steadfast.
Ay via vi—The way is made by force.
Auxiliandus et ense—By learning and the sword.
Beppen on but—To let the mark.
Bi de Arbor cognoscitur—The tree is known by its fruit.
Bi vio togo—I strike and defend.
Brunge fort—Strike hard.
Cest par vertue qui l'on—Deeds will surpass words.
Chasun a son tour—The sword is the truest of the muses.
Dare avons ob patriam—Dies hard for my Country.
Hommem te esse memento—Remember you are a man.
Hornare et armis—With honor and arms.
Potere Semper—Ours and always.
Immobile—Steadfast.
In fide et in bello fortes—Firm in faith and in war.
In omnia paratus—Prepared for all things.
Invenium aut faciam—I find a way or make one.
Ire conbuix one peper—Do best that I can.
Maction le droit—Support the right.
Malle mori quam foedari—Malo mori quam fœdari—I would rather die than be dishonored.
Manco—I remain.
Mars desique victor est—Mars at last is victor.
Mente et manu—With the mind and the hand.
Mente manuque paratus—I am ready with mind and hand.
Mihi parta tueri—To protect what is provided for me.
Mihi just expectate—To execute what is laid on me.
Non aspero torrent—Different—do not dismay me.
Non dextrorum dextra—My right hand will not fail of my work.
Nec spectes nec time—I neither despise nor fear.
Nil impossibile—Nothing is impossible.
Nil Nisi Patri—Nothing but one's country.
Non est sed marte—Not by art, but by arms.
Non desistam—I will not desist.
Non metuo—I fear not.
Non nihi sed patrie—Not for myself but for my country.
Non pedro—Not for one's eyes.
Non sibi, sed patrie—For his country, not for himself.
Nour Maintiendrons—We will maintain.
Nunquam et patriam—Never forsaken by God and my country.
Nunc et semper—Now and always.
Oriemur pacem—I rise for my duty.
Otium et urbe—At Home readily.
Ostendo, non ostento—I show, not boast.
Pace et bello parati—Prepared for peace and war.
Pacem ad arma—Prepared for war.
Paritur pax bello—Peace is obtained by war.
Par negotiis neque supra—Equal to our business and not above it.
Per Pari—Equal to equal.
Patrie et religioni fidelis—Faithful to country and religion.
Pax quæsita per bellum—Peace to be acquired by arms.
Pax et bellum—Peace or war.
Pax et bello—Peace in time of war.
Pax quæsita bello—Peace to be sought by war.
Pax et spes—Peace and hope.
Pax et propitia—Favorable to the country.
Pax et virtus—Peace and valor.
Pax et copia—Peace to our country.
Pax et arma—Between the laws and arms.
Pax quæsita bello.
Per ardua ad alta—Noble deeds have performed.
Per mare et terram—Where the world extends.
Per robur—The strength of the oak is the safety of the state.
Qui potest capiat, capiat—Let him take who can take.

Qui vult capere, capiat—Who wishes to take, let him take
Quo cunque ferar—Whithersoever I may be carried
Quocunque jeceris stabit—Wherever you shall throw it it shall stand
Quod facio, valde facio—What I do I do with all my might
Quo fata vocant—Whither the fates may call
Quo fata vocant—Wherever fate may call.
Quo me cunqus vocat patria—Wherever my country calls me
Res, non verba—Deeds, not words.
Res, non verba quaeso—I seek deeds, not words
Respice, aspice, prospice—Look back, look around, look forward
Semel et semper—Once and always
Semper paratus—Always prepared
Semper constans—Always constant.
Semper paratus—Always prepared.
Semper praecinctus—Always girt
Sicut quercus—As the oak
Si je puis—If I can.
Si moment tubae, paratus—Prepared when the trumpets warn
Souvenez—Remember.
Spectemur agendo—Let us be judged by our actions
Sub hoc signo vinces—Under this sign you shall conquer.
Sublim petimus—We aim at high things
Sum quod sum—I am what I am.
Sustento sanguine signa—I bear the standards with blood.
Tace aut face—Keep silence or do
Tache sans tache—Shot without shot
Tax tente—Take heed.
Tam pace quam praelio—In peace as well as in war.
Tant que je puis—Such as I can.
Tene—Firm
Tenex et fidus—Firm and faithful
Tendimus—We push forward
Tentanda via est—The way is to be tried.
Tuebar—I will defend
Tuemur—We will defend
Tutemur—Let us defend
Ut prosimus—That we may be of service
Ut quo cunque paratus—As prepared for whatever may happen
Vi et armis—By force of arms.
Volens et volens—Able and willing.
Vel pax, vel bellum—Either peace or war
Venus ad finem—True to the end.
Vi at tamen honore—By force yet with honor.
Via una, cor unum—One way, one heart
Via vi—A way by force
Vidi, vici—I have seen, I have conquered.
Vi et animo—By strength and courage
Virtute et fide—By bravery and faith
Virtute et fide vinco—I conquer by bravery and fidelity.
Virtute et opera—By virtue and deeds.
Virtute et robore—By virtue and strength
Virtutis in bello praemium—The reward of bravery in war.

A REQUEST TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

On November 24th, of last year, a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Henry W. Sackett, Edward Hagaman Hall, Henry K. Bush-Brown, Theodore Fitch, and Walter S. Logan, sent the following letter to the President, through the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, urging his excellency to recommend in his message to Congress a movement to preserve the Highlands of the Hudson and other historical localities as National Parks.

Following is the text of the letter:

"New York, Nov. 24, 1905. The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: Sir: In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the undersigned committee very respectfully communicate to you the Society's wish that in your forthcoming message to Congress you would recommend some action looking to a comprehensive and systematic plan of national parks for historical, archæological and scenic purposes.

"Our Society is naturally interested most in fields distinguished by the heroic deeds of the founders of the Republic. It believes, however, that this class of sites should not be considered independently, but should be included in a well devised scheme embracing other sites which for one reason or another should be brought under Federal protection for educational and patriotic purposes.

"At present the Federal government has no connected and consecutive policy with respect to the creation of military, scenic and archæological parks. Such reservations are created independently, each in response to some separate expression of public sentiment. The successful movements have been those pressed with the greatest zeal, with the result that certain classes of patriotic interest equally meritorious but less fortunate in securing the consideration of Congress, have been almost entirely neglected.

"Nature has placed the great scenic regions of the Yellowstone and Yosemite west of the Mississippi, and a prehistoric civilization has similarly placed the wonderful archæological treasures of the southwest in a sparsely populated country. But east of the Mississippi, in the midst of 60,000,000 of our 80,000,000 population, are the battlefields on which our Nation was brought into being, but which are completely neglected by the Government.

"There is also in the east some very beautiful scenery, such as that of the Hudson Valley and the Appalachian range, which is the only scenery accessible to the great majority of our people and which is deserving of consideration in this connection. The Hudson River, always attractive, is of especial interest at this time when preparations are being made for the elaborate celebration of the Hudson Ter Centennial in 1909, and it may be mentioned that the only effective work for the preservation of its scenery has been the creation of the Stony Point and Palisades reservations, to which Governor Black and you, when Governor, lent your effective aid.

"May we venture to suggest if it appeals to your judgment that you recommend Congress to authorize you to appoint a Commission to consider the matter and report a plan for dealing with these subjects.

"Such a Commission could review the whole field and prepare a classified list of sites which it is desirable to preserve for public use. It could also recommend some plan by which they might gradually be brought under Federal protection, either by (1) purchase wholly by the Government, (2) by the appropriation of a certain proportion of the cost, upon condition that a certain other proportion is raised by private subscriptions, as suggested in a bill introduced by the late Hon. S. S. Cox; or (3) by the Government securing an easement only, as has been recommended by various Governors of New York State with reference to Adirondack forest lands.

"Trusting that this recommendation may receive your favorable consideration, we remain, in behalf of our compatriots,

"Yours respectfully," (signed by the above named committee).

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

I enclose two dollars ($2.00) and you can credit me just such time as you duly right. I think the Spirit of '76 is well worth $2.00 a year. I fear your services are not duly appreciated by the S. A. R. I have just completed a genealogy of the Bowler family—descendants of Charles Bowler, who came to Newport 1720. 300 pages of reading matter and 100 cents' pictures. With best wishes.

Respectfully yours,
N. P. BOWLER.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

The Success Magazine for April is both interesting and instructive. It grows better with each succeeding number. The leading article of the month is The Chinese Question, by William Jennings Bryan, and others are The Story of Steel, by Frank Fayant; The Second Generation, by David Graham Phillips, The Habit of Governing Badly—Newark, by Samuel Merwin; "Am I to be Oslerized?" by Orison Swett Marden. There are other features and departments as well. It is a magazine that should have a place in the best homes of the land.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Handbook of United States Political History, compiled by Malcolm Townsend. It is a most valuable book for readers and students. It is illustrated. Boston. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Publishers.

The Bitter Cry of the Children by John Spargo, with an introduction by Robert Hunter, author of "Poverty." Mr. Spargo's book ought to mark the turning of the tide in the treatment of children. It is a most interesting and amazing book, awful in many parts. Mr. Spargo's book is divided in five sections, dealing, respectively, with the poor baby, the school child, the working child, remedies, and the tran-planting to the country of tenement children. Not until this book is read, do the public get the true conditions which exist among the poor children in our large cities. New York. The Macmillan Company. Price, $1.50.

Telling Bible Stories, by Louise Seymour Houghton, with introduction by Rev. T. T. Munger, D. D. Mrs. Houghton's book is most charmingly written. Its main incentive is to help parents explain the Bible stories to their children in a comprehensive manner. Among the chapters are the following, The Old Testament and the Child, The Morning Stories, Before the Flood and After, Hero Tales, Romance Stories. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers.

The Prisoner of Ornith Farm, by Frances Powell, author of the House on the Hudson, etc. This remarkable book is only another which has been written by this clever writer. It is interesting, fascinating and exciting, so skillfully and potently does it arouse the curiosity and the interest of the reader that it holds the attention to the finish. The dramatic incidents, the mystery of the chief conspirators, and the great suspense which hangs over the ultimate fate of the young heroine makes it a remarkable and enthralling story. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers. Price, $1.50.

Under Other Flags, by William Jennings Bryan. This well written and delightful volume contains some of the Travels, Lectures and Speeches of this gifted orator. Mr. Bryan has written about his Travels in a very interesting and instructive manner. His Lectures and Speeches are most inspiring and enjoyable. The Woodruff-Collins Printing Co., Lincoln, Nebraska, Publishers.

Army of the Potomac, by Stroud Livingston French. It is "an inside view of the history of the army of the Potomac and its leaders, as told in the official dispatches, reports and secret correspondence from the date of its organization under General George B. McClellan in 1861, until the supersedure of General Hooker, and the assignment of General Meade to the command in 1863." A very interesting and instructive story, well worth its perusal.

Maid of Athens, by Lafayette McLaurin, author of When the Land Was Young, etc., illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. A romance of great charm, originality and strength. The author is gifted with a wealth of imagination. This novel deals with the love of Lord Byron for Thyrza, the Maid of Athens, to whom he wrote immortal verse. It is interesting throughout, well worth the time spent in its perusal. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, $1.50.

No Surrender, by John N. Swift and W. S. Birge, M. D. A most extraordinary narrative, full of interest. The fate of the officers and crew of the "Dona," forms the plot of the story. It keeps the reader's attention to the end. Fronts. By Hartman. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. Price, $1.50.

The Dashing Sally Dud, by Harold Sands. The humor of Mark Twain and the vivid picturing of Bret Harte are to be found in this collection of stories. They are original, and interesting. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. Price, $1.00.

For the House of La Ormie, by T. W. Entwistle. An intensely stirring tale. Well written; and although it is a story of blood shed and adventure a pretty romance runs through the story showing La Ormie, the pirate, one of the tenderest of lovers. It is well worth the time spent in it perusal. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. Price, $1.50.

The Puritan Maid. A poem by George Taylor Lee. The author says in his preface that "The reason of the poem is an answer to the question: Why shall there be differences between the people of the North and the South? The Puritan maid reared in the atmosphere of America, and Charles De Grey, in that of British freedom, though diametrically opposed in many essentials, worshipped at a common shrine, at that of the Goddess Liberty." It is a most charming little book, endeavoring to cement the people of the two sections into a common bond of brotherhood. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

A Premature Socialist, by Mary Ives Todd. It possesses wit, wisdom and folly. The characters are as follows:

Wilfrid Bertram, a Premature Socialist.
Lord Southwold, Bertram's Uncle.
Lord Marlow, a Wit.
Tansome, Editor of the "Torch."
Sir Henry Stanley.
The Duke, His [illegible] Beddington.
Tolfoot, a Lawyer.
Sam, Brother to Annie Brown.
Critchett, Butler to [illegible].
Hogge, a Groom.
Stable Boy.
Two Grooms.
Annie Brown, [illegible] to Bertram.
Cicely Seymour, [illegible] to Bertram.
Lady Southwold, [illegible].
Lady Jane Beaumont.
Mrs. Brown, [illegible] Annie Brown.
Bessy, a Servant.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN DETROIT.

With a view to deepening interest in the objects of the organization, the Detroit members of the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, recently formed a Historical Section and have already held several meetings at various hospitable private residences in that city for the purpose of listening to and discussing essays and papers on American history.

The last meeting (in honor of Washington's Birthday,) was held on the evening of Friday, February 23d, when the members of the Section and a few other gentlemen specially interested in history were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Eaton, of Jefferson Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, President of the State Society, presided, and after some felicitous remarks announced that papers would be read by the Rev. Dr. Lee S. McCollester, and George Williams Bates, M. A., recent Historian-General of the National Society.

Mr. McCollester took for his theme the events leading to the Revolution, and in a scholarly manner described these events and the principal actors in them, referring with great earnestness to the heroic efforts of Patrick Henry and quoting effectively from his famous speech.

Mr. Bates' paper discussed the contest for Independence in the Continental Congress.

Both papers were listened to with rapt attention and evoked hearty applause. By request of the Chairman the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. William R. Farrand. The company then passed from the drawing room to the spacious dining and smoking rooms, and after a delightful hour departed highly pleased with the literary treat and hospitable entertainment.

Those present were: Charles H. Ayers, John N. Bagley, Edward A. Barnes, George W. Bates, Jerome H. Bishop, Roman H. Bissell, George G. Bogue, Clarence M. Burton, Sherman S. Callender, Frederick L. Chittenden, Charles L. Clark, Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, Dr. Leartus Connor, William M. Coartus, Harlow P. Daycock, Dr. Harlow B. Drake, Charles A. Dicharme, Dr. Justin E. Emerson, Jacob S. Farrand, Jr., William R. Farrand, Leon C. Finck, William Finck, Frank D. Forbush, Richard H. Fyfe, Oliver Goldsmith, L. Le Baron Goodwin, Joseph Greusel, Williams C. Harris, Albert M. Henry, Dr. Charles W. Hitchcock, Col. George H. Hopkins, Col. Oscar A. Janes, William J. Keep, Alburn H. Krum, James L. Lee, Rev. Dr. Lee S. McCollester, Dr. Hylande MacGrath, Charles F. Mayo, Harry H. Pettee, Dr. Frederick W. Robbins, William H. Rose, Hon. Alfred Russell, Dudley W. Smith, Enoch Smith, James Cosslett Smith, Charles D. Standish, Ralph Stone, J. Emmett Sullivan, Frank D. Taylor, George Thrall, R. E. Van Syckle, Hon. Homer Warren, Sheldon A. Wood.

Col. George H. Hopkins, one of the guests at the above function, died suddenly in Detroit on Tuesday, March 6th. He was a descendant of Private Consider Hopkins, of the Eighteenth Connecticut Militia, War of the Revolution, and was born at White Lake, Oakland Co., Mich., in 1842. He was educated at the State Normal School and was graduated at the University Law School. He served in the Civil War and Spanish-American War, and settling in Detroit became one of its most active and popular citizens. He is survived by a sister, Miss Lydia Hopkins, of 785 Cass Ave., Detroit.

The Detroit Business University marked the anniversary by a gathering of its students and their friends on the afternoon of the 21st. President Jewell and Judge Fraser made addresses, and Postmaster Homer Warren sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill." A delightful musical program was rendered by Mrs. Louise Cobb, Miss Louis Campbell, Miss Mabel A. George, the University orchestra and a number of the students.

Mrs. Charles D. Standish, President of the Paul Jones Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, entertained the Chapter at her home, 95 Garfield Avenue, on the 22d. Miss Louise Pitkin gave a most interesting talk on "How We Bought Mt. Vernon." The children were entertained delightfully with pictures, music and recitations.

A very delightful Colonial Tea was given on the afternoon of the 22d, at the home of Mrs. Beatty Jennings, by the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church. Tea was served in cups of the finest china, hand painted, with the Washington coat of arms and cherry designs appropriate to the day, which were sold to the guests. A pleasing musical program followed the tea, vocal solos being furnished by Mrs. Frederick Robinson and Mrs. George William Bates, and a violin number by Miss McMullen.

On the evening of the 22d the Home Study Club held its annual Colonial party at the home of Miss Worcester, 34 Peterboro Street. The members received their guests arrayed in true New England style, with powdered hair, etc. The house was beautifully decorated with American flags and pictures commemorating the day.

The Washington Birthday celebration of the Italian Night School, of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, was held in the Newberry Memorial Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Barr spoke on the timely subject of "Naturalization Frauds," his address being interpreted to the two or three hundred Italians present by Signor Joseph Merino, who also made a patriotic speech. Stereopticon slides of the life of Washington were described by Sig. Palmieri, a veteran of the time of Garibaldi, and Sig. Poli and Miss Poli contributed delightful vocal numbers. The gem of the evening was, perhaps, the dramatic address given by Signorina Rosaria Sinatra. It was received with enthusiastic applause. This unique celebration was happily planned by the Countess Antona, a cultured and patriotic American woman who is devoted to the interest of her husband's countrymen in Detroit and is very popular in all circles.

There was a remarkable coincidence of events in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis until each approached the climacteric of his public career. Both born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native state in childhood; Davis being carried to the southward, Lincoln to the northward, then so called. In the Black Hawk War (1832), Davis was a second lieutenant of the regulars, Lincoln a captain of volunteers. Both began their political career at the same period, 1844; Davis being elected a Presidential elector for Polk, and Lincoln a Presidential elector for Henry Clay. Both were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846; and—lastly, in the parallel—in the same year and almost the same day, they were called upon to preside over their respective governments, Davis as President of the Confederate States, February 8, 1861, and Lincoln as President of the United States, March 4, 1861.

Garfield was left-handed. This characteristic is noticeable in the pose of Ward's statue at Washington.

JOSIAH HAYNES.

Josiah Haynes, the story goes,
Was a queer old man with a Roman nose,
A shining crown and long, white hair
That spoke of the years entangled there.

A comic sound was the old man's laugh
That floated off like breeze blown chaff,
But funnier 'twas to hear him chat
And note the pose of his old, cocked hat,
To watch his chin and nose draw nigh
The wrinkles deepening 'round his eyes—
Then see the sunshine reappear
In good, broad smiles from ear to ear.
But how he walked! Ah, who could guess
That eighty winters more or less
Could leave so much of youth at best
As Uncle Josh's stride possessed?

Josiah lived in Sudbury town,
A village of no small renown;
The year, the famous '75,
Season—when things were all alive;
Month—April; nineteenth day at dawn.
Now what do you think was going on?

Josiah was up. Since midnight he
Had paced the road by th' walnut tree,
Clenching his hand and now and then
Stamping his foot then turning again,
Wagging his head and looked away
Off to the south where the moonlight lay
Fancying he could see the gleam
Of British steel in the hazy beam.
But no one came. Perchance that tread
Of horses hoofs was a dream instead.
Perchance that voice with its warning word
Was fancy rather than something heard
So calming his fear and quelling his wrath
He paced along on the homeward path
Smiling at what he pleased to deem
The ruse of a dispeptic dream.

How varied is life! Our hopes breed fears;
Our smiles fore-runners of our tears;
Our joys are preludes of the pain
'Gainst which we struggle all in vain.
Thus, ere Josiah had passed o'er
Those few rods to his cottage door,
The sunshine of that April dawn
Paled, darkened in a cloud long drawn;
More hateful than the moonlight dim
Its dazzling splendor shone for him;
For 'twas no fancy, rare nor dream,
The southern hill was all agleam.
The Redcoats in an armed array
Were marching onward Concord way.

Josiah Haynes grows young. He feels
A man again from head to heels.
He turns; he moves with rapid gait
Tho' not as one with joy elate.
He lifts the latch; a tripple stride
Has brought him to the fireside,
The peaceful fireside where he
Through sixty years was wont to be,
Without a word, toward the rack
Suspended at the fire back,
He onward strides. The hook is loosed,
The muzzle strap is soon unnoosed,
The shining flint that told that night tell
Of Louisburg and how it fell
But now begrimed with cobweb coat,
With battered stock and rusty throat,
Is down again; this time to pay
Its compliments the other way.

Old Uncle Josh! Ah, who can tell
How many red coat Britons fell,
How many fainter hearts grew strong
To hold the right against the wrong
Because of Uncle Josh's way
Of fighting on that April day?
His queer old gun, his queer old hat,
His youthful step and all of that,
His way of keeping sure the pan,
His mode of pushing toward the van,
His way of smiling when the shot
Flew thickest where the fight was hot
His deadly aim were but a sign
Of something worse in '50.

Old Uncle Josh was here and there,
His comrades saw him everywhere
Until he scarcely seemed to be
Composed of less than two or three
Quick, sprightly youths; and then, alas,
He disappears. Some moments pass
The skirmish lulls; the search is on.
Josaih's gone forever. Gone.
They found him at the noon of day;
His queer old hat beside him lay
And in his lifeless hand the gun
With which his final fight was won.
'Twas sad indeed to see him there,
The blood stains in his long, white hair,
Yet comforting, the smile that strayed
Across his battered cheek and played
Around those lips as if to tell
How willingly the old man fell.

Josiah Haynes was born in the year 1695 and was slain in the running fight at Concord, April 19, 1775.

WHAT MRS. BEEKMAN DID.

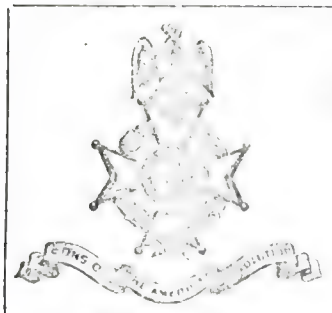
The following is a story of a Peekskill woman of the Revolution:

"Mrs. Cornelia Beekman was one whose firmness, it is believed, changed at least one chapter of our national history. She was a daughter of Pierre Van Cortlandt, the Lieutenant-Governor of New York from 1777 to 1795. Her house was but a short distance from Peekskill, and so the British were quartered there. At one time a man named John Webb, but more often known as 'Lieutenant Jack,' left a valise at her house containing a new uniform, and some gold, and at the same time gave her explicit directions to give it to no one who had not a written order from himself or his brother.

"About two weeks later a man named Smith rode up and asked for the valise. Mrs. Beekman recognized him and, having full faith in her professed Whig principles, refused to give up the valise without a written order.

"'You know me, Mrs. Beekman,' said the visitor 'and when I assure you that Lieutenant Jack sent me for the valise you will not hesitate to deliver it to me as he is in great need of its contents.'

'Quick as a flash came the reply: 'I do know you



Sons of the American Revolution.

Newburgh Chapter, S. A. R.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Charter Granted April 3, 1903.

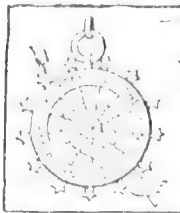
Object:—To perpetuate the memory of those who fought to secure the War of the Revolution and to instill patriotism in the youth of our country.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM H. KELLY, President, 57 Grand Street.

David A. Morrison, 1st Vice-President. Frank L. Crossley, Secretary.
Hiram Deyo, 2d Vice-President. Frank [illegible], Treasurer.
Lewis W. McCord, Jr., Treasurer. Rev. Francis Wheeler, Chaplain.

Applications for membership may be obtained from the Secretary, 36 Grand street, Newburgh, N. Y. Meetings are held subject to call of the President.



Daughters of the American Revolution.

Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

MISS ADELAIDE SKEEL, Regent.

Mrs. [illegible] Treasurer.
Mrs. [illegible] Secretary.
Miss [illegible] Historian.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Miss Mary Rankin, Mrs. [illegible] Neal, Mrs. Chris. Mapes, Mrs. D. Galbraith, Mrs. Wm. McCormick, Mrs. D. A. Morrison.

Under the above heading Chapters of the Sons of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution may be represented at one sitting each. The advertisement will comprise one inch, space for one year, with a subscription to "The Spirit of '76" for five dollars. These terms may apply to all other patriotic organizations who care to be represented. Kindly send card and money to the Spirit of '76, Newburgh, N. Y.

well—too well, to give you the valise without a written order from either the owner or the Colonel.'

"Finding his protestations unavailing, Smith rode away without the desired valise. It was afterward ascertained that he was a rank Tory, in league with the British, and that on that same day Major Andre was lying concealed in his house.

"As the British spy and Lieutenant Jack were about the same size, it seems more likely than not that Andre would have escaped had it not been for the wit and fitnines of Cornelia Beekman."

THE WILL OF MARY WASHINGTON.

Registered in the Clerk's Office at Fredericksburg, Va.

IN THE NAME OF GOD! Amen! I, Mary Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spottsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this, my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, the Savior of mankind: I dispose of all my worldly estate as follows:

IMPRIMIS—I give to my son, General George Washington, all my land on Accokeek Run, in the County of Stafford, and also my negro boy George, to him and his heirs forever. Also my best bed, bedstead, and Virginia cloth curtains (the same that stands in my best room), my quilted blue and white quilt and my best dressing glass.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my son Charles Washington, my negro man Tom, to him and his assigns forever.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my daughter, Betty Lewis, my blue[illegible] and my bay horse.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my daughter-in-law, Hannah Washington, my purple cloth cloak lined with shag.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my grandson, Corbin Washington, my negro woman, old Bet, my riding chair, and two black horses, to him and his assigns forever.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my grandson, Fielding Lewis, my negro man Frederick, to him and his assigns forever, also eight silver table spoons, half of my crockery ware and the blue and white tea china, with book case, oval table, one bed, bedstead, one pair sheets, one pair blankets, and white cotton counterpane, two table cloths, six red leather chairs, half my pewter and one-half of my iron kitchen furniture.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my grandson, Lawrence Lewis, my negro woman Lydia, to him and his assigns forever.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my granddaughter, Bettie Carter, my negro woman, little Bet, and her future increase, to her and her assigns forever. Also my largest looking glass, my walnut writing desk with drawers, a square dining table, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one blanket, and a pair of sheets, white Virginia cloth counterpane and purple curtains, my red and white tea china, teaspoons, and the other half of my pewter, crockery ware, and the remainder of my iron kitchen furniture.

ITEM.—I give to my grandson, George Washington, my next best dressing glass, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one pair sheets, one blanket and counterpane.

ITEM.—I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my granddaughters, Betty Carter, Fanny Ball, and Milly Washington, but should my daughter, Betty Lewis, fancy any one, two or three articles she is to have them before a division thereof.

LASTLY.—I nominate and appoint my said son, General George Washington, executor of this my will, and as I owe few or no debts, I direct my executor to give no security nor to appraise my estate, but desire the same may be allotted to my devisees, with as little trouble and delay as may be, desiring their acceptance thereof as all the token I now have to give them of my love for them.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of May, 1788.

MARY WASHINGTON.

Witness, JOHN FERNEYHOUGH.

Signed, sealed and published in our presence, and signed by us in the presence of the said Mary Washington and at her desire.

IAS. MERCER.
JOSEPH WOLFE.

Jefferson was the first President nominated by a Congressional caucus.

Garfield was the first President to make any political speeches in a foreign tongue. German used.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1905

President .....Mr. Charles Cromwell
First Vice-President .....Mr. M. Umbenstock
Second Vice President .....Mr. W. T. Bernster
Third Vice-President .....Hon. George Comstock Baker
Treasurer .....Mr. T. R. Woodward
Secretary .....Mr. William Porter Adams,
155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar .....Mr. Edward Nevers
Historian .....Mr. Frank P. Crandall

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. I. Follett,
Mr. W. P. Adams.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. I. Follett,
Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish American, or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is $5.00. Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

Frederick P. Comfort .....Commandant
Alexander C. Chenowith .....First Lieutenant
Withington Robinson .....Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg .....Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne .....First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr. .....Second Sergeant
A. Lincoln Clark .....Leader.

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations; old-fashioned music and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution.

WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD

846 Seventh Avenue, New York City

Frederick P. Comfort - - - - - - - Commandant
Alexander C. Chenowith - - - - - - First Lieutenant
Withington Robinson - - - - - Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg - - - - - Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne - - - - - - - - First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr. - - - - - Second Sergeant

MINUTE MEN DRUM CORPS

STAMFORD, CONN.

George H. Cornish - - - - - - - - - Leader

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations; old-fashioned music and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution.



ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1814

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to

THERON R. WOODWARD, Secy.

815 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

OFFICERS

President .....William Porter Adams
1st Vice President .....Hon. Charles Page Bryan
Second Vice President .....Brig. Gen. C. C. C. Carr, U. S. A.
Third Vice President .....Hon. Carter H. Harrison
Secretary .....Theron R. Woodward, 300 Dearborn St., Chicago
Treasurer .....Charles Cromwell
Registrar .....Edward Nevers
Historian .....Frederick K. Lawrence
Librarian .....J. F. Sargent

We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The objects of this Society shall be to promote patriotism; to perpetuate the memories of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc., and to aid in preparing proper celebrations and appropriate commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

The Society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more state and navy officers on the active list of the United States than any other organization in America.

INVITATION

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is $5.00.
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

February 7, 1900.

The Spirit of '76 Publishing Co., New York City, N. Y.,

Gentlemen: Kindly send me your paper for one year from date. I have the honor at the present time to be president of the Illinois Revolution Chapter, S. A. R., located here. I believe that your paper has only a limited circulation among the membership and it is my intention to call the matter to their attention and urge them to subscribe. I believe that reading your paper will stimulate interest in the affairs of our Chapter, which is my desire to do.

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. CHESTER

Old New York

THE DUNREATH PUBLISHING CO. OF NEW YORK, HAVE PUBLISHED A SERIES (8) OF NOTED HISTORICAL MAPS AND PICTURES OF OLD NEW YORK

No. 1—The "Dutch Map," 1642, (colored, on bond paper).

This map is the first conception of property in the "Towne of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam," lying below the present line of Wall Street, with names of the old streets and present names. Dimensions of Garden lots with their names thereon, and location of the toilets of the "Hollandt Steede." Size, 19x14

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 2.—"The Nicholl's Map," 1664.

This famous map is an absolutely perfect survey of the island of "Manhattes" made at the time, and is the only early original map of New York. The "Duke's Plan" was made from this map and presented to the Duke of York. It was afterwards sold to the British Museum in 1862. Size, 9x27.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.00
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 3.—The "Duke's Plan," 1664, (beautifully colored, hand painted).

A correct and exact copy of the original map found in the British Museum in 1858, showing how the town of the "Towne of Manhattes or New Amsterdam in 1664." This map was made for the Duke of York. It possesses rare historical value. Size, 20x32

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $2.50
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 3.50

No. 4.—The "Bradford Map," 1728, (colored)

A plan of the city of New York from an actual survey in 1728, showing the growth of the city from about Wall Street, to the "Collect Pond," now the present site of the Tombs. The city at this time contained about nine thousand inhabitants. Size, 22x28.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 5.—The "Major Holland Map," 1770.

A plan of the city, drawn by Major Holland, Surveyor General of the British Army. Showing the Fort on Broadway and Street and "De Lancy's Square." Size, 15x20

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.75

No. 6.—New York (200 years ago) 1609

A colored picture from the original in the British Museum. Size, 6x10½

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.75

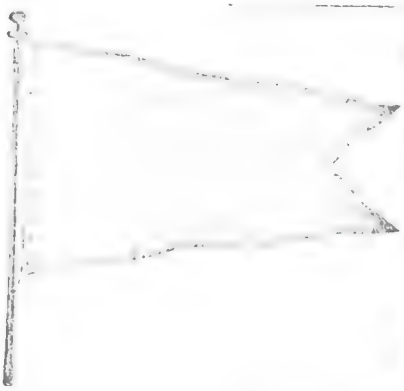
No. 7.—New York, (100 years ago) 1708.

A panoramic picture of New York from the Battery to Canal Street. A correct copy of the famous St. Memin picture. Size, 7x38

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $2.00
Mounted and Framed, - - 6.00

Address, "Spirit of '76," Newburgh, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



ANNIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flags

AND

Standards

. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER OF THE SONS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AZTEC SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

New Prices

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution



Silver Gilt Pendants with Medallions and Pendant of 14k. Solid Gold, sold at $20.00 and $25.00, will now be furnished

FORMERLY	NOW AT
$20.00	$10.00

We will also furnish the above made **entirely of 14k. Gold.**

FORMERLY	NOW AT
$25.00	$10.00

Pendant of U.S. Seal, Heavy Gold, $9.00

Illustrated circular sent upon request. Mention this paper. Address, A. E. CLARK, Box 1, Station F, Washington, D. C.

L. E. CALDWELL & CO.

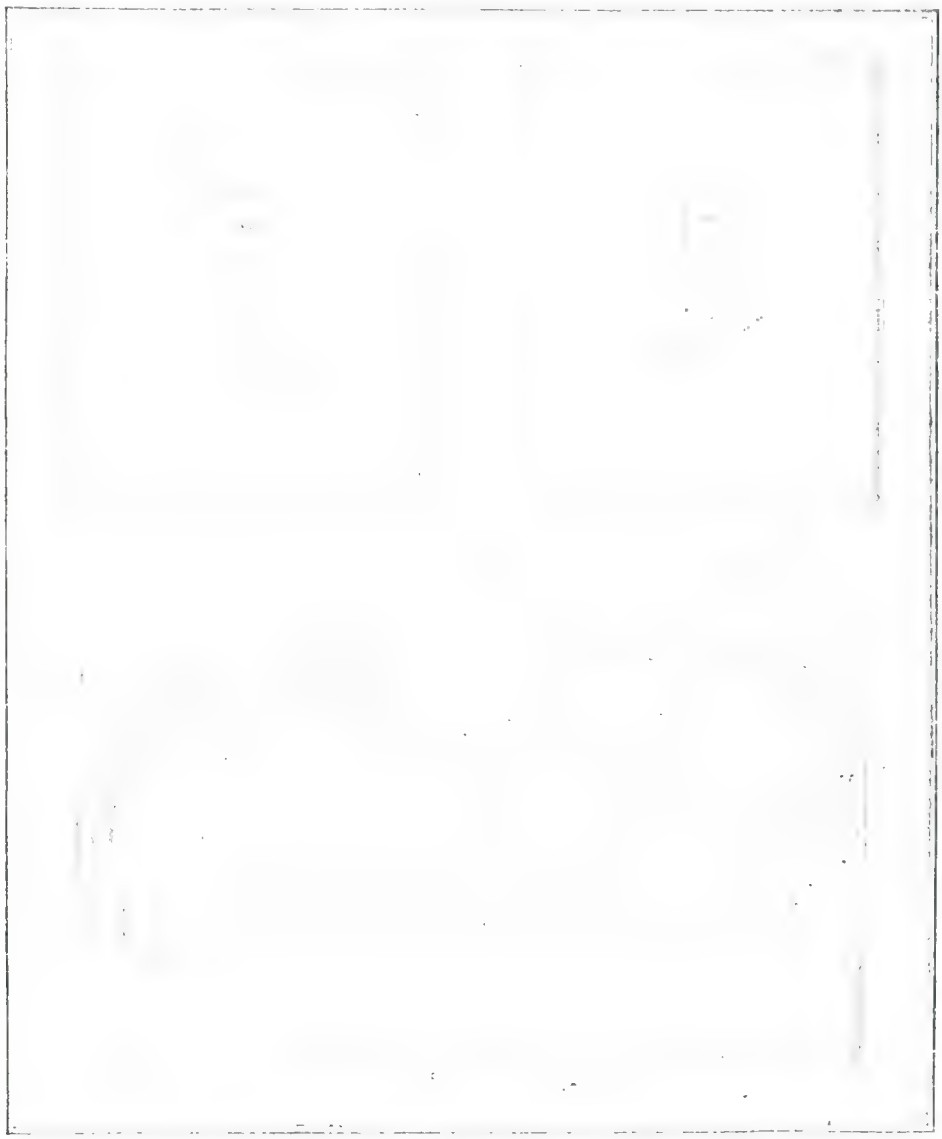
OFFICIAL JEWELERS,

902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76 AND COLONIAL TIMES

Vol. XII. Lewis H. Conklin, Proprietor MAY, 1906. No. 5. Whole No. 138.



GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON AT THE HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Profits for Patriotic Purchasers.

1. On May 4th, 1626, Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for $24. After 280 years, New York has 4,014,504 INHABITANTS and is ASSESSED for $5,012,144,327. There is only one larger City in the world.
2. In 1842, Bowling Green was the residence of the Elite—the "Fifth Avenue" of that day. To-day the homes of wealthy New Yorkers extend north of Bowling Green for 20 miles.
3. In 1853, there was not a wholesale DRY GOODS STORE above Maiden Lane.
4. In New York the LAND is a FIXED QUANTITY limited by Nature, and the City has only one way in which to expand, Northward. Values already established on Jerome Avenue will not recede.
5. New York HAS HAD 110,000 real estate OWNERS at one time. It now has a smaller number of owners, and that number is decreasing yearly.
6. All of MANHATTAN ISLAND is fast passing into the hands of millionaire capitalists and corporations.
7. MEN of SMALL MEANS no longer have a chance to make money in New York real estate except on our plan. Herein lies their largest opportunity combined with the greatest security.
8. To BELMONT, high-speed electric trolleys are running from three directions and a new line from the fourth direction is announced for early construction.
9. Ten years ago the Managers of the "New York Realty Owners' Company" began buying land at the upper end of New York City and named the section BELMONT. Their holdings have since advanced in value over 200 per cent. BELMONT will soon be the terminus of both Subway and Elevated systems in addition to existing trolleys; the Subway and Elevated extensions having already been AUTHORIZED by the Rapid Transit Commission.
10. What the ELEVATED has done for HARLEM, the SUBWAY and ELEVATED will do for BELMONT.
11. In a very short time Jerome Avenue will be the "Fifth Avenue" of Northern New York, the greatest business boulevard of the City.
12. Our Company purchased three of the four corners at the intersection of JEROME AVENUE (the broadest boulevard of New York) and Yonkers Avenue, the first cross-county thoroughfare north of the Harlem River.
13. BELMONT is conceded to be the coming business centre of Northern New York, as well as a high grade residential section. The BIG MONEY to our Stockholders is assured by its BUSINESS FUTURE.
14. The "NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS' COMPANY ESTATE," like the Astor Estate, is bound to be one of the largest property holdings of New York.
15. Owing to the great advance in the price of property, the PRICE of our STOCK has been ADVANCED twice a year for the past five years.
16. We want 10,000 PARTNERS in this business, each to invest $5,000. These partners will make our Company the largest "estate" in America.
17. One of our "REALTY ENDOWMENTS" will give your family more than any Life Insurance Company in case of your death, and in case you live it will give you several times as much.
18. We now have as STOCKHOLDERS representative men in all parts of the United States.
19. We have for 10 years been creating an Estate holding at Belmont, and every Stockholder has been more than satisfied with his PROFITS to date.
20. The reason why REALTY ENDOWMENTS are the best investments to make is that from the moment the first payment of $25.64 is made, the subscriber has absolute control of $1,000 par value of Stock, which is sure to double and perhaps triple in market value before his final payment. If bought outright to-day, this Stock would cost him $145 cash per Share, or $1,450 per 1,000.
21. If an interest in our business will pay at least several times more than a deposit in either a Bank or Trust Company, and probably a great deal more, would it not be well to thoroughly investigate?

"One significant fact is that a number of the largest fortunes in the city have come out of realty. They represent early investments wisely made, the growth of the city has done the rest"—*Mail and Express*.

"The security from outside manipulation, the stability of values, the steady return in the way of rents, which the growth of the metropolis in wealth and population assures, appeals with extraordinary force to those owners of capital who see confidence in other investments has been so rudely undermined during the past two years"—*New York Herald*.

"It will be hardly disputed that city real estate, judiciously bought and managed, ranks among the safest forms of investment. Sometimes this method of investment is compared with the buying of Government bonds, but there is the difference—the real estate not only yields double the return by way of income, but the principal itself keeps on augmenting in value with successive years"—*New York Times*.

"Everybody knows that profits in real estate are certain if the buyer can foresee an increasing demand for any plot of ground. A steady increase in population, with a steady increase in the volume of business in any town, makes a steady growth of values inevitable, and anyone can see that the metropolis of a nation must, in the nature of things, present those advantages"—*New York Sun*.

"With public improvements of great importance in prospect in almost every section of Manhattan, and the organization of realty corporations and investment companies more effective than ever before, in the history of the city, New York real estate is on so secure a basis that it is little affected by temporary theories of optimism or depression in the business world"—*New York Evening Sun*.

"New York City real estate is the best there is in the world from almost every point of view. Values are high, but no so high as they will be, by several dimensions. The records of a century show continuous increase in values in all directions. An investment in this form of property, carefully made, means, therefore, not only a fair income from rents from the beginning, but an increasing income in course of time and an increase in the capital sum invested as well"—*The Commercial Advertiser*.

"Real estate corporations are no new thing in this community. Corporations of the character are increasing in number and importance in these days, and for reasons that have come into action only within the last ten years or so.

"Corporations formed for the special purpose of buying the land, erecting the building and holding and operating the improved property as an investment, is the only practicable species of co-operation in large real estate operations. A safer or more promising form of investment than the securities of such a company, common and bonded, be imagined"—*Commercial Advertiser*.

"The present illustrates in the best manner the superior wisdom of putting money in Real Estate rather than in indigestible securities with which the market has been flooded for the last three years. A wealthy man once told me that his reason for putting his money in real estate was that he was tired of seeing his fortune go up and down every day in the newspapers"—*New York Tribune*.

L. H. CORNISH
Investments
Drexel Building, Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange
Cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

Vol. 12. MAY, 1906. No. 5

FINANCES AND FINANCIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

By Ralph Stone, Member Mich. S. A. R.

THE management of the finances of the Revolutionary War seems to us crude and it would have been for our times. The situation was peculiar. The ordinary means of providing money to support a government is by taxation. We all remember that the school histories say that one of the principal complaints of the colonists against the mother country was expressed in the declaration that "Taxation without representation is tyranny." It appears that taxation in its direct form, therefore, was exceedingly odious; and those whose task it was to raise funds to run the government and to conduct military operations dared not resort to taxation. The instructions to Franklin, when he was sent abroad to borrow money, stated that taxation, unless from the last necessity, would be madness. Hence the financiers of the Revolution were compelled to resort to other methods to raise money. Specie, gold and silver—that is, money which possessed a value in itself—was scarce in the colonies at the outbreak of the war. There was very little of it in the first place. There were no gold and silver mines, and no mints. Massachusetts was the only colony to establish a mint; and it existed only a few years, and was closed by order of the Crown. The early colonists used shells and wampum for money. A Harvard student, later president of the college, paid his tuition with "an old cow," and the accounts of the construction of the first college building show the entry: "Received a goat, 30s. plantation of Watertown tax, which died."

At the commencement of the war there were no banks, no wealthy individuals, and none of the modern kinds of financial institutions and agencies to which the government could go for money to conduct the war.

The financiers of the Revolution were, therefore, driven to other methods of raising money, as follows:

1. By issuing government paper money known as continental currency.

2. By making requisitions upon the States, which they paid in State currency or paper money.

3. By domestic loans; that is, by the borrowing of money in the States by Congress, for which certificates of debt, corresponding to modern coupon government bonds, were issued.

4. By foreign loans.

5. By requisitions or demands upon the States for specific supplies to support and transport the army, such as corn, flour, beef, pork, wagons, etc.

6. Efforts were made by Congress to enact laws to raise money by a stamp and land tax, by a national poll tax, by a federal internal revenue tax on liquor, and by a national tariff on sugar, molasses, and various kinds of imported goods.

Such efforts, however, failed entirely. Under the loose confederacy these enlarging powers of the Congress had to be approved by the States. The States held the right to impose State import duties, and were reluctant to surrender this source of income.

Among the unusual efforts to raise money Congress authorized a government lottery.

PAPER MONEY—FEDERAL AND STATE.

I will discuss government paper money and State paper money together.

The colonies for some years prior to the war had issued paper money, and it had very greatly depreciated in value. Rhode Island, for instance, being worth only 10 cents of its face value. Parliament forbad its issue in 1764, and Franklin told England that this was one of the causes of the ill feeling which led to the Declaration of Independence. It is estimated that there was $12,000,000 of paper money in use just prior to the war.

Within a week of the battle of Bunker Hill $2,000,000 of paper money was issued, and during the war period the federal government issued $241,500,000, the States $210,000,000, a total of over $450,000,000. There was an immense amount of money for those times, but there was nothing back of it to support its value. It rapidly lost its purchasing power, and the confusion arising from the rapid changes in values from day to day, and the variations in values between State and State issues, and in issues of the various States, and between different issues within each State, threw business into the direst confusion.

There are many instances given of the rapid depreciation of paper money. A merchant bought a barrel of sugar and sold it at a large profit. The money which he received for it would buy only a tierce. He sold the tierce at a profit, but in a short time the currency would buy only a barrel.

The situation grew worse, until continental currency was rated at 525 to 1 in the North and 1,000 to 1 in the South. Measured in Virginia State paper money a Spanish dollar would pay $2,400 of debt. One writer said that the depreciation was so rapid that a man might lose all his wages while he was earning them.

Sailors, coming home from a long voyage, would have their wages in paper money, have it sewed into suits of clothes, put them on, and go rolling in drays through the streets. Dogs were tarred and then covered with paper money, and turned loose. The walls of barber shops, in jest, were papered with the despised currency. It became so worthless than it gave rise to the phrase "Not worth a continental."

Continental currency, in some respects, has been the type in the steel certificates of the present day, beautifully engraved pictures which profess to represent a dollar of property for each dollar of face value. For instance: The Department of Mines is capitalized for ten million dollars. All it owns is in the ground and a ten thousand dollar piano in the office of the secretary. But the certificate of stock is worth par. And the share owner is, that the same [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

Desperate efforts were made to check the depreciation of the paper money, and the only one of these I will have time to speak of is the expedient of "price conventions." These were meetings held at various cities in the States which fixed prices to be charged for labor and commodities. Merchants were punished as enemies of the country for refusing to receive the depreciated currency. It was ordered that if higher prices should be charged than fixed by the price conventions, the goods would be forfeited or the debt cancelled, and the merchant fined. Another law gave one half of the goods sold to the informer, and the other one-half to the State. This was in Rhode Island.

Enterprising merchants cornered manufactured goods and products of the soil, sugar, coffee, molasses, etc., and monopolized their importation and sale. A Connecticut convention resolved that if any merchant in that State should do this, they would "find ways and means without violating his private rights, to defeat this view, and to make him sensible that virtue and public spirit will be more for his interest than low selfishness and avarice can be." Imagine Rockefeller with his oil, Havemeyer with his sugar, Armour with his pork and Duke with his tobacco yielding to a threat like that.

Washington called the monopolizers "those murderers of our cause."

The price conventions were ineffective then, just as they would be nowadays; and, finally, efforts were abandoned to bolster up the paper money issues.

DOMESTIC LOANS.

The total income of the Continental treasury from 1775 to 1783, measured in specie, was about $40,000,000, and the debt at the end of the war was about $16,700,000. The income, in "hard money," from the various sources, was as follows:

From paper money issues	$37,800,000
Domestic loans	11,000,000
Foreign loans	7,900,000
Taxes, or requisitions	5,800,000
Miscellaneous	2,000,000
Total	$60,000,000

I have already discussed paper money.

The first domestic loan was an issue of $5,000,000 of bonds authorized by Congress early in the war, to bear interest at 4 per cent., and principal due in three years. It was not successful, and the rate of subsequent loans was increased to 6 per cent. Again the results were not satisfactory. Interest on these loans was not met, but was paid in new bonds or certificates of interest indebtedness which were accepted for taxes. About a million and a quarter dollars was borrowed from the new bank of North America near the end of the war. It was a government bank, which Robert Morris said was "nothing more than a patriotic subscription of continental money for the purpose of purchasing provisions for a starving army."

FOREIGN LOANS.

France was our chief benefactor in the matter of foreign loans. Its contributions amounted to about $6,400,000. Spain loaned about $175,000, and Holland $1,300,000.

France had lost Canada to England. England was its traditional enemy; and this, more than anything else, influenced it in extending financial aid to the colonies. It also planned to profit by trade with the American States.

Benjamin Franklin was by far the most influential and successful of those sent to Europe to negotiate loans. Next to Robert Morris, his ability as a financier was of the greatest service to the continental government and army. His work was difficult, required secrecy in his dealings with the agents of the French Court, and was successful because of his tact and skill as a diplomat. Silas Deane and Arthur Lee, his associates, were his inferiors in these respects; and it would have been far better if Franklin had been given sole charge of the French loan negotiations. John Adams joined Franklin after Deane had been recalled.

The credit of America abroad was high at the beginning of the war. The leading European nations believed the States would win their independence, and that they had great material resources. But this credit was gradually destroyed, because the Continental Congress failed utterly to repay the loans when they became due.

The task of Franklin was made extremely difficult by the practice indulged in by the government of issuing drafts upon him for funds, when he had none to his credit with the French government.

Spain's own finances were not in good shape, and its principal interest in helping the Americans was to stipulate in return that Americans should be excluded from all territory west of the Alleghenies, so that it could control the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Jay was the American representative at Madrid; but all that he could borrow was about $175,000.

John Adams was the agent in Holland; but the Dutch bankers did not loan much money until the success of America was assured, and then they loosened their purse strings, and charged the moderate rate of 5 per cent.

REQUISITIONS OF SPECIFIC SUPPLIES.

When paper money became valueless, and therefore useless, and specie still remained hidden, and the foreign and domestic loans did not furnish sufficient money to support the army and run the federal government, the financiers of the Revolution were driven in desperation to the expedient of impressing arms, ammunition, food, supplies, clothing, wagons, etc. The government officials took them by force, and issued certificates of debt for them. They also issued requisitions on the States for their quota of such supplies. It was not uncommon for neighbors to "club together" and buy a cow, and the town herded its cattle contributions and drove them across country to the camp of the army. Immense quantities of beef, flour and provisions began to accumulate, and could not be transported to the army encampments. This was due to lack of organization. For instance, one State agent reported that he had sent seventy-two barrels of flour to Westham, but there was no one there to receive them, and they were left on the bank of the river, without getting a receipt. Farmers took wheels off their wagons and hid them to prevent their impressment.

Robert Morris said that specific supplies were burdensome to the people, and almost useless to the government.

After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October, 1781, the American troops were disorganized, unpaid, unfed and poorly clothed; the finances of the confederation were in a chaotic state; the debt laws worked great hardship, and the States could not work harmoniously together on account of the lack of cohesion in the Articles of Confederation of 1777. The government could not repay the foreign loans, and claims against it were quoted at 15 cents on the dollar. Finally the financial system broke down, and this condition, as well as the demonstrated weakness of the confederation in other respects, made the remodelling of the system of government

imperative, and the Continental Congress of 1787, which framed the new constitution, came into being.

The subject of the finances of the Revolution does not include the period of history commencing with this Congress. The financier of that period was Alexander Hamilton, who inaugurated the present financial system, who was the head of the Treasury Department in 1780, and extricated the country from its bankrupt condition and restored its credit. He was not a prominent figure in the finances of the Revolution, being at that time on the staff of Washington in the field.

ROBERT MORRIS.

The financier of the Revolution was Robert Morris. He was a merchant in Philadelphia. He was a member of several Pennsylvania provincial assemblies, and of the Continental Congress of 1776. He was on the Secret Committee of Congress, and worked secretly with Franklin, the latter in Paris. He was the banker of Congress, and used his private credit for the public service. In 1778 he was made Chairman of the Committee of Congress on Finances, and his term in Congress ended November 1, 1778. Financial collapse came in 1780, and in 1781 Washington nearly lost heart. Hamilton said that unless France loaned us money America must make terms with Great Britain. France responded with money and soldiers. Robert Morris was appointed Financier, or Superintendent of Finance, unanimously, succeeding a Committee of Congress, and was in effect the first head of the Treasury Department. At that time there was not money enough in the treasury "to send an express rider to the army," and a floating debt of $2,500,000.

It is impracticable in this paper to even outline what Morris did to provide funds to maintain the government and army until independence was assured; but he did it. It was said that he possessed the "art or abuse of dazzling the public eye by the same piece of coin multiplied by a thousand reflectors." He needed such an art if any financier ever did. He retired as Superintendent of Finance in 1785, and was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania in 1789.

President Roosevelt has said of him: "Robert Morris, the first in the line of American statesmen who have been great in finance, a man whose services to our Treasury stand on a par, if not with those of Hamilton, at least with those of Gallatin and John Sherman."

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Gouverneur Morris was an able assistant to Robert Morris. They were not relatives. He was a member of several of the New York Assemblies or Provincial Congresses, as they were called. At twenty-five years of age he was elected to the Continental Congress at Yorktown in 1777, and was Chairman of the Committees on Commissary, Quartermaster and Medical departments, and gave his chief consideration to finances and foreign relations.

As assistant to Robert Morris he was given the title of Assistant Financier, with a salary of $1,850 per year. He was the founder of our system of coinage, invented the word "cent" and introduced the decimal system. Prior to that the coinage was a confusing mixture of English, Spanish and French money.

After the war Gouverneur Morris advocated making the war debt a charge on the United States and not on the separate States. He was Minister to France in 1792, and elected to the United States Senate in 1800.

OTHER FINANCIERS.

I have already spoken of the invaluable services of Benjamin Franklin in securing French loans. It is impracticable to do more than call attention to the fact that John Adams, Jay, and even Washington with all his burdens of military problems to solve, Hamilton and others, rendered great assistance in managing the finances of the Revolutionary war period.

(Read before the Historical Section of the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on March 30, 1906, at the residence of Oliver Goldsmith, Detroit, by Ralph Stone.)

Shall We Forget?

As years go by, shall we forget to pay
Our tributes to the men of yesterday,
Who sacrificed their lives that we might be
So prosperous a people, and so free?

The patriotic men of years agone,
Who went to battle, led by Washington,
Or when the risk of dissolution rose,
Preserved this Union and our laws from shame;
If we forget them, shall our glories fade,
And starless darkness hide us in its shade?

If we forget kind Lincoln, and the men
Whose warlike deeds gave value to his pen,
We shall be miserable, cast to stay,
Except as vassals of a despot's sway.

Yes, if our wealth is product of deceit,
Wise to deceive and wholly incomplete,
If our material splendors [illegible]
That covers up our soul from [illegible] eyes,
If all our love is appetite's [illegible]
Our boasted freedom but [illegible];
We have forgotten what [illegible] for,
And soon must perish, and be [illegible]

If we Belshazzars are and take God's [illegible],
And use them for our [illegible] and our pleasure,
If marriage and divorce [illegible],
God's curse and theirs shall drive us from the land.

If we for gold or place our birthrights trade,
We have a mockery of the fathers made,
Have put the motley dress on Washington,
And made the martyrs ministers of sin.

Thank God for those who yet remember well
The patriots of the past, whose [illegible]
With high communion of their deeds [illegible]
Stamped on the annals of heroic time,
They are the leaven of this mighty state,
Whose faith and loyalty shall penetrate
Its every part, and make that time new
Which, to the father, was a [illegible]
A new Jerusalem, golden in the glory
Of Revelation's promise for this world.

FRANCIS WASHBURN.

The Putnam Hill Chapter of the D. A. R. will celebrate June 14—Flag Day—by opening the Putnam cottage in Greenwich, Conn., to the public. The ceremonies promise to be of a very elaborate character, owing to the interest taken in it by the late Col. H[illegible] Adams, and consist of a visit of the Governors of Connecticut, Rhode [illegible], attended by the famous Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, the Foot Guard, the local company of the C. N. G., the "Continentals" of New York, the S. A. R., Founders and Patriots, and various other societies. As speakers there will be present Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. O. O. Howard, Admiral Coghlan, U. S. N., and many other men of note.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

Published Monthly at Newburgh, N. Y.

A. ELWOOD CORNING, Editor

New York Office
3 BROAD STREET

Newburgh Office
42 and 44 SMITH STREET

Paid in advance direct to 3 Broad Street, New City. . . . $1.00
Foreign Countries 1.25
Single copies 10

Single subscriptions may begin at any time.
Advertising Rates Quoted on Application.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 *is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries, the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a study of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.*

CONTENTS.

Profits for Patriotic Purchasers - - 82
Finances and Financiers of the Revolution
By Ralph Stone 83-84
Shall We Forget, Poem
By Francis Woodburn 85
Editorials - - - - - - - 86
Geneological Guide to the Early Settlers
of America, Prior. - - - 87-88-89-90
The Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley - - 91
President Pugsley's Speech at the Banquet,
National Congress S. A. R. - - 92
National S. A. R. Congress - - 93
Congress of the D. A. R.
By Adelaide Skeel 94
Correspondence - - - - - - 95
Book Reviews - - - - - - 95

WITH this issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76 Mr. A. Elwood Corning dissolves his connection as editor. Business matters make it imperative that he should resign at this time. He wishes to take this opportunity to thank the readers for their indulgence during his editorship, and to wish the paper and readers a successful future.

ONCE more THE SPIRIT OF '76 has, in the short space of six months, encouraged the efforts of youth, and enthusiast [illegible], and it becomes I again to the man who has given twelve years of his prime to the cause it represents.

When the early patriotic spirit overtook the editor, he was running an organ called *Suburbs*, devoted to real estate adjacent to New York City. Seeing as he supposed, a more congenial field for the display of his patriotic literature, he dropped the real estate field and *Suburbs* ceased to be.

At that time he became associated with the principal developer of a property on the Hudson called Park Hill, and has seen this property become one of New York's handsomest suburbs.

Mr. Brownell, the gentleman mentioned, is now president of the New York Realty Owners' Company, and the editor, after twelve years of strenuous endeavor in the field of patriotism, has returned to the real estate field and is representing the Realty Owners' Company, and can vouch for their responsibility. He believes that if the faithful subscribers who have so long contributed in keeping the Spirit alive would invest in the securities of this company they would be thankful to him who has brought it to their attention.

The genealogical guide continues with this number, and will be run as a department hereafter until completed. Our offer to print the entire copy provided enough subscribed for the purpose is withdrawn, as not enough interest was shown to warrant the outlay.

A feature that is particularly attractive at the D. A. R. meetings or at the unveiling of Revolutionary tablets is a squad of "Continental" uniformed ushers. These may be furnished by writing to the editor of this paper.

At the unveiling of a bust of George Washington, presented to the city by the Hon. Jefferson Levy, in the Governor's room of the New York City Hall, a detachment of minute men were present, and Mrs. Donald McLean, the President General of the D. A. R., made the presentation speech.

On April 24, the anniversary of the capture of the English man-of-war *Drake* by the *Ranger*, was the day on which the final ceremonies attending the interment at Annapolis of the body of John Paul Jones were held. It was, indeed, a very impressive affair. Among the noted persons present were the President of the United States, Secretary Bonaparte of the Navy, Governor Warfield of Maryland, Admiral Dewey, and General Porter, all of whom made addresses. At the conclusion of the speeches the casket was borne out of the auditorium amidst the strains of "Hail to the Brave."

Since our last issue we have learned that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held a congress in [illegible], which was attended by [illegible]. Next year the congress will be held in [illegible], and the president-general for the present term is Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. We congratulate the Sons on the election of so worthy and patriotic a citizen as the new President-General.

Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America.—Continued.

PRIOR, EDWARD, Kennebec, 1665.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, Salem, 1638; when he had grant of land; removed to Long Island, and was of Brookhaven in 1665. His daughter Sarah married John Gould, of Newport, and next, 1711, became fourth wife of Gov. Walter Clark.

PRIOR, THOMAS, Scituate; came 1634 from London, with Lothrop; died 1639; in his will that year names sons Thomas and Samuel; daughters Elizabeth and Mary; probably also had sons Daniel and John, perhaps Joseph.

REFERENCES:—Bunker's L. I. Gens., 272; Little's Passaic Valley, 338; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 488; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 630-2; Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 524; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, Mass., 294.

PROCTOR:—Benjamin, Ipswich, 1678; prob. son married, 1662, Eliz., daughter of John Thorndyke; had of first John.

PROCTOR, GEORGE, Dorchester; freeman, 1637; by wife Edith had Hannah, born perhaps in England; Abigail, born 1637; Thomas, 1638; if we may dare to contradict the record, which is 1637, or it has been thought that the 1637 day was that of his burial, and he removed in few years to Salem; perhaps freeman 1669; may have been brought from England. Samuel, 1640; and he died 1662.

PROCTOR, JOHN, Ipswich; came 1635, aged 40, from London, in the *Susan and Ellen*, with wife Martha, 28, and children, John, 3; and Mary, 1; and in few years was settled at Salem. His wife died 1650; but he took second wife of same bapt. name who outlived him. His will of 1672 names wife and children John, Joseph, Benjamin, and Hannah Weeden, or some such name.
daughters Martha White, Abigail Varney, Sarah Dodge,

PROCTOR, JOHN, son of preceding; born in England; prob. by second wife, Eliz. Bassett, married 1674, William, born next year; Sarah, 1677; Samuel, 1680; Elisha, 1687; died next year; and Abigail, 1692; of which the eldest two were imprisoned in the execrable fanaticism of 1692. These children were prob. discharged without trial; but the mother was one of the first accused of witchcraft, and her husband (to whom the first wife had brought children Martha, born 1666; Mary, 1667, died soon; John, 1668, Mary, again, 1670; and Thomas, 1672; and that wife died one month after last birth), for showing proper regard for her, as Hutchinson, II, 20 and 55, tells, fell under equal suspicion. Both were tried and condemned on Aug. 5, 1692, and on Aug. 19 he was executed, while she escaped by reason of her pregnancy.

PROCTOR, JOSEPH, Ipswich; married Martha, daughter of Francis Wainwright; had Daniel, born 1680.

PROCTOR, RICHARD, Yarmouth, 1643.

PROCTOR, RICHARD, Boston; freeman, 1640.

PROCTOR, ROBERT, Concord; freeman, 1643; married, 1645, Jane Hildreth, perhaps daughter of Richard; had Sarah, born 1650; Gersham, 1648; Mary, 1650; removed to Chelmsford; had Peter; Eliz., 1657; and Lydia, 1660; died at 6 months.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, III, 248; Bodgman's King's Chapel Bur. Ground, 270; Coggswell's Hist. Henniker, N. H., 696, 700; Felt's Gen., 230; Hodgeman's Hist. Westford, Mass., 401; Journals of Smith and Deane, 204; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, N. H., 471; Local Gen., 106; Marrison's Hist. Windham, N. H., 741-4; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ill., 584; Preble Gen., 250-2; Proctor Gen. (1868), 40 p.; (1873), 19 p.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 489; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 885; Warren's Hist. Waterford, Me., 281-3; Washington, N. H., Hist., 570-8; Whittemore's Copp's Hill Epitaphs; Worcester's Hist. Hollis, N. H., 385.

PROSSER: Roger, Boston, 1672; bought 300 acres at Ommelang.

PROUDE: Thomas, Roxbury, 1640; perhaps next year was of Weymouth.

REFERENCES:—Meade's Old Fams. of Va.; Poore Gen., 206, 71.

PROUSE: John, Salisbury; by wife, Hannah, perhaps daughter of William Barnes, had Abigail, born 1666; was there living 1678.

PROUT, ROGER, Boston, by wife, Hannah, had Peter, born 1680.

PROUT: Timothy, Boston; shipwright; an early inhabitant; adm. of the Church and freeman, 1644; by wife, Margaret, had Dorothy, born 1645; Susanna, 1647; John, 1649; Joseph, about 1651; William, 1653; Benjamin, 1655, died 1669; Ebenezer, 1657; was represent. for several years, 1685, 1692, and died 1702. His second wife, Eliz., died 1691; and his will mention. son Timothy as long absent, prob. dead; John, Joseph made execr.; William and Ebenezer, double grandchildren and great grandchildren without names. He became propr. at Concord before 1680, and perhaps sometimes residing there.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 490; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 779.

PROUTY: Richard, Scituate, 1670; beside Edward and Isaac had son William, who left descendents, and daughter, Margaret, who died unmarried at great age. Des endents are numerous.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 135; Deane's Hist. Scituate, Mass., 338; Draper's Hist. Spencer, Mass., 237-45; Hemenway's Vermont Gaz., V, 451; Hyde's Hist. Brimfield, Mass., 447; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 713.

PROVENDER: John, Charlestown; took oath of fidelity 1674.

REFERENCES:—Cobbs' N. Yarmouth, Me.

PRUDDEN: James, Wilford, 1639; perhaps brother of Peter; died 1647. His daughter Ann married Samuel Cole, about 1650, and Eliz. married William Slough.

PRUDDEN, PETER, Milford; arrived with famous Davenport at Boston, 1637; New Haven spent some time next year and the [illegible], where was gathered the church of which he was settled 1640; and died 1656, [illegible] years. Wm. Hanover of Wethersfield as the [illegible] Peg., XI, 102, says: Mather says he had [illegible] preacher about Hereford shire; [illegible] is useful in receiving the word of [illegible] ding of his parentage or [illegible] He left [illegible] here besides his [illegible] in [illegible] perhaps he was born, and [illegible] Boise. He had six daughters [illegible] 1690, Howard Coll., 1668; [illegible] pich, was the progr. at [illegible] 1652, died soon. His [illegible] ntured 1671, Capt. Thomas [illegible] Bishop, in her will, 1681, [illegible] sisters, Jemima, bapt. 1650, [illegible] 1648, [illegible] Sarah 1670, and Mildred, [illegible] daughter Grissell [illegible] [illegible], Mary, m. 1670 [illegible] 1677, Joseph Wilcox, [illegible] married, 1671, Sylvanus Bald

PUDEATER:—Jacob, Salem; married, 1660, Isabel Mosier, who died 1677, and took second wife. Nothing is mentioned of him except that his widow, Ann, was one of those innocents charged with the preposterous offwin; but what was the bapt. name of the husband of Mary remains unseen.
fense of witchcraft, 1692; shut up in Boston jail, at the same time with Philip English and his wife, tried in Sept. and with seven other executed on 22d day. See Felt, II, 477-80; Essex Inst., II, 187, 8; and Hutch., II, 58.

PUDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON:—George, York, 1640; Maine Hist. Coll., I, 273, and I Mass. Hist. Coll., I, 101. A widow, P. Savage finds in the record of that jurisdiction, 1649, licensed to sell wine.

PUDINGTON, JOHN, Portsmouth, 1654; Adams, 40. He may have been of York, 1680, when he swore alleg. and lieut. in comm. of fort, 1691, at Kennebec. 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., I, 86.

PUDINGTON, ROBERT, Portsmouth, 1640. Belkn., I, 28. Prob. it was the same man at Newton, L. I., 1656. See Riker, 43. But he owned estate at P., 1660.

PUDNEY:—John, Salem; married, 1662, Judith, daughter of Henry Cooke, of the same; had John, born next year; Judith, 1665; Joanna, 1668; Samuel, 1670; Joseph, 1673; and Jonathan, 1678.

PUFFER, or PAFFER:—James, Braintree, 1665; by wife, Mary, had Richard, born 1658; Martha, same year.

PUFFER, MATTHEW or MATTHIAS, Braintree; perhaps brother of James; had James, born 1668, at Mendon, of which he was one of the first settlers; and for second wife married Abigail, daughter of Richard Everett, when, Savage thinks, he lived at Wrentham. Other children he had, and another wife Mary. The children were John, James, Jonathan, and Esther, who married, 1697, William Sumner, of Milton.

PUFFER, WILLIAM, Wrentham; by wife, Ruth, daughter of Joseph Farnsworth, of Dorchester, had William, born 1680.

REFERENCES:—Barry's Framingham, 309; Hudson's Hist. Lexington, Mass., 188; Hyde's Hist. Brimfield, field, Mass., 447; Lapham's Hist. Rumford, Me., 383; Morse Gen. app. No. 41; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., XXII, 288-90; Puffer Gen. (1868) (1882), 9 p.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 492; Smith's Hist. Peterborough, N. H., 229; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 855.

PULLMAN:—Jasper, York; took oath of allegiance to his majesty, 1681.

PULSIFER:—Benedict, Ipswich, 1664; was in some part of the land after 1662; had daughter Eliz., born 1669; but of the mother we know only that she died 1673. Soon after he married Susanna, daughter of Richard Waters of Ipswich; had Richard, born 1675; William, 1676; Susanna, 1678; Joseph, 1680; Benjamin, 1683; David, 1685; Jonathan, 1687; Joanna, 1691; and Margaret, 1694. In 1688 N. York, which he was one of the first to begin hostilities with the Indians, a [illegible] his Decennium Luctuosum Mather shows. Magn. VII, 63.

PULSIFER, JOHN, Gloucester, 1650; perhaps son of Benedict; married, 1684, Joanna, daughter [illegible] of Thomas Kent of the same; had John, born 1685, died at 22 years; Joanna, 1688; Mary, 1691; a son, 1693, Ebenezer, 1695; Mary, again, 1697; David, 1701, and Jonathan, 1704.

REFERENCES: Amer. Ancestry, IX, 61; Leland Gen., 97; Montague Gen., 497-9; Savage Gen. Dict., III, 493.

PUNCHARD:—William, Salem; by tr. 1632, said to have come from Isle of Jersey; married Abigail, daughter of Richard Waters, of the same; had Abigail, born 1670; Mary, 1674, died young; William, 1677; John, 1682; and Sarah, 1685. His name [illegible] Welsh in Geneal. Reg., IX, 86.

REFERENCE: Punchard Gen. (1857), 68 p.

PUNDERSON, or PONDERSON:—John, Boston or the neighborhood, for short time only; came from Yorkshire, 1637; went to New Haven, 1639; one of the pillars of the first meeting of that church; had Sarah, Margaret, had John, born 1643; and Hannah, 1642, who married, 1670, John Cooke, and died 1681.

REFERENCES: Amer. Ancestry, II, 101; VIII, 123; Chapman's Trowbridge Gen., 498; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 493.

PURCHASE, or PURKAS:—Abraham, Salem, 1680; by wife, Ruth, daughter of John Wi[illegible] of the same, had Ruth, born 1702; and Benjamin, 17[illegible].

PURCHASE, JOHN, Hartford, about 1638; died prob. before middle age. His widow, Jane, [illegible] Nicholas Palmer; and his daughter Mary married John Speck, and daughter Eliz. married Richard Goss.

PURCHASE, JOHN, Boston; by wife Eliz. had Sarah, who died 1652; Sarah, again, 1655; John, 1[illegible]50; and Mary, 1660.

PURCHASE, OLIVER, Dorchester, 1635; freeman, 1636; removed early to Taunton, there em[illegible] 1643 in the militia; was assign 1651; and in [illegible]; but few years after removed to Lynn; there his wife Sarah died, 1671; and he married, 1672, Mary, daughter of Rev. William Perkins; was represent., 1689; and often after, last in 1689 at four courts; removed to Concord about 1691; there died 1701, in 83d year. He was chosen one of the Assistants 1685, but refused to take the office prob. because the old charter [illegible] annulled. Savage supposes that Priscilla, who married, 1693, William Wilson, was his daughter.

PURCHASE, THOMAS, Kennebec; in a[illegible] planter of good discretion and perseverance; [illegible] brother of preceding; came first in 1628; and [illegible] of the Pegypscott sett. on both sides of Androscoggin, near its mouth; appears in first leaf of Vol. I of Maine Record as one of the comnrs. at Saco, on New Year's day, 1636, with the friends of Sir Ferd. Gorges, at his plantn., which is now Brunswick. His wife Mary [illegible], 1650. The Indians began hostilities, 1675, [illegible] of his house, and he removed to Lynn. [illegible] Eliz., who married, 1678, when Thomas [illegible] Lynn. He left son Thomas, made [illegible] will, 1677; daughter Jane and Eliz., both [illegible] children as the widow says. Folsom, 31, 153; Me. [illegible], I, 14, 156; Sullivan, 372; Haz., I, 58; and [illegible]. Indian Wars, 14.

PURDY:—Francis and Mary, [illegible]; are witnesses to the will of William Ba[illegible]. Probably first was a man.

REFERENCES: Baird's Kyc. N. Y., 434; Dixon's Westchester Co., N. Y., II, 753; [illegible] Hist. Yates Co., N. Y., 96; Davis' Hist. [illegible], 202; Hinton and Encyc. Ohio, Hist., 555; Hist. of Stamford, Ct., Sett., 83; Ruttenber's Hist. Newburgh, N. Y.,

277; Ruttenber's Hist. Orange Co., N. Y., 307; Wal worth's Hyde Gen., 1024.

PURPLE:- Edward, Haddam, 1674; married Hannah Ackley, prob. daughter of Nicholas. In this vicinity the name is found in our day.

REFERENCES: Purple Gen. (1879); Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 525.

PURRINGTON: Benjamin; is only use of a wrong surname, which in his case is Parmenter, in the abstract of will of Thomas Cawly, Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., II, 71.

PURRINGTON, JOHN, Kennebunk; was clerk of the writs 1668.

PURRINGTON, ROBERT, Portsmouth, 1695; freeman, 1672; had John, born about 1635; and Robert, about 1638; perhaps both born in England; may have removed to Sudbury; and had other children; may easily be mistaken for Pudington. The name is much diffused, and often found written without g but with single r.

PURRYER:—William, Ipswich; from Olney in Bucks, emb. at London early in 1635; aged, by the custom ho. records, 30; in the *Hopewell* with wife Alice, 37, and children Mary, 7; Sarah, 5; and Catharine, 1½. Often Felt says, the y is changed to i. Savage thinks he removed to Southold, L. I., and was admitted freeman of Conn. 1662; but whether the name is perpetuated is unknown.

PURY:—See Perry.

PUTNAM:- John, Salem, 1640; is said to have come with wife Priscilla, children, Thomas, born about 1618; Nathaniel, 1621; John, 1630; and Elizabeth; from Aston Abbots, near Aylesbury, in Co. Bucks, though family tradition has the name of a place in Co. Warwick, where it is unknown; freeman, 1647, says Farmer by mistake, though true it is he was admitted into the church that year, as had been his wife in 1641; died, 1662. Thirteen of this name had in 1832 been deacons of the first church of Danvers; and of the name, perverted to Putnum in 1828, had been twenty-five graduated at Harvard, two at Yale, and seven at other N. E. Coll.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt., 453; Brown's Bedford, Mass., Families, 28; Cutter's History of Arlington, Mass., 287; McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 205-7; Putnam family address (1855), 37 pages; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 495-7; Vinton Geneal., 477-80; Young's Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 566-8.

PYGAN, PYGON, PIGGIN, or PIGGON:—Alexander, New London, 1665, perhaps earlier; from Norwich Co. Norf; married, 1667, Judith, daughter of William Redfield; had Sarah, born 1670; and Jane, 1671. His wife died 1678; and in short time he removed to Saybrook; there was an Ian holder; married, 1684, Lydia, widow of Samuel Boyes; had only Lydia, born 1685; and went back to New London before her birth; there he died 1701; and the widow died 1734. Sarah married, 1680, Nicholas Hallam; Jane married, 1694, Jonas Greene; and Lydia married, 1700, Rev. Elipha't Adams. In the modest revised memoir of that clergyman by Miss Caulkins the first article of 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., I, some particulars of his father-in-law, the only male of this name may be read.

REFERENCES: Caulkins' New London, Ct., 341. Redfield Geneal., 11.

PYNCHON, or PINCHEON: John, Springfield, only son of William, born in England, 1625; brought with three sisters and their mother, by his father in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630; married, 1645, Amy, daughter of George Wyllys, of Hartford, who died 1691; had Joseph, born 1640, H. C., 1664; John, 1647; Mary, 1650; William, 1653, died in two months; and Mehitable, 1662, died young. He was freeman, 1648; rep., 1650, '51, 3 and 4; in 1653 an Assist., and ever after to the change of the old form of govern., 1680; next of the council to Andros, major of the Hampsh. reg. from its formation and during the usurpation of Andros called Col., and was the chief man in all the W. yet Mathew unwisely dictated to the king who took somebody else for the honor of the council, in his new chart, 1692, but the people next year corrected that blunder, and he was chosen until 1702, every year except 1699; and Phips made him Judge of Pro. in 1692. He died 1703. Mary married, 1675, Joseph Whiting, of Westfield, as the record has it, but Goodwin says 1666).

PYNCHON, WILLIAM, Roxbury; an Assist.; came in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630; had been associated with the patentees, 1628, who purchased from the Plymouth Co. that year, and named to office by the royal chart. of 1629; brought four children, Ann, Mary, John and Margaret with their mother, says the record of Roxbury church, of which his name is first. His widow died in the first season before return of the ship in which they came; and after some years he married Frances Sanford, a communicant of the church of Dorchester; and about 1636 removed to found the town of Springfield, so named, perhaps, from the place of his residence near Chelmsford, in Old England. He was a man of great enterprise, and highly honored as treasurer before his leaving the sea coast, and as couns. after, until his publication of the dangerous judgment as to religion, which he had formed thirty years before. For this he suffered indignity in 1651, when his book was by our govern. ordered to be burned, and lest the same form of purification might reach the author, he went home, as more freedom was enjoyed in his native land. See the letter, in full, to Sir H. Vane, from our Gov. Endicott and his council of Assist. in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., I, 35. At Wraisbury, on the Thames, near famous Runnymede, in Co. Bucks, he died 1662, in 72d or 74th year, his wife having died there 1657. Ann married Henry Smith, son by her first husband of the second wife of her father; Margaret married, 1644, Capt. William Davis, of Boston; and Mary married, 1640, Capt. Elizur Holyoke; and died 1657. Four of this name had been graduated at Harvard, and three at Yale, 1825.

REFERENCES: — Clarke's Kindred Genealogies (1896), 137-41; Ellis' Hist. of Roxbury, Mass., 128; New Eng. Hist. and Geneal. Reg., XX, 243; XXXVII, 361; XXXVIII, 408; XLVIII, 249-63; Williamson's Heraldic Journal, II, 49-53.

PYNE:—Hartford, 1647; may have been only transient inhabitant there or at Fairfield. See Trumbull, Col. Rec., I, 150, 158.

PYNE, THOMAS, the freeman of Mass., 1635; was, by Farmer thought to be the same as Pinney.

REFERENCE:—Lincoln's Hingham, III, 122.

QUARLES:—William, Ipswich, 1678; probably came in from Salisbury or some other town, where in 1669 he was 18 years old, but no more is known of him except that Lt. Jno. is found of 1690.

REFERENCE:—Clarke's King William Families.

QUELCH:- Boston, by wife Elizabeth, had Nathaniel, born 1692, and Benjamin, 1694; probably

removed soon, as he is not in the list of inhabitants, 1695.

QUELVES: Robert, is the name written by the Secretary in our Col. Rec., 1945; among the petitioners for a new plantation, that our rulers would have gained from R. I. or Providence jurisdiction, no doubt it was Twelves, of Braintree, the freeman of 1663, and in later vols. of the rec. restitution was made.

QUICK:—Nathaniel, New Hampshire; died 1677.

QUICK, WILLIAM, Charlestown, 1630; a mariner, as seems from Trumbull, Col. Rec., I, 6, removed to Newport, where he was admitted an inhabitant 1638. Probably his religious opinions or those of his friends led to that, and he sold house and land 1644. Ann Quick, perhaps his mother, sold her house and land 1640.

REFERENCE:—Plumb's History of Hanover Pennsylvania, 466.

QUIDDINGTON:—Abraham; one of the soldiers killed by the Indians 1675, at Hatfield, but of what town is not known.

QUILTER:—Mark, Ipswich, 1637; came probably with Rev. Nathaniel Rogers the year before, bringing some children, and died perhaps 1654; his will being of that year. His children were Joseph, Mark, Mary, Rebecca, and Sarah; the two first may have been born in England. His daughter Mary is named in the will of Rev. N. Rogers, 1655, as his maid servant.

QUIMBY, or QUINBY:—John, Stratford, 1654; had one child born there; but after some years removed and was one of the patentees of East Chester in 1664, where the family has continued.

QUIMBY, ROBERT, Salisbury, 1603; had Lydia, born 1658; William, 1660; John, 1665; and Thomas, 1668; and prob. died 1677. Lydia married, 1674, William Holdridge.

QUIMBY, WILLIAM, Amesbury; perhaps brother, perhaps son, of preceding; took oath of fidelity, 1677.

REFERENCES:—Bolton's Westchester, 700; Chase's Hist. Chester, N. H., 577; Coffin's Hist. Boscawen, N. H., 607; Colliss' No. Yarmouth, Me.; Hubbard's Hist. Stanstead Co., Ill., 168; Runnel's Hist. Sanbornton, N. H., II, 596 8.

QUINCY:—Edmund, Boston; arrived 1633 with John Cotton; making it probable that he came from the same Co., Lincoln, though really he was of Wigsthorpe Co., Northampton; son of Edmund; and bapt. 1602; and was, with wife Judith, married 1623, adm. of the church 1633; and within four months five of his servants joined it; freeman, 1634; and represent. at the first Gen. Ct. of Mass. that year; received grant of land in Braintree, 1635; still enjoyed by his descendents; and died soon after in his 33d year. His widow married Moses Paine, who died 1643; and in a few years she married Robert Hull, and died 1654; as in his Diary is told by John Hull, the mintmaster, who married 1647 his daughter Judith, born in England 1629.

QUINCY, EDMUND, Braintree; only son of preceding, born in England about 1628; married, 1648, Joanna, daughter of widow Joanna Hoar, and sister of Presdt. Hoar; had Mary, born 1650; Daniel, 1651; but through misreading of numerals in Advertisem. to Hull's Amer. Diary, p. 117, by the scrupulous editor of Archæol. Amer. repeat., p. 275, is made five months too early; John 1652, died young; Joanna 1654; Judith 1655; Elizabeth 1656; Edmund, 1657, died at 4 months; Ruth, 1658, Ann, who died 1676, after 3 days' illness, aged 13, as her gravestone tells; and Experience. His wife died 1680; and he married next 21 Eliz., daughter of Hon. Daniel Gookin, widow of John Elliot, Jr., who died 1700; by her had Edmund, again, born 1681, H. C., 1699; and Mary, again, 1684. He was freeman, 1665; major and lieut. col. of the Suffolk regim.; represent. 1670, 3, 5, 9, and last in the trying time, May, 1692, and died 1698 in 70th year.

REFERENCES: Amer. Ancestry, IV, 159; Bond's Hist. Watertown, Mass., 909; Corlin's Hist. Hillsdale, N. Y., App., 103; Cutt's Gen.; Heraldic Journal, III, 178 82; Jackson's Teb. Ped. Quincy Fam.; Muzzey's Reminiscences; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XI, 71-3, 157; Quincy Gen. (1841), 9 p., (1857), 8 p.; Salisbury Mem., I, 295 370; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 500; Vinton's Giles Gen., 147.

QUING, or QUIN:—Arthur, Boston, 1677.

REFERENCE:—Hayward's Hancock, N. H., 830.

QUOITMORE:—Thomas; a perverse spelling in some records of Coytmore.

RABEY, or RABBE:—Catharine, Salem; a waterman's widow from Yarmouth, in Co. Norfolk; embarked 1637, aged 68, to come hither, "to remain with her son," as the official document in Westminster Hall, or her Majesty's Remembrancer's office, says; who he was is unknown, but she united with the church of S. 1641.

RABUN, or RABONE:—George, Exeter, 1639; by Belknap, I, 432, spelled Rawbone.

RADDEN—Thaddeus, Marblehead, 1674; as printed in Geneal. Reg., VIII, 288, which Savage presumes to be same person as T. Reddam, Redden, and Raddin, in Essex Inst., II, 279 and 280; with less probable name in Geneal. Reg., VII, 70; Thaddeus Kidder or Kiddar.

REFERENCE:—Littell's Passaic Valley, 339.

RAGLAND:—John, Boston; died 1690; in his will gave all estate to wife Mary.

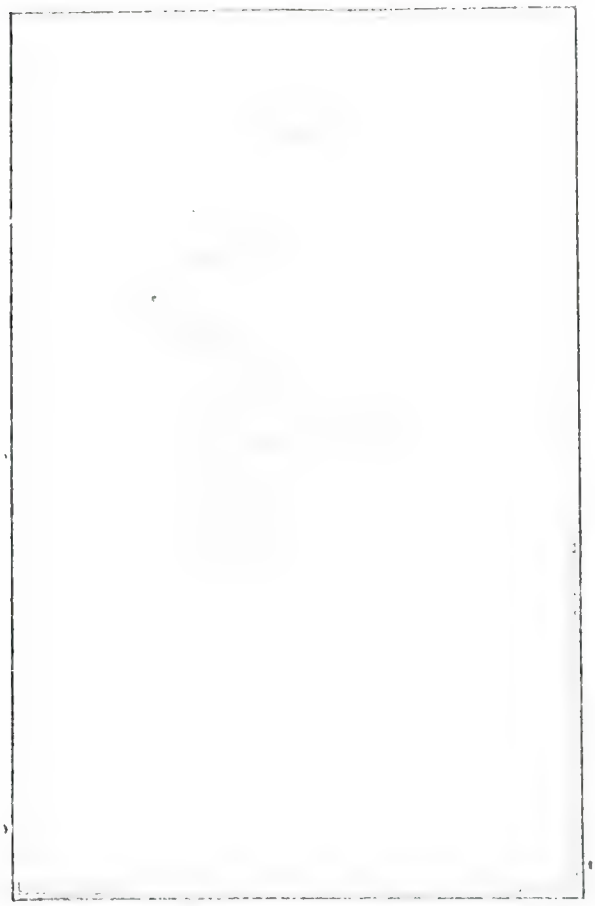
RAINES, or RAYNES:—Francis, York; swore freeman of Mass., 1652, with prefix of dignity; lieut. 1654; had a daughter married John Woodman, of Dover; as a capt. swore allegiance to the king 1680; made his will 1693.

RAINES, NATHANIEL, York; son perhaps of Francis; swore alleg. to the king 1681.

RAINES, RICHARD, Edgartown, 1659.

RAINSBOROW:—William, Charlestown, 1639; was of artillery co. that year, and had next year estate at Watertown; was prob. desirous of living on this side of the ocean; purchased in the first year of his residence the *old* meeting house at Budington, 195, has shown, but went home before the civil war, in which he acquired distinction. He is called brother of Stephen Winthrop (perhaps by marriage of W. with sister of R.), whose exors. conveyed to Edward R. prob. son of William, large estate in Lynn, half of 1,500 acres, and also half of Prudence Isle in Narragansett Bay. Edward in 1672 was of London. Clarendon in Hist. of Rebellion gives account of William's death, 1648.

RAM:—George; came in the *Abigail* from London, 1635; aged 25; but nothing more is known of him. In Geneal. Reg., XIV, 318, Mr. Drake is positive that this name in the custom house record is RUM.





HON. CORNELIUS AMORY PUGSLEY, who was elected at the Boston Congress with such enthusiasm and unanimity President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, was born on the old Drake, or Pugsley, homestead near Peekskill, N. Y., and comes of a prominent family that has resided in Westchester County, New York, since 1680, when two brothers, James and Matthew Pugsley, came from England and settled Pelham Manor. He is also connected with the Drakes, Col. Samuel and Col. Gilbert, who commanded Westchester County regiments during the Revolutionary War, and, through his mother, is a descendant of William Mercer, who came to Massachusetts Bay in 1630, and was one of the founders of Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1666.

When a young man, Mr. Pugsley entered the Westchester County National Bank, at Peekskill, as a clerk, and by force of his ability has become its president, the bank, under his administration, being now one of the soundest financial institutions in the State.

In banking and financial circles, as well as socially, Mr. Pugsley is held in high esteem. He was the first chairman of Group VII., New York State Bankers' Association, and has twice served upon the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association.

In 1900 Mr. Pugsley was elected a representative in the LVIIth Congress from the 10th New York District, the "Westchester District," as it is generally known, which included the Borough of the Bronx and Westchester County, then, possibly, the largest in population and the wealthiest of any Congressional District in the United States. His ability in banking matters, and his knowledge of finance were recognized by Speaker David B. Henderson, who placed him on the Banking and Currency Committee of that Congress, and afterwards said of him in a magazine article that he was one of the vigorous talkers and thinkers, and "perhaps the ablest Democrat in the House on financial matters."

As a public speaker Mr. Pugsley enjoys an enviable reputation, and has been the orator on many commemorative and public occasions.

Mr. Pugsley is an active member and officer of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., and has been Treasurer General and First Vice President General of the National Society. He is also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, of the Patria Club, of New York City, and a number of other organizations.

AT the banquet of the Society on Tuesday evening, at the Hotel Somerset, Dr. Moses G. Parker, president of the Massachusetts State Society, presided, and there were present as speakers Governor Curtis Guild, a member of the Society; Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, the new President General of the National Society; Hon. Morris B. Beardsley, Eben Thompson, president of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution; W. K. Wickes, of New York, historian of the National Society, and Hon. Samuel L. Powers, of Massachusetts.

President-General Pugsley, being introduced, speaking on "The American Spirit," said in part:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I must confess that I was somewhat surprised to see this splendid specimen of bachelor manhood, the worthy president of the Massachusetts Society, looking up to the beautiful scene above us, and saying: 'I will lift up mine eyes to the gallery, whence cometh my help' (laughter and applause). With that keen sense of discernment and fitness of things of the practical physician, he has wisely reserved the powerful stimulants in the oratorical line, like the best wine, for the last. The fame of the brilliant Chief Executive of your commonwealth as an orator and level-headed Governor has gone far beyond the confines of Massachusetts (applause), while the learned professor from the Empire State, with an imagination so vivid that he can hear the very doves of your city talking together, and seeing 'Peck's Hill? Peekskill!' (laughter and applause), will certainly charm both men and women by his wit and eloquence. A little boy, one of the youngest sons of the American Revolution, from the State of Delaware, who was present at the Congress this morning, said to his father, after hearing the professor: 'Did the doves really talk that morning?' (laughter and applause).

"The discovery of America meant something more than the opening of a new country for those who were dissatisfied with [illegible] existing in the old world. It meant that here, upon virgin soil, should be born a character and spirit which [illegible] and stalwart manhood. It meant that here, out of the [illegible] blood of the best [illegible] the earth, should [illegible] race of men, who would set at naught the [illegible] and the rules of the time, overturn [illegible] and march onward with resistless

force to place a republic, this republic, in the van of the great procession of nations.

"Without a history, the new race made one of its own. Without a past, they lived in the present and cast their light upon the future. Without knowing aught but oppression they gave the greatest freedom and the widest liberty, evolving a declaration of independence marvelous in its scholarly simplicity, sublime in its high ideals, beautiful in its faith in a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

"The spirit was understood by the brilliant Burke, when in the British House of Commons, in his great speech pleading for the conciliation of the colonists, he said: 'In the character of the American people, the love of freedom is the predominating feature. In them this fierce spirit of liberty is stronger than in any other people of the earth.' It was manifested at Lexington and Concord

> "'By the rude bridge that arched the flood
> Where the embattled farmers stood
> And fired the shot heard 'round the world.'

It was manifested by Washington, by Samuel Adams, by John Hancock, by Paul Revere, by the intrepid Warren at Bunker Hill, and by a long line of heroes, named and unnamed. It was manifested in the War of 1812, when the rights of American seamen were established, and the deck of every American ship was made inviolate against all the powers of the world. It was shown in our Civil War, when the curse of slavery was forever stamped out of this country and our glorious union of States more firmly cemented. And we rejoice, to-day, that all sectional lines being obliterated, men of the Northland, and of the South can meet, as they did in our Congress in old Faneuil Hall, to-day, and clasp hands as brethren beloved.

"Pascal, that eloquent master of sentences, said: 'Man is the feeblest branch of the universe, but he is the branch which thinks.' This beautiful city of Boston may not stant pre-eminent for wealth among the cities of the United States, but it does stand for culture and education. Its citizens evidently believe, with Benjamin Franklin, that 'it is good to empty the pocket into the head.' Brain power gives a crown when fortune has denied it. Brain power invests manhood with royalty. The American boy plowing alone, or splitting rails, in the loneliness of his occupation revolves in his mind the contents of the few books he has read, and becomes a thinker. He is moved by the masterful American spirit that dwells within his heart. A wonderful vista of possibilities opens before him. The flame of ambition is fanned. The furrow is plowed straighter, the rail spit with a greater energy, and behold Lincoln, who stood for freedom, as Washington stood for independence; whose teachers were his mother's Bible, the lonely prairie, the silent forest, the deep moving river, and the voiceless stars. Well has one said: 'Give me the hut that is small enough, the poverty that is deep enough, and a love that is great enough, and I will raise from them the best there is in human character.'

"There are great political, economic and social questions confronting us to-day—questions of the relation between capital and labor, the regulation of interstate commerce, the limitation of corporate powers, the expansion of our territorial limits, the revision of the tariff, the restriction of immigration and the scattering of fortunes by federal taxation, which has lately been suggested. But I believe the American spirit, which loves a square deal for every man, will solve them rightly, will solve them in the interests of all people, will solve them as promptly as the seriousness of the questions will permit.

"With that rugged honesty, which has been the heritage from our fathers, I believe we will stand and stand firmly against dishonesty or graft in public office or in private trust, and that the voice of men of to-day, beholding the public scorn for those who have failed to grasp the high principles and ideals of American life will see the necessity of living up to those high purposes and that integrity of character which the true American spirit demands."

After his election as President General, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley was escorted to the platform amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm. When he could at last be heard, he said:

"I appreciate, my compatriots, the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me the President-General of this great patriotic organization, which includes societies in forty-one States, in the Republic of France and in Hawaii. Over them all, with the exception of the Republic of France, that flag (pointing to a beautiful silken flag standing near) waves (applause). Well did the great orator Beecher say: 'Terrible in battle, may it be beneficent in peace. The stars that redeem the night from darkness, and the beams of the red light that beautify the morning have been united upon its folds. As long as the sun endures, or the stars, may it wave over a nation neither enslaved nor enslaving' (great applause).

"I am sure it has been a very great pleasure for the members of this Congress to meet in this historic city and in this famous hall, 'the cradle of liberty,' which has been so closely identified with great event in American history. The immortal Webster said: 'No vigor of youth, no maturity of manhood will lead the nation to forget the spots where its infancy was cradled and defended.' But rich as this beautiful city and commonwealth is in places hallowed and consecrated by the blood of heroes and by stirring events in the Revolutionary struggle, there is no spot that appeals to me more than Faneuil Hall, where we are assembled to-day. Peter Faneuil, for whom this building was named, was a son of New York, a native of my own county of Westchester, and Congressional District, who was wise enough to come, under the direction of his parents, to Boston, the 'hub of the universe,' in 1701, when he was about a year old. (Applause.) It may be sentiment, but it is exceedingly pleasing to have been elected the President General of the Sons of the American Revolution in this historic hall, identified, in a measure at least, with my own State and county.

"The office of President-General of this Society has been filled by an illustrious line of worthy Americans, men who, with grace and dignity, have presided over your deliberations, among them two worthy sons of Massachusetts, Edwin Sheperd Barrett, and General Francis Henry Appleton, who has won all our hearts and has proved a model presiding officer. (Applause and cheers.) The Presidents-General have set so strong a pace as to make the position an exceedingly difficult one for their successors, but I know I shall have the hearty support of my compatriots not only throughout the United States, but in the Republic of France and the Islands of the Sea.

"I must not detain you longer, but in that simple Saxon phrase, 'I thank you,' without elaboration or adornment, I convey to you the feelings of an heart and my appreciation of the honor you have bestowed." (Great applause.)

National Society S. A. R. Congress

Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, of Westchester County, New York, was elected President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at the second day's session of the 17th annual Congress, held in Faneuil Hall. His election was extremely popular and he was applauded and cheered as he was escorted to the platform.

The other officers elected were as follows: Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, of Lowell, Mass.; Hon. Henry Stockbridge, of Maryland; Hon. Edward Anson Butler, of Rockland, Me.; Judge Lundsford P. Lewis, of Richmond, Va., and Hon. Andrew W. Bray, of New Jersey, Vice-President General; A. Howard Clark, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., Secretary and Registrar-General; Hon. Isaac W. Birdseye, of Bridgeport, Conn., Treasurer-General; Prof. William K. Wickes, of Syracuse, N. Y., Historical-General; Rev. Dr. Julius W. Atwood, of Columbus, O., Chaplain-General.

At 10 o'clock General Appleton called the Congress to order, the members before that time having enjoyed themselves in roaming over the historic hall and viewing the noted paintings on the walls and the other things of interest in the building.

The Congress opened with a prayer by the Chaplain-General. Gen. F. H. Appleton read a message dated Gibraltar from the Treasurer-General, I W. Birdseye, wishing all a glorious Congress.

W. Mac Jones, of Virginia, in behalf of his State extended a witty and cordial invitation to the Congress to meet there next year. "You have shown us Concord and Lexington," said he, "but if you come to Virginia we will show you Yorktown, where the tyrant was crushed to death." He then referred to a few of the other attractions his State had to offer. His invitation was seconded by Harry H. Trice, of Norfolk, Va. Other invitations were received from Buffalo, N. Y.; Denver, Colo., and Brattleboro, Vt. These were referred to the incoming Board of Managers.

The President-General then read a short paper on Faneuil Hall. The committee on credentials reported 175 accredited delegates in attendance with a number of others who had mislaid or lost their credentials. Judge Morris B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Conn., reported on the visit of the representatives of the National Society to Annapolis to attend the John Paul Jones' exercises.

C. F. Reed, of Boston., presented a resolution calling upon the National Society to procure a flag of the Betsy Ross pattern and for the National Society to urge upon the various State organizations the desirability of procuring such a style of flag.

A representative of the Maryland Society introduced a resolution expressing the pleasure of the National Society in hearing the sentiments of Mayor Fitzgerald as expressed at the morning meeting yesterday in relation to the preservation of historic spots and things about Boston. This was unanimously adopted.

Ben Franklin Chapter of Ohio asked that a bureau of records and research be instituted at Washington, D. C. This was referred to the Board of Managers. A resolution of sympathy was extended the sufferers of San Francisco and an effort was made by one or two of the delegates to have the National Society make up a fund for the relief work. The President-General ruled that such a use of the funds could not be made. Robert Bragg, of San Francisco, Cal., the only delegate from there, said in behalf of the members in California, he felt he could say that in view of the most generous actions of the people of the country, the old Bay State particularly, he knew the people of San Francisco were satisfied with what has already been done and would not desire such a use of the funds of the National Society. His remarks were received with applause.

In accordance with the suggestion made by Gen. Appleton yesterday, a resolution was introduced at the meeting this morning calling upon the National Society to make every effort to have September 23 set aside as a national holiday, to be known as John Paul Jones day. This was adopted.

Then after some changes in the constitution had been discussed and referred to the Board of Managers, the annual election came up. Prof. W. K. Wicks, of Syracuse, N. Y., nominated for President General Hon. C. A. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y. The nomination was seconded by many others, and then the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Hon. C. A. Pugsley.

The newly-elected President was escorted to the platform, and he made a brief speech, expressing his appreciation of the honor and paying a graceful tribute to the past President-Generals of the society, paying especial attention to Gen. Francis H. Appleton, of Boston, whose name was cheered to the echo.

Edwin S. Crandon, of Boston, then nominated Dr. Moses Greely Parker, of Lowell, as First Vice President General, and after several eulogistic speeches seconding the nomination had been made, Dr. Parker was elected. The other four nominations for Vice-President General were acted on in a group.

A vote of thanks was then given Gen. Appleton, the retiring President-General.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the delegates went on a sightseeing trip about Boston, and this evening at 8 o'clock a banquet will be tendered the delegates in the hotel Somerset by the Massachusetts Society.

The annual banquet of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in the State ballroom of Hotel Somerset, brought to a close the proceedings of the 17th annual convention of that organization, which had occupied two days.

About 175 members attended the dinner, the decorative accessories of which comprised a melange of modern American colors and the various local flags of the colonial era, which generously masked the four walls of the great room.

A picturesque feature was the trooping of the national and the society colors, to the accompaniment of "The White Cockade" and the appropriate trumpet blast, a delegation of the most prominent members of the organization doing escort duty.

Every delegate present received a beautiful miniature silk American flag as a souvenir and also an illustrated book of Boston, especially prepared for the occasion by the society's historian, Walter Kendall Watkin. It is really the most valuable literary souvenir of its kind ever prepared in Boston, containing not only pictures of all the well-known historic landmarks, but a considerable number of rare old pictures that are seldom or never seen by the average Bostonian.

The guests and speakers were Governor Guild, Hon. C. A. Pugsley, of Westchester County, New York, President-General of the National Society; Eben Thompson, of Worcester, President of the Sons of the Revolution; Hon. M. B. Beardsley, who was proxy for Mrs. Donald McLean, President-General of the D. A. R., and Prof. W. K. Wickes, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, of Lowell, President of the Massachusetts branch of the society, was a graceful toastmaster.

Governor Guild told some good after-dinner stories and presented some of the claims of Massachusetts' sons for fame in connection with the events of the Revolution. Incidentally, he evoked an outburst of cheers by the declaration: "We propose to save what is left of the old State house, as we saved Faneuil Hall and the Old South."



Newburgh Chapter, S. A. R.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Charter Granted April 3, 1903.

Object—To perpetuate the memory of those who did service in the War of the Revolution, and to instill patriotism in the youth of our country.

OFFICERS.

Wm. H. Keller, President, 7 Grand street.

David A. Morrison, 1st Vice-President. Frank F. Forsyth, Secretary.

Hiram Lozier, 2nd Vice-President. Frank E. Peterkins, Historian.

Lewis W. V. McCluskery, Treasurer. Rev. Francis Wachsmuth, Chaplain.

Application blanks for membership may be had from the Secretary, 125 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y. Meetings are held subject to the call of the President.

GOOD IN "DUTCH COURAGE."

President Roosevelt Is Cited as Example by Speaker at Holland Society Banquet.

President Roosevelt was cited as an example of "Dutch courage" by a speaker at the annual dinner last night of the Holland Society at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Judge C. S. Cutting, talking of "Roosevelt and Courage," said:

"There never will be a time in the republic when we shall not need Dutch courage. New problems are coming up, and there can be no popular government unless there is popular interest. Our vigorous quarrels help solve our problems."

Officers for the year were elected as follows:
President—Jule F. Brower
Vice-President—Charles K. Miller.
Secretary—N. H. Van Bergen
Treasurer—A. B. Roseboom

Holger De Roode spoke on "The Netherland Nimbus" and Rev. R. A. White on "Holland Past and Present."

Daughters of the American Revolution.

By Miss Adelaide Skeel.

The fifteenth Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met in Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Monday, April 16, 1900. The auditorium was beautifully decorated with palms, potted plants, flags and women's spring costumes. Each section of seats was designated by a banner bearing the name of State or Territory. There were over 800 delegates and alternates present from an organization numbering 45,030. The delegates were seated on the floor of the house and the alternates and visitors in the galleries. The strictest rules were enforced and no delegate could enter the hall without her badge. Officers stood in the vestibule and the word *Silence* was printed in large letters on cards hung on the wall. The President-General, Mrs. Donald McLean, sat on the platform; by her side the ever ready, silver toned, clear voiced official reader. The National officers were behind the Chair and the occasional soloists and speakers took their places at the right of the presiding officer. One morning the Chaplain of the Senate, the Man with a Country, Edward Everett Hale, made the opening prayer, and another evening, Will Carleton, the poet of the Poor House and the People, recited an original poem written for the Daughters.

The routine business was accomplished much more expeditiously than usual and the Chair held the speakers rigorously but pleasantly to the gist of their reports. The atmosphere on the whole was calm. One ripple only disturbed the harmony and that was the Montana matter. The question of a constitutional amendment concerning the eligibility of a non-resident Regent, vice or state, brought out much discussion. It was finally settled by a two-thirds vote in favor of said amendment. To non-partisans these issues are less interesting than the women who take part in them, but it is always invigorating to hear the "Lady from Maine" address the "Lady from Ohio" and to catch the quick response from the "Lady from Wyoming or Utah." The soft voiced Virginians and the throaty noted Kentuckians are wide awake at these sessions, and a listener gains a fair knowledge of her countrywomen, their tones, their enunciations, their dialects and their proclivities in attending a Congress of Daughters. The Montana matter cropped up again on the last day, and in consequence, a valued charter member, Miss Desha, the Recording Secretary-General, sent in her resignation, which was received with surprise and regret by all.

The annual gifts for Continental Hall were announced with enthusiasm, the whole amount counted up to $50,000. Each chapter brought its special gift, raised by personal effort, and the rejoicing was tremendous. The hall when finished will cost $350,000. The box which held this collection was next used as a ballot box, but the election of ten new Vice-President Generals did not awaken much feeling. There was surprise felt when it was known Mrs. Terry, the State Regent of New York, did not wish to appear as a candidate for the Vice-President Generalship. Mrs. Terry has done excellent work as State Regent during her term of office. When the news of the San Francisco disaster was heard, the ballot box was again of service to receive the voluntary offerings of the delegates. The sum of $1,000 was also at once voted from the treasury for California's sufferers.

The report of the Chapters shows what the society is doing. The education of foreigners by lectures, libraries and school prizes shows the trend of thought, while the usual interest in marking historic sites still engages the Daughters in the Eastern, Southern and Middle States. Far-away Washington State calls for help in erecting a statue of Washington west of the Rockies. Here Rainier Chapter, Seattle, wishes the Father of his Country to stand on the shores of Puget Sound on the Continent's edge, at Alaska's gateway, which opens to all the countries of the Orient and the Pacific. Such memorials teach a living lesson of patriotism, and many a boy who will never write a prize essay nor attend an illustrated lecture may gaze at a colossal figure in bronze and carry home a thought to make for better citizenship.

The Treasurer-General's report was of infinite interest to all. The vexed question of sending half a chapter's dues to Washington each year will one day come more prominently to the front and be discussed heartily. The expenses of the Congress are necessarily large, the last one, the fourteenth, costing over $5000, but the necessities are great. The present management is not considered extravagant by those who audit the accounts. The wonder to the present reporter is that so many able women should be willing and anxious to give so much of their time and money to the organization and its interests without asking financial returns. One pleasant feature of the Congress was the meeting of old friends and the making of new ones. There were fewer reception than usual, but the delegates chatted together in the rooms at the famous Red Cap Inn and the Lafayette Arms, and many plans were made at these times of rest. The Daughters of the Confederacy, invited New England women bred on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to afternoon teas, while the doors of many homes in the district were thrown wide open with true Southern hospitality. The press treated the Congress with more consideration than in other years, and in many ways the women who had come together for a purpose felt that they were not too lightly scanned.

Among the diversions of Congress week was a handsome reception at the White House, when over 1,300 women, two abreast, shook hands with President Roosevelt, a visit to the Library, an evening at the New Willard, when the President-General gave every daughter a friendly greeting, and, lastly, a pilgrimage to Annapolis. Here, in the Armory, in the presence of 10,000 people, lay the leaden casket containing the remains of John Paul Jones. On the pall covering the casket was the sword given by Louis XVI., a laurel wreath and a branch of palm. Addresses were made by the President of the United States, Secretary Bonaparte, the French Ambassador, Jusserand, and General Horace Porter. In closing, General Porter bent over the coffin and said: "It was deemed best to bring back this hero's body in the belief it would bring back his memory." Thus was voiced a creed as old as heathendom, as young as life, as true as Christianity, as awe-inspiring as death. The band accompanied by over a hundred well trained voices played "How Sleep the Brave," and John Paul Jones' remains were carried solemnly out of the immense auditorium, followed by people whose hearts beat fast and whose eyes were wet. Thus closed the fifteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

With a mind imbued with a spirit of patriotism which has ever been a prominent characteristic of the sons of New England, Thaddeus Thompson early in life enlisted as a drummer boy in the American Army of the Revolution, and continued to share the varying fortunes and endure the privations and hardships incidental to army life until the close of the War. There is a tradition in the family that he was present and heard the "last" roll at the execution of Major André. At the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, which commenced on the 6th and terminated with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army on the 19th of October, 1781, he was seriously wounded in a cannonade, a ball which passed near him while engaged in bringing bundles of poles to lay in the earthworks. His lower limbs were lacerated, and although terribly injured, his disability could not prevent him from sharing in the general feeling of joy at the happy prospect of cessation of hostilities, and the speedy return of a period of time when the shadows of the olive branch should appear again and peace and harmony prevail throughout the land. It is said he remarked that "Although the wounds contracted and pension which he received as a compensation for all those years of service would not buy him a dinner, yet he never regretted joining the army and helping to establish the power and influence of Great Britain over the [illegible] colonies." He lived to see the independence of his country fully established, and rejoicing in its prosperity, he peacefully passed away at Woodbridge, Conn., on the 16th of June, 1807, aged 107 years. He was a man of literary tastes and a diligent writer, possessing a number of valuable books. His old drum head which has so often resounded with the call to arms and which, at the close of the war, was made into a pocket-book, is now the possession of one of his descendants.

The prayer book used by him in Divine Worship in the Protestant Episcopal Church is owned by one of his lineal descendants, Mrs. Eunice Hamilton, of Woodbury, Conn., who

his daughter, Miss Rhoda Augusta Thompson, of Waterbury, Conn., the sole survivor of his family of seventeen children, has his Revolutionary Pension Certificate, which entitled him to receive ninety-six dollars annually during his natural life.

HAVANA, April 3, 1900.

Correspondence

Mr. Louis Cornish:

The third of my historical series will be published by subscription, and I hope you will be as kind as to "Dolly Madison" as you were to "Elizabeth Schuyler." I desire to bring out the work by subscription under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and I trust my effort may meet with success.

"Dolly Madison" is a careful study of the Louisiana Purchase, the difficulties with Spain, France and England, and the War of 1812. I have endeavored to portray faithfully the "Father of the Constitution" and his charming wife, "Dolly Madison, called Queen of Hearts."

Price of "Dolly Madison," postage included, will be $1.50.

Address Miss Springer, care of U. S. Vice Consul-General Springer, Havana, Cuba.

Sincerely yours,
MARY E. SPRINGER.

Book Review

Pros and Cons. The affirmative and the negative of the questions of the day in the form of complete debates by A. H. Craig.

It is a most valuable and instructive book. It deals with all the live and interesting subjects of the day, a book which should be in the possession of orators and those who delight in debating. Among the important topics discussed are the following: Government Control, The Tariff, The Currency Question, Immigration, The Trusts, Postage and Our Foreign Policy. There are also essays and orations at the close of the book, making it very interesting. Price, $1.50. Publishers, Hadley & Noble, 31-33-35 West Fifteenth street, New York City.

Books Received

Lady Baltimore. By Mr. Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian." A romance, written in a most delightful and enjoyable style. It is a novel equal in every way to "The Virginian." As a story it possesses much strength and satisfaction. Illustrated with charming pen drawings of scenes in a most beautiful town. Publishers, The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, $1.50.

Chip of the Flying U. By B. M. Bower. It is a rare novel of the West, charming from beginning to end, full of human touch, holding the reader's attention to the finish. Publishers, G. W. Dillingham Company. Price, $1.50.

Party Leaders of the Time. By Charles Willis Thompson. A most interesting and instructive book, dealing with character studies of Public Men at Washington, Private Portraits, House Etchings, Snapshots at Executive Officers and Diplomats, and Flashlights in the Country at Large. A book of much value. Publishers, G. W. Dillingham Company, New York.

Persons and Places. By Joel Benton, author of "Emerson as a Poet," "Greeley on Lincoln," etc. A very interesting and delightful little book of personal reminiscences in the life of the author. Among the chapters are: Emerson as I Saw Him, The Personality of Horace Greeley, The Personality of P. T. Barnum, Bryant, the Poet, Some American Humorists, etc. Publishers, Broadway Publishing Company. Illustrated from original photos and prints.

Thirty-six Years in the White House. By Theo. F. Pendel, doorkeeper. A book of recollections of a personal character that came under Mr. Pendel's attention. It is very interesting and throws many sidelights on the life of the White House. Publishers, The Neale Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

The Foundations of the Republic. By Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country." This book contains two addresses delivered before the Brooklyn Institute, in November, 1903, and November, 1905, introductory of the courses on government and sociology. A very attractive and well written volume, as all by this great man are. Publishers, James Pott & Co., New York.

The Success Magazine for May is a most interesting number. Among its contents are the following articles: "The Genius of George Westinghouse," by Arthur Warren; "Looking Over the Telephone Trust," by Paul Latzke; "The Rulers of Government No. 1—Manchester," by Samuel Merwin, and many other features and departments which are attractive and readable.

Readings in European History. By James Harvey Robinson, Professor of History in Columbia University. Designed to supplement the "Introduction to the History of Western Europe." Volume I., Cloth, 12mo, 638 pages. List price, $1.50, postage free. Volume II., Cloth, 669 pages. List price, $1.65. Volume I. and II. in one volume, Cloth, 1,308 pages. List price, $3.00, postage free. Ginn & Co., publishers.

It is now generally recognized by teacher of history that the text book should be supplemented by collateral reading. Professor Robinson's work will supply a need that has long been felt by teachers, with the general history of Europe. Each chapter or topic is the introduction to a list of books of reference, primary and secondary, first hand accounts of the historic events and personages discussed in the manual. In this way the pupil's interest is aroused, his curiosity is satisfied and a love for historical research is created. He has drawn upon the great wealth of material at his command, and the whole has never been brought together in such a convenient form.

He has also added a critical and bibliographical which designates the best works of reference, and the method of study and research to be followed in order to obtain the greatest benefit by the pupil.

Volume I. covers the period from [illegible] to the close of the XVIII century. Volume II. begins with the XIX century, and closes with the present century. The Maps and Indexes, which [illegible] are excellent.

Introduction to the Study of Law. By D. H. Montgomery, author of "The Leading Facts of History" Series. 12mo. Cloth, 300 pages. Boston: Ginn & Co., publishers. List price, 75 cents; mailing price, 85 cents. Ginn & Co., publishers.

Mr. Montgomery has prepared this little book to meet the demand for a brief [illegible] comprehensive history of our country suited to the wants of the [illegible] pupils. It begins with the earliest discoveries of the Northmen and continues down to the [illegible] work, the attention of the pupil is directed to the [illegible] event which are of prime importance [illegible] We never such events have been shaped by the unknown men, the writer has endeavored to [illegible] that men contributed. By the [illegible] and [illegible] even to the youngest student.

[illegible] "Stepping Stones to American History," every page is illustrated with appropriate pictures or maps, in order that the book may appeal to

[illegible] has been omitted which should [illegible] book of this class, and that [illegible] would be reserved for a more [illegible]

[illegible] SKELL
[illegible] Survey of 1906-07
[illegible]

[illegible] Illustrated by slides

[illegible] when Louis XVI

[illegible] Mode History During the

[illegible] New York Free Lo[illegible]
[illegible] of Women's Cl[illegible]
[illegible] at New[illegible]
[illegible] At Miss Ba[illegible]
[illegible] B. Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Dogs, M[illegible]
[illegible] And P[illegible]
[illegible] Literary Circle, New[illegible]
[illegible] Entertainment [illegible]
[illegible] Hon.
[illegible] Utica, N. Y.

Old New York

THE DUNREATH PUBLISHING CO. OF NEW YORK HAVE PUBLISHED A SERIES OF SIX NOTED HISTORICAL MAPS AND PICTURES OF OLD NEW YORK . . . .

No. 1.—"Dutch Map," 1642 (colored, on wood paper).

This map is the first conception of property in the "Towne of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam," being below the present line of Wall Street, with name of the old streets and present names. Location of Grants, lots with their names thereon and location of the Duplets of the "Hoff-land Society." Size, 19 x 24

Price (sheets), - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 2.—"The Nicholl's Map," 1664.

This famous map is an elaborately printed survey of the island of "Manhados" made at the time, and is the only early original map of New York. The "Duke's Plan" was made from this map and presented to the Duke of York. It was discovered in the British Museum in 1862. Size, 9 x 27

Price (sheets), - - - - - $1.00
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 3.—The "Duke's Plan," 1664 (beautifully colored, hand painted).

A correct and exact copy of the original map found in the British Museum in 1862, showing Full extent view of the "Towne of Manados, or New Amsterdam as it was 1664." This map was made for the Duke of York. It possesses rare historical value. Size, 20 x 32

Price (sheets), - - - - - $2.50
Mounted on Linen with Roller 3.50

No. 4.—The "Bradford Map," 1728 (colored).

A plan of the city of New York as it was in 1728, showing the growth of the city from Fort to Wall Street, to the "Out Part" now the present site of the Tombs. The streets at this time covered about nine thousand inhabitants. Size, 20 x 28

Price (sheets), - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 5.—The "Major Holland Map," 1776.

A plan of the city, drawn by Major Holland, Surveyor General of the British Army. Showing Fort at the Orchard Street and "De Lancy's Square." Size, 15 x 20

Price (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen, with Roller, 1.75

No. 6. New York (120 years ago) 1699.

A colored picture from a drawing in the British Museum. Size, 6 x 10½

Price (sheets), - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.75

No. 7. New York, (100 years ago) 1798.

A panoramic picture of New York from the Battery to Canal Street. An excellent view of the famous St. John's picture. Size, 7 x 38

Price (sheets), - - - - - $2.00
Mounted and Framed, - - 6.00

Address, "Spirit of '76," Newburgh, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.



ANNIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Flags
AND
Standards

. . . FOR THE . . .

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
HOLLAND SOCIETY
COLONIAL DAMES
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE [illegible]
ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
AZTEC SOCIETY
SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY of CHILDREN of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

New Prices

Insignia Sons of the American Revolution



Silver Gilt Pendants, with Medal Ribbon and Eagle of Gold, heretofore sold at $15 and $20, will now be furnished

FULL SIZE	MINIATURE
$20.00	$10.00

We can furnish the above made **entirely of 14k Gold.**

FULL SIZE	MINIATURE
$25.00	$10.00

Insignia entirely of Silver, heavily Gilded **$9.00.**

The above ordered only upon receipt of permit from Mr. A. H. CLARK, Post-master General, Washington, D. C.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
OFFICIAL JEWELERS,
902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

NEAL, WALTER, Portsmouth; came early in 1630, by the Warwick, as Gov. of the plantation of Georges and Mason; went home, 1633, sailed from Boston. Both his coming and going is proof of the falsity of the gr. Ind deed to Wheelwright, 1629, seven years before the grantee came, and one year before this witness arrived. Much stronger is the evidence of forgery of a letter, pretending to be of Neal and Wiggin, to the patentee, John Mason 1633, who was by the managers of the fraud, intended for a buttress of the splendid grant. That letter purports to be written at Northam, which was the name some years later for Dover, on the Piscataqua, by Hist. of Gov. Winthrop, on that same day Neal was in Boston, with comp. of eight friends, to embark in the Elizabeth Bonad venture, sailing for England that month; and from same Vol. that Wiggin was in London on the date of that forgery letter, embarking at Gravesend for Salem, the day Neal left Boston for England. Farmer thinks Walter of New Hampshire, 1660, who by wife Mary had Samuel, born 1661, was in 1673 lieutenant in company of Capt. James Pendleton, might have been his son. He joined most of his neighbors in desir. jurisdiction of Mass., 1699.

REFERENCES:—Andrews' New Britain, Ct., 255; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 880; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham, Mass., III, 79; Ridlon's Harrison, Me., Settlers, 97; Ruggles Gen.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 263, 5.

NEAVE:— Margaret, Salem; came from Yarmouth, in Co. Norfolk, 1637, a widow, aged 58, with gr. ch. Rachel Dickson, in the Mary Ann, and ten years after joined the ch.

NEEDHAM:—Anthony, Salem; with wife Ann only child of Humphrey Potter, charged as Quakers 1658, then 30 years old, and the wife after being often fined for absence from public worship in vain, was in June, 1660, sentenced to be whipped twelve stripes. Yet they had long lives, both acting in 1666, and he in 1702 beside good success in rear. ch.; by deed of 1703, we see that Anthony, Isaac, Thomas, Rebecca, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, Abigail, and Rachel should enjoy the estate of their mother.

NEEDHAM, EDMUND, Lynn, 1639, one of the grantees of Southampton; next year probably not there; died at Lynn, 1677; perhaps his wife Joan died 1674, aged 65.

NEEDHAM, JOHN, Boston; by wife Elizabeth daughter of Zechariah Hicks; married, 1670; died, 1691; buried at Cambridge; had Elizabeth, 1680; Margaret, 1683; Zechariah, 1685; Mehitable, 1687; and by second wife, Kesiah, had John, 1692; and perhaps others.

NEEDHAM, BOSTON, who died 1690; left sons William and John, to be remembered by a Rinsman to whom he was indebted.

NEEDHAM, NICHOLAS, Exeter, 1638, one of the 35 who formed the original compact there; was a witness to the true deed from Ind. sachems, made to Wheelwright and others, not the spurious one, bearing date 7 or 8 years before W. came from England; was living 1652.

NEEDHAM, WILLIAM, Braintree; may have been of Newport, 1638, and came after to Mass.; freeman 1678; removed perhaps to Boston; in will, 1690, gives one-third of his estate to Old South Church, opp. to which was his residence, and two-thirds to William and John, sons of his kinsman, John N., late of Boston, deceased, and he minutely disposes of his furniture; died 1690.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., III, 147; IV, 213; Caverly's Hist. of Pittsfield, Vt., 716; Lapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 559-61; Wales, Mass., Centennial, 8.

NEFF:—William, Newbury; removed to Haverhill; married, 1665, Mary, daughter of George Corliss; died at Penaquid in soldier's service, 1689, aged 47. His widow was taken by the Indians, in the assault on Haverhill, 1697, and carried towards Canada, in company with the celebrated Mrs. Duston, in whose remarkable rescue she participated, and died 1722.

REFERENCES:—Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 166; Corliss Gen., 237; Neff Gen. (1886), 352 pages.

NEGUS, NEGOS, or NEGOOS:—Benjamin, Boston, shopkeeper; by wife Elizabeth had Elizabeth, 1640; Benjamin, 1641; Mary, baptised, 1643; Samuel, 1645; Hannah, born 1653; was freeman 1648. Elizabeth married Richard Barnard.

NEGU, ISAAC, Taunton, cooper, 1675; styles himself sole heir of Jonathan N., late of Boston; married, 1670, Hannah Andrews.

NEGUS, JABEZ, Boston, 1673, carpenter; was freeman, 1691.

NEGUS, JONATHAN, Boston, 1634; is said to have been at Lynn, 1630; freeman, 1634; by wife Jane had Mary, 1653, who probably died young. He was clerk of the writs, 1651, and several years after. Negus had estate at Muddy River, and his sister, Grace, married Barnabas Fawer.

REFERENCE:—Vermont Hist. Gaz., V, 60.

NEIGHBORS, or NABORS:—James, Boston, cooper; by wife Lettice had Rebecca, 1657; she probably died young, for in his will, prob. 1672, he gave estate to five daughters, Mary, wife of Daniel Matthews; Sarah, Johnson, Elizabeth, wife of William Wills, in Carolina; Rachel, wife of Peter Codner; and Martha, callied youngest, wife of John Hunt; and to a granddaughter Mercy. He lived several years at Huntington, L. I.; died there. Robt. Gibbs, in court, recovered large damages from him, in 1661.

REFERENCE:—Chambers' N. J., Germand, 450.

NELSON:—John, Boston, a relation of Sir Thomas Temple; artillery company, 1680, captain; one of the chief actors in the revolt against Andros, 1689; taken by French and Indians; long imprisoned at Quebec and in France. He died probably 1721. In right of his wife Elizabeth was heir and excor. with others, of Lieut.-Gov. Stoughton. He was son of William, to whom Sir Thomas, who he calls his uncle, had made lease of his patent rights in Nova Scotia.

NELSON, MATTHEW, Portsmouth, 1684; had wife Jane; in 1690 solicit. for jurisdict. of Mass.

NELSON, THOMAS, Rowley, 1638; freeman, 1639; representative, 1641; brought from England Philip and Thomas, and by wife Joanna had Mercy and Samuel; went home in 1647 or 8; his will, made in contemplation of the voyage, in 1645, with codicil, made in England, designing to return hither, in 1648, wherein his uncle, Rich. Dummer, and Gov. Bellingham have trusts as excors. and care of the children.

NELSON, WILLIAM, Plymouth, 1640; married Martha Ford, daughter of the widow passenger in the Fortune, 1627; one of the purchasers, 1662, of Middleborough; had perhaps John, born 1647; Jane or Joan, 1651. In 1668 the wife of a William of Plymouth was Martha. His daughter Jane married, 1672, Thomas Faunce.

REFERENCES:—American Ances., I, 57; V, 31; Bolton Gen., 72; Carter Family Tree of Va.; Nelson Family of Mass. (1867), 25 pages; Strong Gen., 636; Whitmore's

Heraldic Jour., I, 91; Worthen's Hist. of Sutton, N. H., 829-42.

NEST: Joseph, New London, 1678; had wife Sarah, who died before him, and daughter Susannah, who married George Way. He died 1711.

NETHERLAND: William, in list of freemen 1635, and on jury, on Peter Lindlow's body, found drowned, 1630; Savage thinks he must be that Lytherland, a well known member of Boston church.

NETTLETON: John, Killingworth, 1663; propounded to be made freeman 1670, and have been son of Samuel, and lived at Milford in 1713.

NETTLETON, SAMUEL, Milford, 1639, or soon after; had Hannah, who married, 1656, Thomas Smith; Martha, 1656, who married John Clifford, perhaps other children; was propr. there 1713, unless another Samuel was the man.

REFERENCES: Arderon's Waterbury, 94; Lewis's Gen. (1880), 69-71, 73-81; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, N. H., 47-80.

NEVINS: Richard Woburn; by wife Mary had Samuel, born 1683; Mary, 1694; and Martha, 1698.

REFERENCE: Sewall's Woburn, Mass., 627.

MEVINSON: John, Watertown, 1630; came two years before from East Horsley, Co. Surry; son of Rev. Roger; by wife Elizabeth, married probably in England, had John, Sarah, 1632; Elizabeth, 1635; Ann, 1638; William, 1631; and Mary, the eldest, born in England. He died 1695. Soon after the widow married William Bond. Both sons died unmarried, the elder 1667, the younger in 1711. Sarah married, 1713, Nathaniel Stearns and next Samuel Livermore; Elizabeth married 1694, Samuel Hastings; Ann married, 1716, Joshua Grant; and Mary married Samuel Hastings after death of her sister, his first wife.

REFERENCE: Bond's Watertown, 375-860.

NEWBERRY: Benjamin, Windsor, son of Thomas of Dorchester, born in England; married 1646, Mary only daughter of Matthew Mixer; had Mary, 1648; Sarah, 1650; Hannah, 1652, died at 11 years; Rebecca, 1655; Thomas, 1657; Abigail, 1659; Margaret, 1661; Benjamin, 1663; Hannah, again, 1673; and he died 1680; his wife died 1703. A tradition reports that he married Abigail, widow of Rev. John Warham, and had two daughters. He was representative at 22 sessions, and in autumn 1685, a captain in war with King Philip, and member of the Council of War. His daughter married John Moseley, Newberry; others Gen. Marshall; Sarah married, 1668, Reserved Clapp; Abigail married 1681, Ephraim Hosford; Margaret married, 1685, Return Strong, and Hannah, 1703, John Wolcott.

NEWBERRY, JOHN, Windsor, early settler; probably removed or died before middle age; was born of the preceding.

NEWBERRY, JOHN, Windsor, born of the preceding, died early or removed, perhaps; but one of the name of his father was called probably to go home to look after property of the testator.

NEWBERRY, RICHARD, Weymouth; freeman 1640; by wife Sarah had Tryal, Joseph, and Dorcas; by 2d wife Benjamin, 1660. In this year he purchased land in Windsor and removed thither; made his will 1685, and died the month following. Both sons predecease their father; of the three daughters in his will named, one died before 1760, when the widow Sarah was still living, and Tryal and Dorcas, who married, respectively, Joseph Dorrill, and [illegible] had been [illegible] living by will of the father most of his property but charged to take care of [illegible]

NEWBERY, THOMAS, Dorchester; may have come in the Mary and John, 1630; freeman 1634; representative 1638; was elected to go with Warham and most of the congregation to plant Windsor, but died before the migration; by his will 1635, leaves large property, of which £200 to wife Jane, beside what she brought in marriage, and resides equally to children, save that the three youngest daughters should each have £100 more than the others. Instead of Thomas Stoughton and some years before, Mr. Trask, usually a careful reader of wills, writes Stow in that sheet, which might, in case of very petty estate, seem large enough. The inventory, taken 28th January following (including land in England at £300), was £1520 1s. 7d. Sarah married, 1640, Henry Wolcott; Mary, 1641, married Daniel Clarke; Rebecca was second wife of Rev. John Russell of Hadley; and Hannah married Rev. Thomas Hanford; died early.

NEWBERY, WALTER, Newport; married 1675, Ann Collins of London; had Sankey, 1676, probably died young; Samuel, 1677; Sarah, 1680; Walter, 1682; Sankey, again, 1684; Elizabeth and Martha, twins, 1686, of which the latter probably died soon; Martha, again, 1689; and Mary, 1691; one of the Council, 1685, to Sir Ed. Andros.

REFERENCES: Austin's Gen. Dict., 137; Dwight's Strong Gen., 90-100; Ely Gen., 76-100, 2; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 516-63.

NEWBY: George, Boston; by wife Mary had John, 1680; he may have had second wife Elizabeth.

NEWEL, WILLIAM, a passenger in the Mary and John, from London, 1634, who took the oath of supremacy and allegiance 1634, bound for N. E., but where he pitched his tent is unknown.

NEWCOMB, or NEWCOME: Andrew, Boston, mariner; married Grace, widow of William Rix; had Grace, 1661. By his will, 1683, probated 1686, his wife and daughter, Grace Butler, and grandchild, Newcomb Blake, were cared for.

NEWCOMB, FRANCIS, Boston, 1635; came in the Plantagenet, aged 30, that year, with wife Rachel, 29, and two children, Rachel, 2 years, and John, 6 months; lived at first at Braintree; died 1662, upwards of two years; but Hannah, baptised 1637; Mary, 1639; Sarah, 1643; Judith, 1654; Elizabeth, 1658; when the folly of tradition would make her another over 60 years old. Mary married, 1657, Stephen Deering.

REFERENCES: Am. Ancestry, XII; Daniel's Hist. of Oxford, Mass., 627; Lincoln's Hist. Hingham, Mass., III, 81-3; Orcutt's Hist. of Derby, Ct., 747.

NEWCOMEN: Isle of Shoals; consabd. in 1650.

NEWCOMEN, JOHN, Plymouth; a scurvy waylaid and killed by John Billington, for which he was executed 1630.

NEWELL: Matthew, Roxbury; came in the Hercules, 1635, and on same vessel with wife Frances, 30, and child Judith, also in the ship's record is named Ruth, 14; Grace, 12; Abraham, 8; John, 5; James, 3; and Lydia, born on the passage, female, 1635; died 1636, and on 2d his widow, 1638, and on same the record of the estate. Ruth married a Bowers, and Judith, John, Grace married [illegible] Lydia married Wesselly, Grace married [illegible] Dec. of Lynn, and died 1712, aged 91 years 11 mos.

NEWELL, ANDREW, Charlestown, merchant from Bristol, whose widow died 1684, in her 70th year, says the gravestone.

NEWELL, ANDREW, Charlestown, married, [illegible] Hannah, daughter of John Larkin, and died 1704, in [illegible] year. His widow died same year, aged 62.

NEWELL, THOMAS, Farmington, 1652; married Rebecca Olmstead, sister of John and Richard O., had nine children to partake division of his estate, 1689, Rebecca Woodford, then aged 40; Mary, wife of Thomas Parker of Northampton, 44; John, 42; Thomas, 39; Esther Stanley, 37; Sarah Smith, 33, who was baptised 1655; Hannah North, 31, baptised 1658; Samuel, 1660; and Joseph, 1664, who died.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Haven Gen., II, 23, Baile's Gen., 161-3, 221, 399-5; Bullock Gen., Freeman's Hist. Cape Cod, Mass., II, 703; Stackpole's Hist. of Durham, Me., 225-8; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 533.

NEWGROVE:—John, Dover, 1648.

NEWHALL:—Anthony, often confused with Newell, Lynn, 1630; some time of Salem, died 1657; mentions grandchildren Richard and Elizabeth Hood.

NEWHALL, THOMAS, Lynn, 1635, Mr. Lewis thinks brother John; had Thomas, the first English child born in that town. His wife died 1665, and he died 1674. His will, prob. 1674, names two sons, John and Thomas, and daughter Susanna, wife of Richard Haven, and her five children, Joseph, Richard, Sarah, Nathaniel, and Moses; and Mary, wife of Thomas Brown and her children, not named them.

REFERENCES:—Daniell's Hist. of Oxford, Mass., 627; Newhall Gen. (1882), 109 pages.

NEWLAND:—Jeremiah, Taunton; had Anthony, born 1657.

NEWLAND, WILLIAM, Sandwich; had removed thither from Lynn, 1637; was freeman of the Col. 1641; representative 1642, 3 and 4, but disfranchised 1659 for abetting Quakers; married, 1648, Rose Holloway; had Mary, 1649; John, and Mercy, who married an Edwards, and administered her father's estate, 1694.

REFERENCES:—Clarke's Merton, Mass., 87; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, Mass., II, 69; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 426.

NEWMAN:—Daniel, Stamford, 1670.

NEWMAN, FRANCIS, New Haven, 1638, an assist. 1653 and after, until made Gov., 1658, to his death, 1660. He also served in the important place of Comm. of the Unit. Col., 1654 and 8, and in the troublesome relations with the Dutch of New Netherlands. In his term was formed the compact, 1639, of civil const. by which the Col. many years governed. His widow married, says Emery, Rev. Nicholas Street, of ch. Elizabeth, who married Thomas Knowle, and not Nicholas Knell.

NEWMAN, JOHN, a sergeant in Capt. Turner's company, 1676, stationed at Hadley; must have come from the East. A John N., was at Ipswich, 1679, owning Commons.

NEWMAN, NOAH, Rehoboth, son of Rev. Samuel, who he succeeded, 1669; [illegible] dau. of Rev. Henry Flint; had Sybel, 1675, and died in few months, besides Samuel, who was buried in 1677, and Henry, Harvard College, 1687; librarian at the college, and agent in England for Rev. Prov. of New Hampshire, at his death, 1678. The widow, by her will, prob. 1680, gave the estate to Henry. But in case of his death to children of her brother, Rev. George Shove, who had married Hope, still Newman.

NEWMAN, SAMUEL, Rehoboth, born at Banbury, Oxfordshire, baptised 1602, son of Richard, was matriculated of Trinity College, Oxford, 1620, in the 17th year, but not proceed. A. B. of that year to that of Wood's Fasti, i, 397, of St. Edmund Hall; had also been rector, 1635, at Melhope, part of parish of Escrick, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. He came to New England, perhaps, 1636, through Lincoln, aged 24, who may have been his wife or sister, came in the James from London, 1635. Mather makes him come in 1637, spent a year and a half at Dorchester, five years at Weymouth, and 19 years at Rehoboth. He was admitted freeman 1639, no doubt of Weymouth, where his daughter Hope was born, 1640. He deserves esteem for service in framing the Concord agreement, said to have been written by him, of pine knots, he died 1663, aged 61; in his will names wife Sybil, son Samuel, Antipas, Noah, to whom he gave his library; and daughter Hopestill or Hope, who married, 1664, Rev. John Shove, and died 1671. Patience, an elder daughter, married, 1649, Nathaniel Sparhawk of Cambridge.

NEWMAN, THOMAS, Ipswich, 1639; had come 1634, in the Mary and John, took oath of supremacy and allegiance 1676, leaving wife, who died 1679, and sons Thomas, John, and Benjamin.

NEWMAN, WILLIAM, Stamford, 1695; may have removed to Narragansett after 1669. Five of this name have been graduated at Harvard, and two at other N. E. colleges.

REFERENCES: Amer. Ancestry, I, 57; VIII, 85, Clarke's Old King Wm. Co., Va., Families; Delaware: Gen., 9-9, Locke Gen., 42; Newman's Rehoboth, Mass. (1864), 628.

NEWMARCH, John, Ipswich, 1638, at Roxbury, perhaps, 1643, and back to Ipswich 1648, married Martha, daughter of Zaccheus Gould; had, as learned from will, prob. 1697, John, Thomas, Zaccheus, Martha, who married, 1675, Samuel Balch; Phebe, Pennywell, and Sarah Berry. Testator's wife Martha executrix, and heirs grandchildren Thomas Gould and Martha Balch. Sometimes it is Newmarsh.

REFERENCES: Hammatt Papers, 233.

NEWPORT:—Richard, Boston; by wife Ruth had Ruth, 1668.

NEWTON:—Anthony, Dorchester; of Braintree, 1640; engaged 1652 in settling of Lancaster; was freeman 1671.

NEWTON, BRYAN, Jamaica, L. I., 1656.

NEWTON, EDWARD, New Haven, took oath of fidelity, 1645.

NEWTON, JOHN, Dorchester, 1631, freeman 1633; removed to Dedham; was Assistant of Edward Alleyne of Dedham, who, dying suddenly at Boston, where he was a representative, 1636, by nuncup. will gave his estate to him and another relative; had Henry, baptised 1643.

NEWTON, RICHARD, Sudbury, 1640; by wife Ann or Hannah had John, born 1641; Mary, 1644; Moses, 1646; Joseph, 1655; Elizabeth, Sarah, Isaac, and Hannah, who died 1654. He took the freeman's oath 1645; about 1650 removed to south in part of Marlborough, then Sudbury, now Southborough; was living 1675; Mary married Jonathan Johnson; Elizabeth married a Dudley, and Sarah married a Taylor.

NEWTON, REV. ROGER, Farmington, the first minister, married at Hartford, Mary, elder daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who died 1650; had Hartford, baptised 1650; was ordained the day the church was formed, 1652; there had John, baptised 1656, probably

other children before and after; went to England 1[illegible], returned to Milford; was inst. 1660; died 1683. His wife names Samuel, Roger, Susanna, John, Ezekiel, baptised 1669; Sarah, 1662; Alice, 1664, and Mary. His daughter Susanna married John Stone of M., and Sarah, 1685, John Wilson of New Haven.

NEWTON, THOMAS, Fairfield, one of the first five settlers; a man of consequence, chosen representative 1645; had frequent suits at law with his neighbors, and in 1652 charged with a capital crime, probably witchcraft, or imagin. offense; he escaped from prison to a refuge with the Dutch, who believed him innocent. He lived at Newton, L. I., 1659; a purchaser that year of Middlebury and was a captain under Stuyvesant.

NEWTON, THOMAS, 1688; came from New Hampshire; supposed to have been born 1661, and was Sect. of that Prov. until 1690, was councillor of the customs at B., judge of the admir. and Attorney General in the witchcraft prosecut.; died 1721. His opinion must have led to the cure of that infernal delusion, for, in 1693, he wrote to Sir William Phips, the Gov. of the 52 charg. at Salem that court, the three convicts should have been acquainted like the rest.

REFERENCES: Ant. Anc., I, 57; IV, 78; VI, 19, 24, 70; Bemis' Hist. of Marlboro, New Hampshire, 585-90; Loomis Gen. (1880), 725; Meade's Old Churches of Virginia, II, 151; Newton Gen. (1897), 39 pages, Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 692.

NICHOLET: Charles, Salem; cam. 1672, from Virginia; preacher to 1673; by vote of the town, with dissatisfaction of both the church and its pastor, went to England.

NICHOLS—Adam, New Haven 1645, or earlier; married Ann, daughter of John Wakeman, had John, baptised 1645; Barachiah, 1647; Esther, 1650; Lydia, 1652; in 1655 was of Hartford; removed, 1661, to Hadley, where his son John was drowned next year. His father-in-law, in his will, probated 1661, mentioned these children of his daughter Ann N., viz.: John, Hanah, Sarah, and Ebenezer, born probably at Hartford, and some time later he had Esther. Next he was of Boston; freeman 1670; in his Col. Rec. returned to Hartford, and died, 1682, when his only child was Esther Ellis.

NICHOLS, ALLEN or ALLYN, Barnstable; married, 1670, Abigail, daughter of Austin Bearse; had Nathaniel, born 1671; Mary, 1673; Josiah, 1676, died at 2 years; Joseph, 1678; Abigail, 1681; Priscilla, 1682, died next March; Experience, 1684; was baptised with Nathaniel, Mary and Joseph, 1688; and James, born, 1689, baptised with Abigail May following.

NICHOLS, CYPRIAN, called Sibern in the records of Hartford, 1668; made freeman next year; was from Witham Co., Essex, and had vot. before com. estate of William Whiting, merchant of London, 1662; Gent. that was prop. of the f. of Wi. in our country, perhaps came with son Cyprian in 1667; was nominated, 1668, freeman, with prefix of respect; was selectman, 1670, 5 and 6, and in other town offices.

NICHOLS FRANCIS, Stratford, died 1650; was father of Isaac, Caleb, and John, who were all born in England. His estate was small; of which is a record

NICHOLS, HUGH, Salem, married, 1664, Priscilla Shattuck, daughter of Samuel of the same, and died before 1701.

NICHOLS, ISAAC, Stratford, 1639, son of Francis, born in England; one of the first settlers. Savage thinks was that sergeant appointed to train the men in militia discipline this year, was representative, 1664, at the October session; had Mary, born 1648, who married, 1667, Israel Chauncey, the minister of the town, Sarah, 1650, Joseph, 1652, Isaac, 1654; Jonathan, 1655; Ephraim, 1657; Patience, 1660, Temperance, 1662, Margery, 1663, Benjamin, 1666 and Elizabeth, 1668. He was a soap boiler; had good estate; made his will 1664. He names wife Margaret and all the children but Joseph, who had died. Yet three other sons Isaac, Jonathan and Ephraim, were also dead, but to them children each a small legacy was directed by that instrument, because each family had been provided. Sarah married, 1674, Stephen Burritt, and Elizabeth, 1681, Rev. Joseph Webb.

NICHOLS, JAMES, Malden, married 1660, Mary, daughter of George Felt; had Mary, 1661, James, 1662, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, 1667, Ann, Samuel and Caleb, was freeman 1678, died 1684

NICHOLS, JOHN, Watertown, a proprietor 1636 or 7. He may well seem to be the man of Fairfield, living land before 1653, perhaps residing there after a temporary one at Wethersfield, and the brother of Isaac and Caleb. By wife Grace, he had Isaac, Sarah, and John, named on retrun of his inventory, 1665, with hopes of another world, who was the Samuel, probably, named by the widow, 1659, when, giving deed to her son Isaac, she requires him to pay her children Sarah, John and Samuel certain sums. The widow married Richard Perry of the same, who was deceased in 1678. His son John served in Philip's war, and died in the first year of it, unmarried.

NICHOLS, JONATHAN, a soldier of Moseley's company, 1675, and next year under Capt Turner on Conn. river in Philip's war.

NICHOLS, MORDECAI, Boston; mariner; married, 1652, Alice, daughter of Richard Hallet; had John, 1653; and Samuel, 1658, who died young. He died not long after, for 1664, his widow gave inventory and prov. for the only child John in court, for the reason, says the record of the widow, "being ready to dispose of herself." She soon married Thomas Clark, of Plymouth.

NICHOLS, NATHANIEL, Charlestown, died before 1687, when his widow Joanna brought, says the church record, to baptise her children Elizabeth and Hannah. One of the name from Hingham was in Johnson's company, 1675; may have outlived the hard service. His widow, who was, perhaps, daughter of Richard Slute, married Joseph Buckley of Boston. Hannah married, 1702, Jonathan Mountford.

NICHOLS, REYNOLDS or RANDAL, Charlestown; had wife Elizabeth, daughter perhaps of Thomas Pierce, senr., and children Sarah, born 1643; Elizabeth, Hannah, 1647; John, 1654; Nathaniel, 1655; William, 1657; and Daniel, 1658, was living in 1678; a householder at Charlestown. His daughter Sarah, in the will of Nicholas Shapleigh of Charlestown, 1662, and his son Joseph, was advised to marry, or at least a request was made on condition that he should do so. Elizabeth married Thomas Tuck.

NICHOLS, ROBERT, Watertown; married, 1643 or 5, Sarah, widow of John Cross; may be the man to whom with many others our Col. Governor, in 1680, made grant of land at the bot. of Casco Bay, 5 miles square and two of the islands adjoining.

NICHOLS, ROBERT, Saybrook, 1664-78

NICHOLS, ROBERT, Exmouth, 1670, perhaps son of the first Robert, was killed by the Indians, 1675, at Scarborough.

REFERENCES: Aldrich's Walpole, 341-3; Am. Ant., II, 89; III, 38; V, 77, 159; VI, 90; VII, 25; VIII, 42, 117; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 167-9, Bouton Gen., 22; Corliss' North Yarmouth, Me., Magazine; Hudlin Gen., 430, 453-6; Nichol's Gen., 1882-1, 17 pages; Williams' Hist. of Danby, Vt., 206-10.

NICHOLSON, Edmund, Marblehead, 1648; died 1660, it is presumed, for his inventory taken that year, was brought six days after by Elizabeth, his widow, who was prosecuted as a Quaker the same year. His children then were aged, as the record shows, Christopher, 22; Joseph, 20; Samuel, 16; John, 14; Elizabeth, 11; and Thomas, 7. Joseph, Thomas and Elizabeth, then widow of Nicholas Andrews, all united in a deed, 1672, to their brother Samuel.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT, Scarsborough, had Robert and John; his inventory is 1676.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, Yarmouth, 1641, fined for disrespect to religion; next year had William, baptised at Barnstable, 1646.

REFERENCES: Austin's R. I. Dict., 130, Clement's Newtown, N. J., Settlers; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 283; Shroud's Fenwick Col. N. J., 164-6.

NICK, or NECK, Christopher, Marblehead, 1668.

NICK, JOHN, Lynn; married, 1670, Mary Richards; had William, born 1670, died next year Bathsheba, 1678, died soon; Bathsheba, again, 1682. If this be the same name with Nicks, he may have been son of that Matthew Nicks, who had, Felt says, grant of land at Salem, 1630; but the same year he mentions Matthew Nixon, as grantee of land from the town, and probably he was the same.

NICK, WILLIAM, Marblehead, 1674; May have been brother of John; possibly it is an abbreviation for Nicholson.

NICKERSON, WILLIAM, Boston, weaver, from Norwich, England, aged 33, with widow Ann, eldest daughter of Nicholas Busby (who came in same ship), aged 28, and four children, Nicholas, Robert, Elizabeth and Ann, embarked at Ipswich, or Yarmouth, 1637, arrived June at Boston, thence to Watertown; after he is found at Yarmouth, where he had Joseph, 1647; Elizabeth, married, 1670, Robert Eldred.

NICKERSON, WILLIAM, Fastham; married, 1691, Mary Snow; had Mercy, 1692; and Nicholas, 1694.

REFERENCES: Am. Ant., II, 80, XI, 148, 9; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 104; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham, Mass., III, 91.

NICKSON: John, Salisbury, 1650, probably misprint for Nickerson.

NIGHTINGALE: Benjamin, Braintree, 1680.

NIGHTINGALE, WILLIAM, Braintree, 1685, or earlier; died 1747, aged 77.

REFERENCES:—Austin's Anc. Dict., 41.

NILES: John Dorchester, 1631, Braintree, 1639; Freeman, 1647; had wife Jane, and children Hannah, born 1637; John, 1639; Joseph, 1640; Nathaniel 1642; Samuel, 1642; Increase, 1646, Benjamin, 1651; his wife died 1654. He went to Block Island perhaps but before removing, by wife Hannah, perhaps had Isaac, 1658.

REFERENCES: Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II: 534, 6; Paxton Gen., 344-51; Whitman Gen., 181.

NIMS: Ebenezer, Deerfield, son of Godfrey; in the assault Feb. 29, 1704, by the French and Indians, when most of the family were destroyed, or taken, carried to Canada, adopted by an Indian squaw; had there a wife and one child, was [illegible] came home.

NIXON, Gregory, Southampton, [illegible] at Phipps' east, married Mary [illegible] Williams, her Rebecca, [illegible] Rebecca, 1670, Henry [illegible] there had Hezekiah, 1685, [illegible] died next year, and [illegible] Jeremiah Hull, daughter of William [illegible] Hezekiah, 1693, who died at [illegible] Mary, and Abigail, 1698; [illegible] was Ebbed, 1704, at the [illegible] other Indians. Nicholas, [illegible] same time a lot of [illegible] he who came [illegible] brother John Hewett and [illegible] failed to escape in his first [illegible] second house [illegible] married Phebe [illegible] them only child.

REFERENCES: Am. Ant., [illegible] Dict., III, 285; Sheldon's Hist. [illegible]

NIXON, or NICKSON, [illegible]

NIXON, Matthew, Salem, [illegible] 1668, against imposts, signed [illegible]

REFERENCES: Am. Ant., VIII, 257; Hudson's Hist. of Sudbury, Mass., 1892.

NOAKES, or NOYES: [illegible] Mary, perhaps daughter of Robert Wright, [illegible] will Noakes calls his son; Isaac Archer, 1667, [illegible] 1667, Robert, 1670, Joseph, 1671; and Robert [illegible] 1676.

REFERENCES: Cope's will of Wm. Noakes, 1899, 6 pages.

NOBLE.—Thomas, Boston, 1635; to Springfield; married Hannah, [illegible] daughter of Richard Warriner, removed to Westfield, 1667; Representative 1682. He had John, 1662; Hannah, 1664, who married John Cooseman of Hadley, and [illegible] Nathaniel Edwards of Northampton, Ct.; Hezekiah, 1667, Mary, 1680, Rebecca, 1683. He died 1700, [illegible] married deacon Medad Pomeroy.

NOBLE, WILLIAM, Flushing, L. I.; was in [illegible] employed by the Conn. Coll.

REFERENCES: Colton's Hist. [illegible] 74-7; Davis' Hist. of Buck's Co., Pa., 217.

NOCK: Thomas, Dover, 1655; by wife Rebecca, probably daughter of Henry Roberts, had [illegible] 1663, died at 5 years; Henry, [illegible] others earlier, as Sylvanus and [illegible] He [illegible] and his widow married, 1666, Philip Hunting- [illegible] ton, and died 1680. It is said this name [illegible] known in some branches.

REFERENCES: Upham's [illegible]

NODDLE: William, Salem; [illegible] place with Winthrop; in Indian [illegible] Prince, II, 50; Pond; Noddle's [illegible]

NOEL ROSS: [illegible] 1653, [illegible] son Samuel, [illegible] 1663, [illegible] daughter Sarah, [illegible] 376, recalls the name Noel [illegible] daughter Mary, and John Sanford [illegible]

NOKES: [illegible] Nokes, Salem, [illegible] 1668, [illegible] Nokes, [illegible]

son of the first Jeremiah, born in England, bred at Catherine Hall, in the University of Cambridge, where he had his A. B. 1630-7; lived [illegible] at Watertown, and probably preached a little, but [illegible] one of the first settlers of Lancaster, 1653; three years before, and probably went back to England, [illegible] have had a church at Widsingham, in Norfolk, where, Calamy says, he was ejected, at the great day of triumph after the restoration.

REFERENCES: Bond's Watertown, 570-81; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 108; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 388.

NORCOT, or NORCOTT, [illegible] Dorset, Boston, sailed in the Pied Cow, 1635, for England, and if [illegible] so she was not heard of next year; administration of his estate was given to John Coggan, who probably was a creditor, 1637.

NORCUT, WILLIAM, Marblehead, married Sarah Chapman; had William, 1663; John, 1664; Thomas, 1670; Ralph, 1673; Isaac, 1675; Ephraim, 1683; and Ebenezer, 1691; besides four or five daughters; died 1693.

NORDEN: Nathaniel, Marblehead, a captain and freeman, 1690; also representative same year and the former.

NORDEN, SAMUEL, Boston, shoemaker, perhaps brother of the preceding; by wife Joanna had Samuel, 1651; Nathaniel, 1653; Benjamin; his wife died; second wife he married, 1656, Elizabeth, daughter of Philemon Pormont; had Elizabeth, 1657; Susanna, 1659; Joseph, 1664; Joshua, 1666; Mary, 1669; Isaac, 1672; and was freeman, 1666.

NORMAN: Hugh, Plymouth; married, 1639, Mary White; removed to Yarmouth before 1643; had Elizabeth, who was drowned, 1648, aged 6 years; removed to Barnstable.

NORMAN, JOHN, Salem, 1631; by wife Arabella had John, 1637; Lydia, baptised, 1640; Ann or Hannah, baptised, 1642; Arabella, 1644; Martha, 1647; Richard, 1651; Joseph, 1653, died same; Joseph, again, 1656; he was in 1650, at Jeffrey's Creek, now Manchester; of Marblehead, 1648, and back again to Salem; died 1673 in his 66th year; and his widow in 1679. His daughter Arabella, married, 1664, John Baldwin.

NORMAN, RICHARD, Salem, perhaps brother of first John; came in 1626, as Felt thinks, probably from Dorchester, in England, with [illegible] Richard, to each of whom he assigns that year, but John, who was the elder, may have been left in England. Farmer thinks he had also William, living at Marblehead, 1648, and says the elder Richard died 1683, though [illegible] seems probable that he was the son of that name, who, he says, was born 1623, and lived, 1672, at Marblehead. It seems to Savage that the elder died probably before this last date, and that second Richard was the freeman of 1680.

REFERENCES:—Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., I, 191; Perkin's Old Houses of Norwich, Ct., 542.

NORRIS:—Edward, Salem, town minister at first church, ordained 1640, [illegible] joined the Boston church, 1639, as did next month his wife Elinor; his daughter Mary united with the church at Reading soon after, freeman 1640, died 1650. [illegible] probated 1660. Mather includes him in his first [illegible] but omits his name at baptism. He was ordained by a bishop, in the last days of Eliz

NORRIS, NICHOLAS, Lynn, 1666; took oath of allegiance, and in 1678 of fidelity; petition of Lynn.

RICHARD, Amesbury, III, 193; VII, 193, 250-3; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 881; Norris Gen. (1820), 107 pages; Mann's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 30; Bowen's Salem [illegible], Pa. Settlers, 545; Sinclair's Gen., 105-18.

NORRIS, [illegible], Farmington, an early settler, probably be[illegible], 1635, aged 20, in the Susan and Ellen, to Boston; was [illegible] of Conn. 1657; had Thomas, John, [illegible], Samuel and Mary, twins, 1643; James, 1647, [illegible] 1653; Nathaniel, 1656; Lydia, 1658; and Joseph, [illegible] deacon etc in 1691, his inventory being only in 1702; [illegible] married John Searle; and Sarah married the [illegible] Matthew Woodruff of Farmington.

NORTH, [illegible], Salisbury, 1640, one of the first proprietors, [illegible] 1641; removed to Salem, made his will, 1649, [illegible] wife Ursula, children Mary, Sarah, who married [illegible], and Susanna, all unmarried. Mary was wife of Thomas Jones of Gloucester, died 1682, as his widow; and Susanna of George Martin of Salisbury.

NORTH, [illegible], New Haven, 1644; had by wife Mary, daughter of Walter Price, of Newington Butts, near London, [illegible] had been widow of Philip Peterfield of Holborn, [illegible] children Thomas, John, and Bathsama. She [illegible] and married Thomas Dunck of Saybrook, [illegible] died in England, whither she went, 1670, to recover estate descended to her, leaving Dunck to get another wife before 1677.

REFERENCES: Andrews' New Britain, Ct., 180-2; North Gen. (1859), 36 pages; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 289.

NORTH, Mr. James, Hartford, 1655, may have been 10 years before at Wethersfield; freeman 1658; engaged next year with the seceders, who would remove to Hadley, but he was unable to fulfill his design, and died before [illegible]. He married widow Isabel Catlin; had only Samuel, yet it may be he was by a former wife. His widow removed to New Jersey, but afterwards to Hadley, where she married Joseph Baldwin.

NORTH, [illegible], Wilhaco, Yarmouth, 1643, then able to bear arms.

NORTHEND:- Ezekiel, Rowley, 1645; was born 1622; married Edna, widow of Richard Bailey; had besides four daughters, John, 1658; and Ezekiel, 1660; was selectman 1691. His daughter married Humphrey Hobson, and [illegible] Thomas Gage; Edna married Thomas Lambert.

NORTHEND, EZEKIEL, Rowley, perhaps son of preceding, a [illegible] 1691, when he was the richest man in town; married, 1691, Dorothy, daughter of Henry Sewall of Newbury; had John, 1692; Ezekiel, 1697; Samuel, 1701; [illegible] six daughters. Possibly some were by second wife. John was representative 1715-17.

NORTHEND, JOHN, Wethersfield, one of the first settlers, [illegible] probably to Stamford, where final settlement was [illegible].

REFERENCES: Essex Mc. Inst. Hist. Colls., XII, 71-84; N. [illegible] 220; Northend Gen. (1871), 16 pages reprint.

NORTHEY, John, Marblehead, 1648, born 1607, and probably father of that John of Scituate who served in Philip's war, [illegible] Quaker, and married, 1675, Sarah, daughter of Henry Tyrell; had James, born 1687, of whom [illegible] a line of descendants at Scituate.

NORTHOP, NORTHRUP, NORTROP, or NORTHUP:—Joseph, Milford, an early settler; will probated 1660. Twelve proprietors of this name were connected in 1713, at that place, including two or three widows.

NORTHROP, STEPHEN, Providence, 1645; admitted freeman 1658, and perhaps of Wickford 1674.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., IX, 130; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 140.

NORTON: Francis, Portsmouth, 1631, a steward sent by Mason and other patentees; removed to Charlestown, says Frothingham, as early as 1637; was freeman 1642, ar. co. 1643, a captain and representative between 1647 and 61; died 1667. His widow Mary married, 1670, Deacon William Stilson; probably he had no sons, but of daughters, Abigail married John Lane; Mary married 1656, Joseph Noyes; Elizabeth married, 1671, Timothy Symmes; Deborah married Zechary Hill, and next Matthew Griffen; and Sarah was unmarried.

NORTON, FRANCIS, Wethersfield, one of the first settlers; was of Milford 1660, thence removed 1667, to New Haven, where he was drowned 1667, leaving no children, but in his will, 1666, names cous., i. e. nephew John N.

NORTON, GEORGE, Salem; was probably that carpenter who came in the fleet with Higginson, 1629, from London; freeman 1634; by wife Mary had Freegrace, born probably 1635; John, baptised 1637; Nathaniel, 1639; George, 1641; removed to Gloucester; was there selectman, 1642-3, and representative 1642-4; and there Mary was born, 1643; unless it were a mistake for Henry; Mehitable, Sarah, Hannah; and Abigail, 1651; removed again, perhaps for a short time, to Ipswich, but soon to Wenham, where was baptised; his daughter Sarah, 1657, and Elizabeth, 1653; he died 1659, leaving wife and ten children. His widow married Philip Fowler.

NORTON, HENRY, York, 1656; was marshal of the Colony; had, four years earlier, sworn allegiance to Massachusetts, but probably went home next year.

NORTON, HUMPHREY, Plymouth, 1657, a Quaker, who probably had come but few months before; he was expelled from the Colony in October, being "found guilty of divers horrid errors," and driven to Rhode Island. There the quiet of toleration sent him back in the spring to court persecution, and at the June court attracted attention enough to be whipped, imprisoned and made to pay fees therefore; but the severity of that minor jurisdiction, even after the death of Gov. Bradford, rose not to the sublime of folly exhibited by Mass., and Humphrey went home in 1658, to avoid what he first sought.

NORTON, JAMES, New Haven, 1640.

NORTON, JOHN, Charlestown; may have come in 1620, but certain was here next year; had gone to Virginia where Stone, on a trading voyage along shore, took him up in 1633 for a companion to Virginia, near the mouth of the Connecticut; the Pequots, in a quarrel, cut off the whole party. He was called captain in Charlestown.

NORTON, JOSEPH, Salisbury; m. —, 1675, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Cornell; had —, born 1682, died soon; Samuel, 1663; Joseph, 1665; Priscilla, 1667; Solomon, 1670; Benjamin, 1672; Caleb, 1675; Hannah, 1677, and Joshua, 1680.

NORTON, NICHOLAS, Weymouth; had Isaac, born 1641; and Jacob, 1644.

NORTON, RICHARD, Boston, cooper; by wife Dorothy had Richard, born and died 1636; and she died 1657, when his estate was inventoried.

NORTON, THOMAS, [illegible] on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, 1628; Lucy, wife [illegible], and [illegible] Ann, Grace, Mary and Abigail, [illegible] Nicholas Trippe; Ann married [illegible] Grace married 1661, [illegible] and Mary married, 1660, Samuel Rock, all of Weymouth.

NORTON, WILLIAM, Dover, 1658; married, 1660, Susanna, daughter of John Mason; had John, 1661; William, 1663; David, 1665; Mary, 1668; William, 1670, Mary, 1672; [illegible], 1676. Twelve of this [illegible] in 1831 [illegible] at Yale, seven at Harvard, [illegible] Colleges.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt., 444-6; Bates' Hist. [illegible], 1897; Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 325, Cook's Gen., 383; Dedham Gen., 30-41; N. Eng. Reg., [illegible], 20 pages; Norton Gen., 1856, 160 pages; reprint.

NORWOOD, [illegible] mariner, 1640, of whom we know no more, the records' list has his name between a Brown of Newbury, and a Pitt of Hingham.

NORWOOD, —, Francis, Gloucester; married, 1693, Elizabeth, Giddina, probably daughter of Clement the second; had Thomas, b. —, 1661; Francis, 1666; Eliza, 1668; Mary, 1670; Stephen, 1674; Deborah, 1677; Hannah, 1679; Joshua, 1683; Caleb, 1685; and Abigail, 1686; he died 1709.

NOYES, REVEREND, Cambridge; died 1644.

REFERENCES:—Babson's Gloucester, 118-20; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, N. H., 452; Hallowell Gen., 193-200.

NOYES, WORTHY, Robert, Boston, 1635, mariner.

NOYES: John, Wethersfield, 1640 or earlier; had Hannah, born 1650; John, 1651; and Elizabeth, who was eldest; was often a representative, from 1663, 1682, leaving, as in his will two years preceding, a married widow, Nevard, three children, of whom Hannah married John Hale; and Elizabeth married Robert Reeves.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 1-58; VII, 243; Hubbard's Hist. of Springfield, Vt., 100.

NOWELL:—George, Boston, blacksmith; art. co. 1662.

NOWELL, INCREASE, Charlestown, 1630; came in fleet with Winthrop, probably in the Arbella; was one of the founders of the church in Boston, his being the fifteenth on the list of men, and wife Parnell fourteenth; had here Increase, baptised 1639, died young; Abigail, baptised 1640; Samuel, 1641, H. C. 1653; Eleazer, 1630, [illegible] Mehitable, 1643; Increase, again, 1646; Mary, 1648; Nathaniel, 1650, H. C. 1671. His wife was Parnell Glover, daughter of widow Catherine Corbet, who came with the family of N. and died sister of [illegible] Cotton, but the wife of N. was by her first husband, Governor Thomas Dudley, one of Cotton's before the [illegible] to be heirs, was admitted to [illegible] of Cotton. He was always in public service, having early given up the place of church elder; was Secretary of the Colony many years, unassisted [illegible] is [illegible] before the royal charter to [illegible] 1689, [illegible] The [illegible] Wilson, and next Increase Mather, died 1725. Mary married, 1660, Isaac Winslow, [illegible], 1674; John [illegible].

NOYES: Peleg, [illegible] mariner, drowned 1671.

NOYES: Peter, Salem, married, 1686, Mary [illegible] 1687; [illegible] 1689; [illegible] Mary, 1692; Peter, 1694.

NOWELL, THOMAS, Windsor, an early settler, though it is not thought that he had been at Dorchester; had wife Elizabeth, but no children; in his will, 1648, after small gifts to his kindred, Robert Wilson, and Isabel Phelps, devises a copyhold estate to wife for life, fee to Christopher Nowell, son of Edward of Wakefield, Yorkshire. Yet he calls neither his brother. A remarkable conjecture may arise, from the near equidistance between Wakefield and Clitheroe, less than 20 miles, that the stock of this Windsor wayfarer and our Secretary of Mass. was in the sixteenth century the same, though Savage finds no evidence of their ever meeting in our country.

REFERENCES: Whitmore's Copp's Hill Epitaphs; Winchester, Mass., Records I, 27; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gen., 710-2.

NOYES, NOYCE, or NOISE: James, Newbury, one of the two first ushers, born 1608, at Charlestown, in Wilts, near the edge of Hants, between Amesbury in W. and Andover in H. S. of Rev. William, who was instituted 1602, as rector of that diocese, in 1621 resigned in favor of Nathan Noyes. His mother was sister of Robert Parker, a very learned Puritan, driven to Holland for his heterodoxy and forms; he was buried at Brazen Nose, Oxford, as his nephew, Rev. Nicholas, in his acco. for Magn. III. cap. 25, Append. writes, and was called away by his cousin Thomas Parker, to assist him at the school of Newbury, in Berkshire. He married, 1633, Sarah, eldest daughter of Joseph Brown of Southampton, and embarked for New England in company with his brother Nicholas and cousin Parker, in the Mary and John of London, proceeding a short time at Medford; was freeman, 1634, and settled at Watertown church, but in 1635 went to Newbury, and though younger than his eldest cous., died first, 1656. His will, made five days before, mentioned wife Sarah and children, brother, Rev. Nicholas Noyes, and cousin, Rev. Thomas Parker; the inventory shows good estate and children were Joseph, born 1637; James, 1640, H. C. 1659; Sarah, 1641; Moses, 1643, H. C. 1659; John, 1645; Thomas, 1648; Rebecca, 1651; William, 1653, Sarah, again, 1656; and his wife died 1661. Sarah married Rev. John Hale of Beverly.

NOYES, JOHN, Boston; freeman 1676; was that year constable; married Sarah, daughter of Peter Oliver; had Sarah, John and Oliver, born 1675, baptised 1676, H. C. 1695.

NOYES, JOSEPH, Salisbury, 1640; had perhaps Mary, who married, 1657, John French of Ipswich; but this name in Genead. Reg., III, 55 and 63 is Moyes.

NOYES, JOSEPH, Charlestown; married, 1656, Mary, daughter of Francis Norton; she died 1657, being buried on a voyage which he made his will, 1659, probably 1661, in which he calls Peter and Thomas of Sudbury his brothers and "father Norton's four daughters" his sisters; gives land in England. All which may indicate him a son of the first Peter.

NOYES, NICHOLAS, Newbury, younger brother of the first James, born 1616; came with him, 1635, married Mary, daughter of Capt. John Cutting; had Mary, 1641; Hannah, 1643; John, 1645; Nicholas, 1647, H. C. 1667; Cutting, 1649; Sarah, 1651, had seven, Sarah, again, 1673, Caleb, 1675; James, 1657, Abigail, 1659; Rachel, 1661; Moses, 1663; Rebecca, 1665, who died at 18 years. He was representative, 1670, and 80, and died 1701. Hannah married, 1663, Peter Cheney, and Sarah married, 1674, Matthew Pettingill.

NOYES, PETER, Sudbury, 1639; came in the Confidence, 1638, from Southampton, aged 47, with son Thomas, 15, daughter Elizabeth, and three servants; is called yeoman in custom house record, but after arr. a gentleman. He was of Penton, in Co. Hants, which is near Andover; went home after short visit here, well pleased with what he saw at Watertown, and next year came again in the Lyon Whelp, with several friends, and Nicholas, Dorothy, Abigail and Peter, all probably his children, besides John Waterman, Richard Barnes, Walter Street, James Kent, Elizabeth Plimpton, and Agnes Blanchard, who Savage judges might be his servants, to be paid for their passages; but such was not Agnes Bare, for she paid for herself, for daughter Agnes, Thomas Blanchard's wife with her husband, and Richard Barnes, son of said Blanchard's wife, and probably Elizabeth Plimpton. Blanchard's wife with infant daughter died on passage, 15 days out, and Barnes' grandmother died this side of the Banks. He had share in first division of lands in the town, and again in the second and third, made 1640; was freeman 1640, selectman 18 years, representative 1640, 1 and 50; deacon of the church; died 1657. Three years before he gave his estate in old England to his eldest son Thomas, and in his will, of which Thomas was made executor, made the day before his death, names his other children, Peter, Joseph, Elizabeth, wife of Josiah Haynes; Dorothy, wife of John Haynes; Abigail, wife of Thomas Plympton; daughter-in-law, Mary, wife of his son Thomas; and kinsman, Shadrach Hapgood.

REFERENCES: Adams Gen. (1895), 34, 43; Carter's Hist. Pembroke, N. H., II, 245-52; Dowling Memorial; Noyes Gen. (1861), 13 pages; Noyes Gen. (1889), 32 pages; Noyes Inscription (1891), 4 pages; Noyes Pedigree (1899), 11 pages.

NUDD:—Thomas, Hampton, son, it is said of Roger; was a minor with his widowed mother, at Watertown, who, before 1645, married Henry Dow, and removed from Watertown to Hampton; Thomas married, 1650, Sarah, daughter of Godfrey Dearborn, and had seven children, of whom one was Samuel, and perhaps another Joseph.

REFERENCES:—Dow's Hampton, N. H., 883-8.

NUNN:—Richard, a passenger in the Increase, from London to Boston, 1635, aged 10, but no more is heard.

REFERENCES:—Chambers' N. J. Germans.

NURSE: Francis, Salem, in that part now Danvers; by wife Rebecca, daughter of William Towne, had John, Samuel, Rebecca, Mary, Francis, born 1661; Benjamin, 1666; Michael, and a daughter, who married William Russell, Rebecca married, 1669, Thomas Preston, and Mary, 1678, John Tarbell. The unhappy mother of these children suffered death in 1692; twice the jury failed to find a verdict, to which they last assented from her not giving satisfactory answers to their questions in open court, that from her deafness she failed to understand. Sir William Phipps, learning this, prepared a reprieve, but by solicitation of others, weakened, with the effect of the dreadful sentence was executed on 19th July, and he survived till November, 22, 1695, aged 77. Her sister Sarah Cloyce, not less guilty, escaped death for life. Twenty years after the sufferer was hanged the record of her conviction was annulled.

NURSE, JOHN, Salem, brother of the first Francis; married, 1672, Elizabeth Sauth; had John, 1673; and he married second wife, 1677, Elizabeth Very; had Elizabeth, 1678; Samuel, 1679; Sarah, 1680, Jonathan, 1682; Joseph, 1683; Benjamin, 1686, Hannah, 1687; and Deborah; he died 1719.

REFERENCES: Norton's Fitzwilliam, 647-9; Putnam's Hist. Mag., III, 99-102; Red's Hist. of Rutland, Mass., 142; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 357-381.

NUTBROWNE: Francis, a youth of 16, passenger, 1635, in the Defense, from London to Boston, who is not again heard of.

NUTE:- James, Dover, 1631, one of the men sent by Mason and other patentees; was still there in 1650, had James, born 1643, and Meehan, 1644.

REFERENCES: Dearborn's Parsonfield, Me., 360; Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, Me., 241.

NUTT:- Miles, Watertown; freeman 1637; brought from England daughter Sarah, who married, 1634, at Woburn, John Wyman, and next, 1684, Thomas Fuller; but he died at Malden, 1671. There he had lived several years; was one of the petitioners of the church; made contract of marriage, 1650, with widow Sarah Bibble, which was for the benefit of herself, and daughter, widow of Robert Jones of Hull, afterwards of Lancaster, probably 1674, by James Cary and Thomas Carter, who had with Solomon Phipps been witness of his will. In that will John Wyman son execr. provides for the second wife, names daughter Sarah, her son John. Inventory of the estate was with the volume of records burned. The widow married, 1674, John Doolittle of that part of Boston called Rumney Marsh, who died 1681, and she died 1690, aged 82.

REFERENCES:—Cope Gen., 73, 159; Eaton's Hist. of N. H., 710, Thomaston, Me., II, 340; and Secombs' Hist. of Amherst.

NUTTER, Hatevil, Dover, 1641; was in 1640 of the grand jury in Maine, but soon back on the W. side of the river; much betrusted; a ruling elder, active against the Quakers, 'says Sewall, I. 504, who perverts his good name to Nutwell; had besides Anthony and perhaps other children, a daughter, who married Thomas Leighton; Mary, who married John Wingate; he died 1675, aged 71.

REFERENCES:—Dearborn's Parsonfield, 391; Robinson's Items of Ancestry (1894), 26-30.

NUTTING:- John, Groton; married at Woburn, 1650, Sarah Eggleston or Eggleden, or Iggleden, perhaps daughter of Stephen; there had a son, born 1651, who may have been John, and other children certain at Chelmsford, Mary, 1656; and John, James, and Mary were baptised 1659; Sarah, born 1660, died soon; but at Groton record gives these names: Sarah, 1663; Ebenezer, 1666; and Jonathan, 1668; was freeman 1690.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., XII; Bassett's Richmond, 453; Cutter's Hist. of Jaffrey, N. H., 398-11; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 615; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 301.

NYE:—Benjamin, Lynn; removed to Sandwich, 1637, where he was progenitor of a very numerous race yet of a single son only Jonathan, born 1641 is the birth known, and of Mary, 1652.

REFERENCES:- Am. Anc., VI, 113; IX, 114, 241; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 195; Gibb's Blandford, Mass., Hist. Address, 69; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham, III, 95-7; Olin Gen., by Nye, 102, passim.

OAKES: Edward, Cambridge, freeman, 1642, brought from England with Jane and children Grace, 11 C., 1634, and Edward, but here Mary, and Hannah, H. C., 1642, this last born 1644; both baptised at Cambridge; was lieutenant of Prentice's company in Philip's war; selectman 20 years, between 1644-78; representative 15 years, between 1650 and 82, and of Concord 1684, where he died, 1691.

OAKES, George, Lynn 1654, had George, John, born 1664; Mary, 1666; Richard, 1668; Sarah, 1671; and Elizabeth, 1674; died 1688. Lewis gives the name of wife Jemet.

OAKES, Richard, Boston; had grant of a lot 1639, which he did not improve, perhaps went home.

OAKES, Samuel, Boston; freeman 1690.

OAKES, Thomas, Cambridge, brother of the first Edward; freeman 1642; by wife Elizabeth had Elizabeth, 1640, died young; Hannah, 1648, died at 2 months; Elizabeth, again, 1650, Hannah, 1657; probably Mary, who died 1650; and Thomas, posthumous, baptised 1658, to whom the father in his will of 1658 left double portion; and made his widow executrix; town record says he died August, 1665; widow married, 2nd Sylvester of Charlestown, and next, married Samuel Hayward of Malden, whom she outlived, and in her will of 1680 takes notice of the portion of personal estate that came to her from her first husband, which she gives to daughter Abigail that she bore to Hayward, with condition that if it be more than £20, Samuel, son of her late husband by former wife, should have £5. Elizabeth married, 1676, Lemuel Jenkins; and Hannah married, 1672 Joseph Waite, both of Malden.

REFERENCES: Atkin's Hist. of Hawley, Mass., 30; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 616; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 713.

OAKLEY:——— Was the name of a widow, probably Sarah, at Charlestown, who united with the church, 1634. Nottingham shows her residence; and February, 1654, an Elizabeth Oakley, perhaps her daughter, married at Boston, Edmund Brown.

REFERENCES: Am. Anc., II, 89; Bodge Gen., 73-4; Little's Passaic Valley Gens., 304-6.

OAKMAN: Samuel, Scarsborough, 1658, acknowledged allegiance to Mass., under his hand (by affixing his mark); had Samuel and perhaps Elias; was selectman, 1679, and died next year.

REFERENCES:—Corliss' North Yarmouth, Me.; Maine Hist. and Gen. Recorder, III, 157-8, 229-37; IV, 127-33.

OATES:—John; is the name of a soldier in Moseley's company, 1675, killed by the Indians.

REFERENCES: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 150-2.

OBRINSON: William, Boston, 1675, a tanner; may have been driven in that year by the Indian war, from some earlier settlement; had wife Mary, but no children, and he with his wife gave their estate to Paul, then called the eldest surviving son of the Gov. Joseph Dudley.

OBER:—Richard, Salem 1668; Beverly 1679; married Mercy, daughter of Hugh Woodbury of Beverly; had Elizabeth, born 1681, Ann, 1683, and 1685; and Nicholas, 1690. Lewis says this name, corrupted to Ober, first of that Beverly, and is found in New Hampshire. In the Watertown record Dr. Bond finds a son Obed. He says with variations Ober and Obear, which he considers. Hubbard says the Mary had Samuel, 1643, and Judith, 1645.

REFERENCES: Am. Anc., I, 158; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 788; Washington, N. H., Hist., 500-2.

OCKINGTON, or OKINGTON: Samuel Watertown; may have been father of that Mary O., who married, 1692, Edward Harrington.

OCKINGTON, WILLIAM, Boston; by wife Mary had Matthias, born 1667, and Mary, 1669.

ODELL, or ODLE: John, Fairfield, perhaps son of William; freeman 1665.

ODELL, WILLIAM, Concord, 1630, probably brought wife and children from England; here had James, born 1640, died next year; and Rebecca, 1642; removed to Southampton, L. I., and soon after to Fairfield, and was called sen. in 1670.

REFERENCES: Am. Anc., I, 158; Greene's Todd Genealogy; Odell Memoranda (1862), 3 pages; Odell Chart, (1894), 25x30 in.

OLDERIC: John, Newcastle, 1660, of grand jury 1686; died 1707.

ODLIN, ODLYN, original AUDLEY or AUDLIN: John, Boston, one of the early settlers, No. 39 on the church list; was a cutler or armorer; disfranchised 1637; by wife Margaret had John, 1635, died soon after, says the town record, but in the church baptism March following; Elisha, baptised, 1640; John, again, 1642; Hannah, 1643; and Peter, 1646. His will of 1685, of which Elisha was executor, names the three children and grand-children. Hannah Binnsted, but whose daughter she was is not known.

REFERENCES: Bell's Hist. of Exeter, N. H., 34; Odlin Families (1887), 9 pages reprint.

OFFITT: Thomas, Roxbury, 1632; came in the Lion; arrived at Boston with wife Isabel and children Thomas, John and a daughter, who married Roger Terrill. This uncommon name is spelled Uffitt, as the church record of Roxbury shows, or Uskitt, in the record of his qualification, at London; adm. freeman 1633; removed, 1635, with Pynchon to Springfield, where the name is Ufford, as the descendants now write it, but passing into Connecticut, at Milford, 1639, where he and wife joined church, 1645, it became Uffoote. A year or two before his death he married, at Stamford, Elizabeth, widow of Nicholas Thele, who outlived him very little time, and died 1660.

REFERENCES: Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 305.

OFFLEY: David, Boston; Artillery company, 1638, removed to Plymouth, 1643, but by letter of Gov. Bradford to Gov. Winthrop as to complaints of Indians against O., Dec. 11, 1645, Savage infers that he may have come back to Boston.

OFFLEY, THOMAS, Salem, Collector of the Port, 1686-9.

OFIELD: Thomas, Boston, mariner; had wife Maudline, and several children, yet in his will 1677, though he mentions wife and children; gives name of wife only.

OGDEN: John, Stamford, 1641; agreed next year with Gov. Kieft of New York, to build a stone church for 2,500 guilders, in 1641, was a patentee of Hempstead, L. I.; lived, 1651, at Southampton, L. I.; in 1656 was chosen an assistant; reelected to 1660; is named in the royal charter of 1662, and chosen again that year as assistant, but went to New Jersey, and Gov. Carteret made large purchase; was representative for Elizabethtown, in first assembly of that province, 1668.

OGDEN, RICHARD, Fairfield, 1665; "dealer of 127 John, had been partner with him in '54; contract with Kieft when he was of Stamford; freeman 1668; and 1670 proprietor of Fairfield, 1670. Had five sons.

REFERENCES: Am. Anc., II, 102, XII, 118; Norris Gen. (1868), 878; Ogdens of South (1891), 35 page; Shourd's Fenwick Col., N. J., 167-72.

ARMS: Gyronny of eight, arg. and gu. dexter gyron, arg.; in chief, an oak branch eradicated, proper; crest: an oak tree; proper; "a lion rampant" against it.

MOTTO: Et si, ostendo non jacto (Showing, not boasting).

OGLEBY: James, Scarborough, 1676.

OLEY: John, Boston; by wife Mary had Mary, born 1686; and Tacey, 1688.

OLCOTT: Thomas, Hartford, an original proprietor, whose lot is exhibited on the grand plan, with his name written Alcock, and often it appears Alcot; was a merchant, who died in 1653 or 5; his inventory of large estate for that day had Thomas, Samuel, Elizabeth, baptised, 1645, John, 1650; and Hannah. His widow Abigail made her will and died 1693, aged 78. Eliza married Timothy Hyde of Wethersfield.

REFERENCES: Chandler Gen., 285; Olcott Gen. (1845), 94 pages; Olcott Gen., 2d ed. (1874), 124 pages.

OLD: Robert, Windsor; married Susanna Hanford (Stiles, 728, calls her Hosford); had Robert, born 1670, Jonathan, 1672 or 3, at Windsor; removed to Suffield; there had Mindwell, 1675, Hanford, 1678; William, 1680, Susanna, 1683; and Ebenezer, 1688; in which year this wife died and he married Dorothy Granger, had John, 1691, of the children Robert was of Springfield, Hanford of Westfield.

REFERENCES: Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Conn., II, 537; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 697.

OLDAGE, OLDIGE, OLDRIDGE, or OLDERIDGE: Richard, Windsor; before 1640, possibly went from Dorchester, but was not known there to Dr. Harris, died 1661, and the name is extinct. His only child, Ann, married, 1645, John Osborn.

OLDEN: John, Boston; by wife Eliz. had Nathaniel, 1668. Perhaps it may be Holden.

REFERENCES: Redman Genealogy, 157.

OLDFIELDS: John, Southampton, L. I., 1641, and Jamaica, L. I., 1686.—Thompson.

OLDHAM: John, Plymouth; came in the Ann, 1623, with a company so that in division of lands next year he was reckoned for ten heads; in less than two years gave offense by siding with Rev. Mr. Lyford, and was punished with more contempt than severity; driven to Nantasket, thence, with Conant, to Cape Ann; home in 1628, with their prisoner, mischief making Morton, back to N. E. late in 1629, or 30; from an 1631, with profix of respect; lived at Watertown, engaged in trade with the Indians, representative on the first Gen. Court, 1634; was killed by the Indians in his shallop 1636, at the mouth of Narragansett Bay. Administration of his estate was in Massachusetts. Not certain if he had wife and children.

REFERENCES: Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 317; Mallery's Bohemia Manor; Smith's Gen. (1895), 4-6.

OLIN: John, West Greenwich, R. I., said to have come, 1678, in his youth, from Wales; had by wife unknown John and Henry, and perhaps Justin and Joseph.

REFERENCES: Olin (Ezra) Gen. (1852), 444 pages. Olin (John) Gen. (1883), 324 pages.

OLIVER:—John, Boston, 1632; younger brother or perhaps nephew of elder Thomas; came with him in the William and Francis; disarmed 1637; was chosen representative 1638, rejected by the house, as a supporter of the cause of Wheelwright, removed to Newbury; was freeman 1640; married Joanna Goodale, probably daughter of Elizabeth, and sister of Richard the first; had only Mary, born 1640, and he died 1642.

OLIVER, PETER, Boston, son of the elder Thomas, born in England, 1618, admitted freeman 1640; an eminent trader; one of the founders of the old South or 3d Church, which honor in the value of Boston History, by Mr. Drake, is inadvertently given to his fourth son, Hon. Daniel, then only 5 years old. He married Sarah, daughter of John Newgate; had Sarah, 1644; Mary, 1646, H. C., 1675; James, 1650, H. C. 1680; and Daniel, 1661; was of Artillery company, 1643, its captain 1660, and died 1670. His widow Sarah died 1692. His daughter Sarah married John Noyes, and died 1707; Mary married, 1660, Jonathan Shrimpton, who died 1673, and she next year married Nathaniel Williams.

OLIVER, SAMUEL, Boston, son of the elder Thomas; born in England; admitted to the church 1643; Artillery company 1648; had wife Lydia, adm. of the church 1647, and son Vigilant, baptised 1647; Patience, who died 1653; and Deborah, baptised 1652; was drowned 1656, leaving widow Lydia, who married, 1654, Joshua Fisher, sec. of Dedham.

OLIVER, THOMAS, Boston 1632, son of John and grandson of Thomas of Bristol, Eng.; came in the William and Francis, from London 1632, bringing wife Ann, who died 1635, daughter Abigail, and certain sis. sons, and Nathaniel, killed at 15 years by fall of a tree on Boston neck, 1633; and Daniel, who died 1637. He was from Bristol, freeman 1632, selectman afterward, had in old age second wife Ann, who was of Dorchester; died June, 1658, "9 years old," says diary of John Hull. His daughter Abigail married James Johnson; another daughter married Richard Wolfall.

OLIVER, THOMAS, Salem, a calendar from Norwich; came at age of 30, in the Mary Ann, of Yarmouth, 1637, with wife Mary, 34, two children, Thomas and John, and two servants, Thomas Doged, 30, and Mary Sape, 12. The wife had too free speech, had suffered in England for neglect of some custom of trifling import in the solemnities of the church, and was punished here for siding with Roger Williams, in 1638, and for berating our elders as late as 1646. He was in office 1670 as a measurer of wood. A Bridget Oliver of Salem, charged with witchcraft, 1680, perhaps was daughter of the free-speaking woman.

REFERENCES:—Jackson's Hist. of Newtown, Mass., 373; Oliver Anc. in England (1867), 30 pages; Oliver Family of Boston (1868), 7 pages; Oliver Family of New York (1888), 27 pages; Richmond, Va., Standard, IV, 23.

OLMSTEAD:—James, Cambridge; came to Boston 1632, in the Lion, from London, with two children and others; was recorded as freeman, constable seven years at Cambridge, but removed with earliest settlers to Hartford, 1636, of which he was an original proprietor, with large lots of land; died 1640. His will names two children, Nicholas and Nehemiah; but niece, Rebecca Olmstead, whom he brought over, has also a small provision, and his kinsman Richard, and John O., brothers perhaps of Rebecca, received a small portion of the estate. Probably was their own property held by him in trust. It also provides for Ex. servant, William Cole, or Cole.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., X, 157; Goodwin's Ox. of Gen., 18; Olmstead Gen. (1868), 30 pages; Selleck's Norwalk, Ct. (1896), 200, 282-5.

OLNEY, Thomas, Salem, shoemaker, of Hertford, Eng., came in the Planter to Boston, 1635, from London, aged 35, with wife Mary, aged 30, sons Thomas, 3, and Epenetus, 1; was freeman 1637, had Nehemiah, who died young; soon afterwards went to Providence, joined Roger Williams in purchase of Providence, and in founding the first Baptist church on our continent. There he probably had Stephen, [illegible], took the oath of allegiance 1666, and died 1682. Of his daughters, Mary married, 1663, John Whipple; and Lydia married, 1666, Joseph Williams.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., IV., 149; VIII, 15, 91; Austin's Ancestries, 43, 83, 105; Olney Gen. (1889), 293 pages.

OLT, sometimes written AULT:—John, Portsmouth 1631; sent out by Mason, the royal proprietor; lived at Dover, 1648 to 1657, in which year he was 73 years old, and was living 1679. By wife Remembrance had John; Remembrance, who married John Rand; and another daughter, who married Thomas Edgerly.

OLVERTON:—William, probably a soldier, killed 1675, by the Indians at Hatfield.

ONGE:—Francis, Watertown; came with wife and children in the Lion; arrived at Boston, 1631; died in a few years; and Francis Onge, who in the Watertown record of burial, 1638, is named widow; was perhaps mother of his children to whom, in 1643, a mortgage is found. Simon, in 1646, and Isaac, in 1649, who married, 1670, Mary, daughter of Joseph Underwood, were of Watertown, but Simon got across the river to Newton, 1670, and Jacob, in 1678, was of Groton. Mary, aged 27, a passenger, 1634, from Ipswich, in the Francis, may have been sister or daughter.

ONION:—John, Braintree, 1640.

ONION, ROBERT, Roxbury; came in the Blessing, from London 1635, aged 26; married at Roxbury, but his wife Mary died with her first child, 1643; removed to Dedham, 1645; freeman 1646; had second wife Grace, who died 1647; and he married Sarah, daughter of Michael Metcalf; had Susanna, born 1640; Mary, 1651; Hannah, 1656; Joseph, baptised 1663; Grace, 1666; and possibly others.

REFERENCES:—Ballou's Milford, Mass., 934; Hill's Dedham, Mass., Records, I.

ONTHANK:—Christopher, one of the Warwick freemen, 1655. Often is written Unthank.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Dict., 211.

ORCHARD:—Robert, Boston, merchant; by wife Sarah had Mary, 1668; was involved in controversy at the admiralty, 1666, and complained to the King, 1682. Bradford, to Gov. Winthrop, as to complaints of Indians against the Col.

ORCUTT:—William, Scituate; had perhaps born at Weymouth, Wilbert, in 1664; and Andrew; but at Scituate had John, born 1669; Martha, 1671; Joseph, 1672; Mary and Hannah (twins), 1675; Thomas, 1678; Benjamin, 1679; Elizabeth, 1682; and Deborah, 1683. Mitchell adds Susanna, born probably after his removal to Bridgewater, and says that all the children except Elizabeth and Deborah, perhaps then not living, were named in his will of 1694. Mary married, 1697, Daniel Hudson.

REFERENCES:—Lincoln's Hist. Hingham, Mass., III, 98-101; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 432.

ORDWAY: Abner, Watertown, 1643; married, perhaps as second wife, 1650, Sarah, widow of Edward Dennis, of Boston.

ORDWAY, JAMES, born, it is said, in Wales, 1620; removed to Newbury; married, 1648, Ann Emery, perhaps daughter of Anthony; was taxed, 1650, at Dover, where Emery had lived; had Ephraim, 1650, James, 1651; Edward, 1653; Sarah, 1656, John, 1658; Isaac, 1660, died at 8 years; Jane, 1663; Hannah, 1665; Ann, 1670; Mary, 1673; his widow died 1687; was freeman 1668, and died after 1702.

REFERENCES: Coffin's Newbury, Mass., 255; Emery Gen. (1890), 7; Round's Hist. Sanbornton, N. H., II, 535-7.

ORMES:—John, Salem; by wife Mary had Mary, born 1656; John, 1658; Elizabeth, 1660; Joseph, 1663; Benjamin and Jonathan, twins, 1665, of the latter next year; Edonia, 1668 and James, 1670; the last was dead when mother took administration of his estate, 1693.

ORMES, RICHARD, Boston; by wife Rebecca had John, born 1682; and Richard, 1685.

REFERENCES: Bond's Watertown, 382; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 608.

ORMSBY, or ORMSBEE:—Edward, Boston, perhaps son of that widow Ann who was admitted of our church, 1634; had grant of land 1637, and in Sept., 1639, was recommended to church of Dedham, wither she had no doubt removed.

ORMSBY, RICHARD, Saco 1641; removed to Salisbury; there by wife Sarah had Thomas, born 1645; Jacob, 1647; and probably John, before either, may have been born at Saco; was at Haverhill, 1653; and probably died at Rehoboth, 1664, where his inventory was taken that year.

REFERENCES: Daniel's Oxford, Mass., 636; Am. Anc., VII, 117; McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 352-8.

ORNE, or HORN: John, Salem, 1630; came probably in the fleet with Winthrop, but may have been earlier; freeman 1631; was deacon, and Bentley says, in 1686, required assist. by collea. "as he had been in that office above 50 years;" died 1685, aged 82; had Recompense, baptised 1636; and Jonathan, 1638; both died before the father, besides these who outlived him, John, Simon, 1649; Joseph, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Col. Paul, Jehoadan Harvey, Mary Smith, and Ann Felton, 1657. We may presume his wife was Ann, as that name appears in Felt's list of the earliest children mentioned. All deserved ants in our day spell Orne as did he in his last will.

REFERENCES: Am. Anc. VII, 80; Clarke's Hereford Geneal. (1866), 102-36.

ORRIS, ORIS, or ORRICE: George, Boston; blacksmith, came 1635, aged 21, in the Elizabeth and Ann; by wife Elizabeth, who joined our church 1645, had Mary, baptised same year, a year and seven weeks old; John, born 1647; Sarah, 1653; Jonathan, 1656; Samuel, 1659; Nathaniel, 1661; and Experience; and his wife died 1673.

REFERENCES: Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 317.

ORTON: Joseph, Rye, 1660, propounded next year for freeman, with the spelling Horton; was representative 1671, a lieutenant, and seems to have served much as a surveyor.

ORTON, THOMAS, Windsor; married, 1641, Margaret Pale, or Paul, not, as the copy in Geneal. Reg., V, 230, has it, with additional mistake of the man's name, Jesus for Thomas; had John, 1648, Mary, 1650, Sarah, 1652, and Elizabeth, 1654; removed, 1655, to Farmington, there had Hannah, baptised 1670. In 1688, to avoid the exactions of the Andros govt. wills to be recorded at Boston for all parts of N. E., he divided his estate among the four children John, Mary Root, Sarah Dewey, and Elizabeth Lewis.

ORTON, LEONARD, Charlestown, 1642; by wife Mary, who joined the church 1650, had Mary, 1648; and he was a householder 1638 and 39; died 1687. His children baptized before were William, 1636, Samuel, 1640; Ebenezer, 1644; Thomas, 1646; Annie, 1648, and Abigail, 1660; possibly others.

REFERENCES: Orton Chart (1886), 16 pp. in, Orton Geneal. (1899), 220 pages, Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 330.

ORVIS, George, Farmington, married, 1652, Elizabeth, widow of David Carpenter; had Samuel, 1653; Hannah, 1655; Roger, 1657; Ebenezer, 1660; Margaret, 1661, and Mary, 1663, was freeman 1658, and died 1664. His widow married Richard Everson.

REFERENCES: Hemenway's Vt. Gaz., V, 80; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 317; Temple's Hist. of Northfield, Mass., 508-10.

OSBIT: John, New Haven; freeman 1669.

OSBORN, or OSBURN: Christopher.

OSBORN, JAMES, Springfield; married, 1650, Joyce Swift; had Elizabeth, born 1657, Mary, 1659; James, 1664; Sarah, 1668; and Samuel, 1664; removed to Hartford; there died 1676.

OSBORN, JEREMIAH, New Haven; perhaps brother of Richard; came by wife Mary had Rebecca, 1642; Increase, 1643; Benjamin, 1647; Jeremiah, 1652, died soon; Mary, 1653; Elizabeth, 1655; both baptized 1655; Jeremiah again; Joanna, 1658; Thomas, born and probably died 1660; and Elizabeth again, 1665. He was representative 1672-4; died 1679. His widow, son Jeremiah, and other heirs were proprietors 1685.

OSBORN, JOHN, Braintree; had Matthew, who died 1641.

OSBORN, JOHN, Windsor; married, 1645, Ann, only child of Richard Oldage; had John, 1646; Ann, 1648; Nathaniel, 1650; Samuel, 1652; died soon; Mary, 1655; Hannah, 1657; Samuel again, 1660; Esther, 1662; Isaac, 1664, died at 9 years; and Sarah, 1667. He died 1680, when were living, beside John, Nathaniel and Samuel all the daughters except Ann who married 1663 Humphrey Prior, and had left two sons; Mary married, 1671, Josiah Owen; Hannah married Elias Shepherd, and next married, 1678, Benjamin Eggleston.

OSBORN, RICHARD, New Haven; was by the late learned Prof. Engles thought to be son of Thomas, H. Ct., 1635, though it is less probable from Geneal. Reg., XI, 235, that Richard was son of William and afterwards leaving coll. taught the school at New Haven, until he removed to Southampton, on Long Island. His death was before the Magnalia of 1698.

OSBORN, RICHARD, Hingham, one of the first settlers 1635; returned to Conn., served in the Pequot war, 1637; back to New Haven before 1640, where he had one child born 1643. There he removed to Fairfield, 1653, granted 25 acres for public services in the Indian war, 1675, but not in Lands at Newtown, L. I., and was one of his daughters lived at Yonkers, one married to Daniel Denton of Jamaica, L. I., and had five children John, Daniel, Elizabeth, Priscilla, and another [illegible] of Elizabeth Carpenter.

PAINE, WILLIAM, Salem, Gloucester, was by the passenger in the *Abigail* 1635, aged 45, and 8 sons to Eliz. Perhaps his wife or other. Left says, grant of land was made 1640, and was probably the freeman of 1650; died about 1660.

REFERENCES: New Ang., I, 50, III, 92, 93, 100, 109; IV, 34, 117, V, 78; VI, 170, VII, 146, Austin's Allied Families, 109, Chandler Gen., 230-35, Gunn's Journal of Soc. Inf., N. Y., Paine Family Rec., 1887-91, 64 pages, Paine Family of Ipswich, 1887-9, 184 pages; Whittemore's Cradle Harvard, III, 180.

PAINTER, ELIZABETH, Hingham, 1637, removed perhaps to Providence, at least Roger Williams gives him deed of a lot there, empty-handed, lots, but he was after at Boston, by wife Catharine, who died 1641, had Eliz., William and Thomas, all bpt between 30th Septr 1630, and 25th April following, says the town record, which may so far be true, but another theory is the church record baptised 30, 9 the father being admitted 5 preceding, and freeman 12th October, 1630, removed to Charlestown, New Haven, Rowley, and back to Hingham, before 1641; there had another wife and children, and suffered severely for unwilling to bring children to baptism, as told in Winthrop, II, 174. Savage thinks he removed next to Providence, thence again to Newport before 1655, when his name is enrolled among freemen, and probably his last removal was to Westerly with its first settlers in 1661.

PAINTER, WILLIAM, Charlestown, a sea captain and merchant; died Aug., 1660. His will, made 3 days preceding, names wife Elin., speaks of estate in Barbadoes and Carolina.

REFERENCES: Meters's Waterbury, 98; Cape Gen., 38, 120; Painter Genealogy (1880), 20 pages.

PALFREY, PALFRY, PALRY, or PALFRAY, John, Cambridge, brought from England, perhaps by his mother, who married George Willis, sometimes written Wallace; by wife Rebecca, daughter of William Boardman, married, 1664, had Rebecca, born 15, baptised 17th September, 1665; John, 12th, baptised 14th April, died in few weeks, Eliz., baptised 1668, Martha, 1670; Thomas, 1672, who died 1677, Ruth, 1677, who died unmarried at Medford, aged 60, John, 1680, who died 1750, says epitaph, in 71st year and unmarried. There were besides these daughters, one was Mary who married, 1700, Hezekiah Williams. He died 1689; in his will he provides for the new baby John, and six daughters, but [illegible] Rebecca became second wife, Nov. 1700, of Joseph Hadley; and Martha married, 1684, Benjamin Caldwell.

PALMER, PETER, Salem, 1629, came, perhaps with Conant, or soon after, was freeman October, 1630, and took oath [illegible] 1634; possessed 1635; by wife Edith, had John, [illegible] 1630, Jedediah, died early; Ephraim, born 1638; Mary, 1640; and at least two daughters [illegible] Rebecca, [illegible] died 1660[illegible]. He married [illegible] Eliz., dau. of John Faire[illegible] and [illegible] daughters; will [illegible] named in his will [illegible] given most of his estate to [illegible] small. The widow died 1667. Remarried, 1662, Peter Aspinwall, [illegible] sons-in-law Jedediah Hadley and Nehemiah, 1656, [illegible] Benjamin Smith, [illegible] daughter Mary [illegible] knowledge of [illegible] Descent.

[illegible] Palmer, Gent., [illegible] Conant's Company, [illegible] Board of Professor Perley, the [illegible] England.

REFERENCES: Palmer Gen., Essex Inst. Coll., I, 185; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 330.

PALGRAVE, or PALSGRAVE: Richard, Charlestown, a physician, came in the Increase with Creaby, from Shipley, Co. Middlesex, [illegible] and wife Ann, and daughter Mary [illegible], aged [illegible], other children, born here Rebecca, born 1637, John, baptised March, 1638, Lydia, baptised January, 1639, and Ruth, baptised [illegible], all three baptised [illegible] in Peter's church, of which the father and mother were both members. Nos. 10 and 11, and 18, not [illegible] returned to the Charlestown church. He removed [illegible] as freeman October, 1638, and took the oath May 6 [illegible], died about 1650, and his widow removed to Roxbury, died 1669, aged 75, in her 27th week six days before, names eldest daughter Mary, wife of Roger Wellington the children of her deceased son and daughter John and Sarah Alcock, with whom she had lived since the death of her husband and John Hoyle, or Aylet, son of her daughter Lydia, who was wife of Edmund of Stephney, near London.

REFERENCES: Pope's Early Gen. (1886), Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 330.

PALMER, Mr. ——, Charlestown, not here [illegible] Leader, who there had joined the company of [illegible] patentees of Mass.; gave £30 to promote it, 1629; was with Higginson, most active and useful town officer; [illegible] admission [illegible], 1631, and was made free 18th May following; Boston church; his wife Grace, No. 68 and 9, and [illegible] of church at Charlestown; was in the [illegible] of negro [illegible], 1634, sent in the Pegasus [illegible] to Barbadoes, 1652, in the Mayflower of Boston, in which his share or adventure was £3 [illegible] that of Edward Bates [illegible] accounted for in Boston, there, died 1653. He [illegible] one died 1660, and Elect Thomas Lothrop [illegible] administration.

PALMER, GEORGE, Boston, [illegible] 1631, Artillery Co., 1641; removed to the [illegible] or another of the name was at Weymouth, R.I. [illegible] 1655, though the place of residence [illegible] H. Hist. 1661. In 1670 a Boston creditor, James Negl[illegible] grant of admission.

PALMER, HENRY, Newbury, 1635, freeman 1642; removed to Haverhill from which he was [illegible] 1667, 71, 6 acres, and 1681 [illegible] house [illegible] 1690; [illegible] Haverhill, [illegible] Salem [illegible] Dalton.

PALMER, HUGH, Watertown, [illegible] wife [illegible] had Deborah, born 1635; Hannah, 1637; [illegible] 1639; [illegible] 1641; Mary, 1643; [illegible] 1650; freeman, 1652; [illegible] 1654.

PALMER, [illegible], [illegible] 1634.

PALMER, JOHN, Hingham, [illegible] 1635; [illegible] 1638; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PALMER, JOHN, Portsmouth, R. I., by Mr. Wentworth, copied from the records of Portsmouth, May 1676. He served in King Philip's war, from Kingstown, admitted to Hampton.

PALMER, JOHN, Edgartown, 1671, constituted by the council of war for the defence of Martha's Vineyard, 1675, was wounded 21st September, 1676; married Mary, daughter of George Mayoy.

PALMER, MICHAEL, Dorchester, 1637, an original signer of the plantation covenant, 1636, [illegible] 1641.

PALMER, NICHOLAS, Weymouth, [illegible] 1660, was an early settler; had Mary, born 1637, Hannah, baptised 1640; Timothy, 1642; and [illegible] 1645; married second Joan, widow of John Pur[illegible]rmick, 1649, died 1653, and he died 1658.

PALMER, RICHARD, Salem, Wales, 1670, may be the passenger of 1635, aged [illegible] years, from London to Boston.

PALMER, WALTER, Charlestown, 1629, probably younger brother of Abraham; charged 10 September, 1630, with killing Austin Bratcher, freeman 1634; was constable 1633; in June of that year he with new wife Rebecca, and daughter Grace, united with the church. Had Hannah, baptised 1635, Elihu, 1638; Nehemiah, 1637; Moses, 1640; Benjamin, 1642; all by Rebecca Short, a member of Roxbury church, who came in 1632, as a servant, says the record of Roxbury church, removed to Rehoboth; was representative 1640 and 47, being the first from that town; had [illegible] children and removed again to Stonington, 1653. His will, of May, 1658, made at Stonington, probated 1662, left in Stonington, then called Southertown, was claimed as part of our Connecticut grant as such, to support his widow Rebecca and eleven children, John, Grace, Joane, William, Grehom, Elihu, Nehemiah, Moses, Benjamin, Hannah, wife of Thomas Hunt, and Ruth, and omits to name Rebecca, who married, 1665, Elisha Cheesborough, and was perhaps unable to convey the real estate from.

PALMER, WILLIAM, Plymouth; came in the Fortune, 1621, with son William, and his wife Frances came in the next ship, the Ann, 1623, had share in the division of cattle, 1627; removed to Duxbury, married a young wife; had Henry and Bridget, but perhaps by former wife; both named in the will, and grandchild Rebecca, and died probably early in 1638; his will of 1637 was probated March, 1638.

PALMER, WILLIAM, Watertown, 1636; Newbury, 1637; owned land at Great Ormsby, Co. Norfolk; freeman 1639, removed to Boston, had by first wife son Edward, Christopher and Stephen, beside daughter Martha, who married, Savage thinks, John Sherman of Watertown. By second wife he had Grace, widow of Thomas Rogers, who survived her husband and married Roger Porter. Ten of this name graduated at Harvard, six at Yale, and [illegible] at the other New England colleges.

REFERENCES: New England Hist. and Gen. Reg. III, 201; V, 137, 211; IX, 63, 247; XI, 15; Farmer's Gen. Reg., 305; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H.; Savage's Huntington's Stamford, Conn.; Scribner's Hist. of Conn. (1881), 205 pages; Palmer's Early Hist. of Conn., Sup. (1882), 119 pages.

PALMERLY, John, [illegible] of Elizabeth and Ann, from London, 1635, [illegible] to be the same as Parmely or Parmaly of Guilford; sworn freeman of Conn. 1665.

PALMES, Edward, New Haven, 1640, a merchant; removed next year to New London; married Ellen, daughter of Gov. John Winthrop, jr., [illegible] 1644, [illegible] Lydia, wife of Rev. John Wilson, [illegible] other children, he had [illegible] married Sarah [illegible] widow of Captain Thomas Willett, as Miss Cauldham, [illegible] Conn., baptised [illegible] 1682, Harvard College, 1693, and [illegible] 1705, in 58th year, leaving [illegible] estate, to children Lucy and Andrew. Lucy married Samuel [illegible] Saybrook. He was named in the royal [illegible] to adjust claims in the long Province of New [illegible] century.

PALMES, William, Salem; married Mary, [illegible] daughter of John Humfrey, Esq., who [illegible] married Rev. John Wales.

REFERENCES: Cartlidge's New London, Conn., 39; Ogden Gen., 1868, 84, 130; Arms of the [illegible] Nahum, Co. York.

ARMS: On, three dun deths, [illegible]; a chief [illegible].

CREST: A hand holding a [illegible].

MOTTO: [illegible].

PALMERLY, Nathaniel, killing [illegible] Chester, called Kenilworth; freeman 1668, whose name is spelled Palmerly in the return of the officers of the town, possibly same as Palmerly.

REFERENCE: Mass. Ancestry, II, 60.

PANNELY: Alexander; [illegible] in Page's list [illegible] freemen of Mass., 1631, name may be perverted [illegible] clerk.

PANTON, Richard, Westchester, 1650; [illegible] influence, who died [illegible] after 1700; to [illegible] of Conn., against the Dutch at New York, 1673.

PANTRY, or PANTREE, John, Hertfordshire, England; freeman 1634; married Hannah [illegible] Boston, who was probably daughter of Richard [illegible] beside Mary and Hannah, John, baptised 1636, [illegible] probably 1653. His widow married, 1654, Thomas Wiles. Hannah died 1672, unmarried.

PANTRY, William, Cambridge, 1634; came [illegible] by same ship with Simon Willard, excused from military duty, by reason of age; freeman 1635; removed [illegible] with Hooker's first settlers to Hartford, where he was among the chief proprietors.

REFERENCES: Porter's Hartford Settlers, 15; Trumbull Genealogy, 89, 100.

PAPILLIONS, or PAPILLION, Peter, Boston, 1679, by wife Joan had Mary, born 1680, and Peter, born 1681; he was one of that company who [illegible] from the new North church when Rev. Peter [illegible] was brought in 1718 to be colleague with Cheever, [illegible], and in 1722 had command of a ship employed against pirates on the coast. He came into Boston [illegible] for his estate, having soon [illegible] [illegible] his oath, [illegible] pirate [illegible] the trade of New England, but brought [illegible] that had been in possession of the [illegible] pirates.

PARD: Samuel, Boston; by wife Mary had Samuel, born Sept. [illegible], 1657.

PARDEE, George, New Haven, [illegible] 1644, [illegible] of 1644, to France [illegible] of which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ter of Richard Miles; had John, born 1657, died young; John again, 1658; [illegible] Mary, 1658; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

becca, 1666, baptised; Sarah, born 1668; and Hannah, 1672; and he died 1700, aged 72. His will, of 14th April, names all the daughters and sons George and Joseph. Married, 1677, Josiah Hotchkiss; Eliz. married, 1670, Thomas Gregory, and in the will of her father is called an Olmstead; Rebecca married, 1699, Samuel Alling; and Hannah married Edward Vickers. The name is widespread.

REFERENCE:—Am. Ancestry, VI, 104.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, VI, 104; Orcutt's Hist. of Wolcott, Ct., 530; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Ct., 103.

PARODX:—William, Mass. freeman, 1645.

PARENTS:—John, Haddam; sett. about 1692, died 1686, leaving two daughters.

PARIS, or PARRIS:—Christopher, Boston, 1649.

PARIS, JOHN, Braintree; married, 1664, says Farmer, Mary Jewell, probably daughter of Thomas.

PARIS, THOMAS, Newbury 1685, son of John, a dissenting clergyman of Ugborough, in Co. Devon; had come two years before to Long Island, removed to southern part of Mass., perhaps Plymouth; grandfather of Rev. Martin of Marshfield, and ancestor of Gov. Albion K. of Maine.

PARISH:—Thomas, Cambridge; came in the Increase, 1635, aged 22; was a physician, though in custom house record called, perhaps for misleading, a clothier, freeman 1637; by wife Mary had Mary, born 1638; Thomas, 1641, Harvard College 1659; and Mary, again, 1642. Probably he went home, lived at Nayland, Co. Suffolk, as his atty., Thomas Danforth, calls him.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, XII; Parish Genealogy (1897), 31 pages; Strong Geneal., 153, 372-4; Thurston Geneal. (1892), 29.

PARKE, or PARKS:—Edward, Guilford, 1685; died 1690; and there the name continues 20 years.

PARKE, JACOB, Mass. freeman 1057; may have been of Concord, or possibly of Rowley; his name stands in Paige's list between the inhabitants of these towns.

PARKE, RICHARD, Cambridge, 1630; a proprietor at the Farms, now Lexington, 1642; died at Cambridge village (where he had lived 18 years), 1665, leaving will of that year providing for wife Sarah, who had been a widow of Love Brewster, and was living at Duxbury 1678; two daughters and only one son, Thomas. The inventory showed good estate. Isabel, one of his daughters, married Francis Whittemore; and Sarah, the other daughter, 1699.

PARKE, ROBERT, Wethersfield, 1639; freeman 1640; may have sent another, beside his eldest son William some years before he came to our shore, as permanent resident. Savage thinks he came back same year, carrying an order by our Gov. to his son John in England to pay money, which is in my possession, and may be the earliest bite of exchange drafn on our side of the water, but was not guided by the decision of the s. as to his plantation. Representative 1641; removed 1649 to New London, where his barn was the first place of worship; selectman 1651; representative 1652; called an aged man 1662, and died 1665. His will, May, 1660, probated March, 1665, names only three children, William, Samuel and Thomas, but a daughter, Ann, had accompanied her brother William to Roxbury; there married, 1640, Edward Payson, and died following September. In his favor was the curious order of 30th May, 1644, by our general court, that he might "proceed in marriage with Alice Thompson, without further publishment."

PARKE, WILLIAM, Roxbury, eldest son of Robert; came in the Lion; arrived at Boston, February, 1631, with Roger Williams; was perhaps sent by his father to look out good spot for plantation; one of the earliest church members; freeman May, 1631, married Martha, daughter of John Holgrave of Salem; had Theoda, 1637, Hannah, 1639, died 1655, Martha, baptised 1642, Sarah, baptised 1643, who died September following, John, baptised 1645, died next June; Deborah, baptised 1647, whose birth the town record omits, but inserts her death, 1650, John, again, 1649, died at 14 years, Deborah, again, baptised 1651; son and daughter, twins, buried June, 1653; William, baptised 1654, died young; and Hannah, again, September, 1658; Artillery Company 1638; was representative 1635 and 32, various years after, the longest term of service in that rank under the old charter. He was many years deacon; died 1685. His will provided for the wife of his youth, mentions two surviving daughters, and Mary, grandchild, besides brothers, Thomas, deceased, and Samuel. Gravestone, Gen. Reg., makes the death 1683. The widow Martha died 1708, aged 94. Theoda married, 1654, Samuel Williams, and so was mother of Rev. John, Harvard College 1683, of Deerfield, the famous "Redeemed Captive;" another daughter, Martha, married Isaac Williams, whose son William, Harvard College 1683, minister of Hatfield, the grandfather, says he had taken care of from the age of 3 years, besides part of Stonington land to other sons; and another daughter married John Smith, and to them he gives part of his Stonington land. Five of this name, in its several spellings, had been graduated at Harvard in 1834, and thirteen at other N. E. colleges.

REFERENCES:—Biddle Geneal. (1892), 30-40, Meade's Old Churches of Virginia; Potter's Am. Monthly, VI, 85.

PARKER:—Abraham, Woburn; married, 18th November, 1644, Rose Whitlock; had Ann, born 1645; John, 1647; Abraham, 1650, died next year; Abraham, again, 1652; removed to Chelmsford; there had Mary, 1655, baptised April following; Moses, Isaac, born 1660; Eliz., 1663; Lydia, and Jacob, 1669. He was freeman 1045, and died 1685; and his widow died 1691.

PARKER, AZRIKAM, Boston, 1662; mariner.

PARKER, BASIL, York, 1649; recorder of the province, and made by Gorges one of the counc.; died before 1651, when administration was given to John Alcock.

PARKER, EDMUND, Roxbury; married, 1647, Eliz., probably daughter of the first Abraham Howe; had there baptised Eliz., 1648, died soon; Eliz., again, 1649; 1649; Abraham, 1652; Mary, Esther, Deborah, June, 1656, perhaps not all born in one day; for he may have removed to Lancaster, where he was proprietor 1653, and there brought these children to baptism and probably had others later.

PARKER, EDWARD, New Haven 1644; married Eliz., widow of John Potter; had Mary and John, baptised 1648, Hope, born and baptised 1650; and Lydia, 1652, and he died 1662. In 1666 Mary married John Hall, in 1667 Hope married Samuel Cooke; and Lydia married, 1673, John Thomas.

PARKER, ELISHA, Barnstable; married, 1657, Eliz. Hinckley, sister of Gov. Thomas; had Thomas, born 1658, Elisha 1660; and Sarah, 1662.

PARKER, GEORGE, Portsmouth, R. I., 1638; may be that carpenter from London, who came, 1635, in the Elizabeth and Ann, aged 23, was serv. gent.; died 1650

leaving widow and daughter Hannah, who married, 1679, Benjamin Hall, beside Mary, who married Edward Sheffield.

PARKER, George, York; freeman, 1652; installed there 1659.

PARKER, Jacob, Chelmsford, by wife Sarah had Sarah, born 1654; Thomas, 1656, both with children Hannah, Jacob, baptised 1658; Tabitha, 1658, Rebecca, 1660, Rachel, 1663, and Mary, 1665, and perhaps others. He died in few months; widow Sarah presented petition in 1669.

PARKER, Jacob, Roxbury, married, 1687, Thankful, daughter of John Hemenway; had Thankful, died 1688, a few days old, Sarah, 1689; Jacob, 1691; soon after Thankful again, 1692; Jacob, again, 1697, Mary, 1699; Eliz., 1700, and Experience, 1705.

PARKER, James, Dorchester, early, perhaps as 1630, freeman, 1634; removed to Weymouth, and was representative 1639-42; thence to Portsmouth, where he wanted to be their minister, but preferred to continue in trade, though he preached a few years; went to Barbadoes, whence a good letter to Gov. Winthrop from Ipswich is given by Hutch. Coll., 155; died on a visit to Boston, 1666.

PARKER, James, Woburn, 1640; married, 1643, Eliz., daughter of Robert Long of Charlestown; had Eliz., born 1645; Ann, 1647; John, 1649 (who was killed by the Indians 27th July, 1694); was freeman 1652, and a grantee of Billerica; removed to Chelmsford, and had Josiah, 1655; Samuel, 1656; Joshua, 1658; Jonathan, 1659; and Ebenezer, 1660; was captain, removed to Groton and perhaps by second wife had very late m. to Sarah, again, 1697; and he died 1701 in 85th year.

PARKER, John, Boston, 1635, a carpenter of Marlborough, Co. Wilts; came that year in the James; arrived from Southampton, with wife Jane; had Thomas, 1635, baptised 1637, his wife having united with church; Noah, baptised 1638; beside John, and Mary, 1641, who may have been brought from England. He lived at Muddy River, now Brookline, and died in few years, for in 1650 his widow Jane had married Richard Bate, and then sold their house and garden, in Boston, to Stephen Greenleaf, who came from Newbury.

PARKER, John, Saco 1630; the purchaser of Parker's Island, now Georgetown, on eastern side of Kennebec River, near the mouth; as by Williamson does, may have first settled in 1629, on the west side of the river; but his purchase was in 1631; tradition says he was from Biddeford, Co. Devon, and before June, 1660, died. By wife Mary he had Thomas, John and Mary, who all must have been in England, though tradition makes Thomas born at Saco, 1638. Mary married Thomas Wakefield, as said, who died at Charlestown before 1693. She was widow on joining the church that year.

PARKER, John, Hingham, 1636, removed to Taunton, of which one of William, elder brother, was purchaser, 1637; was representative 1642, and 1645-1658.

PARKER, John, Boston, 1644, shoemaker; had wife Sarah, who joined church in August of that year, and probably daughter Sarah, who married, 1643, Isaac Addington, perhaps by previous wife from Ireland.

PARKER, John, Woburn, 1653, removed to Billerica; was there first constable; died at Chelmsford, 1669.

PARKER, John, Cambridge in the part which became Newton; had sons from Hingham, with [illegible] 1651, and Watertown, [illegible] was [illegible] of 1645, by second had Mary, born 1658, Nathaniel, 1660, John, 1662, James, 1664; Joseph, 1667, and Ebenezer early; [illegible] 1678, died at 21 years, Sarah, [illegible] 1663, Jonathan, 1665, and Esther, 1667, [illegible] the last two were probably from [illegible] and he [illegible] aged 71, his widow died 1684, [illegible] Peter Hunlock of Roxbury, Mary [illegible] of James Horsley, Sarah married, 1680, Samuel Sims of Woburn, and Joanna married a Stone.

PARKER, Joseph, Newbury, [illegible] in the Cattlebridge in Southampton, 1638, aged [illegible] was a tanner of Newbury, Co. Berks, and Joseph [illegible] in 1642; removed to Andover, where he was one of the founders of the church, October, 1645, and [illegible] son, of whom were Stephen, born 1650, and Samuel. Thomas, [illegible] and daughter Sarah, Mary and Elizabeth, who all emigrated with him; also John, killed by the Indians, 1678; and he died 1678. All his [illegible] Romsey, Co. Hants, about 5 miles from Southampton, [illegible]; his wife by first will; her name was Mary, and widow of that name died 1695.

PARKER, Joshua, Chelmsford, married, 1655, Rebecca Read; had [illegible] born 1658; Mary, 1657; John, 1659; and Josiah, 1661. For the second gives not mother of first two, and for the third names Mary; and Margaret for the fourth. It may be probable that one wife, either Mary or Margaret, [illegible] and perhaps there were more.

PARKER, Joseph, Dunstable, though a proprietor, only a temporary resident; had wife Margaret, as seen on Chelmsford [illegible] Joseph, born 1653; Ann, 1655, died young; Mary, 1657; John, 1660, died soon; Ann, 1663; perhaps confusion between husband of Margaret and Rebecca in the record of their church must have occurred, as each [illegible] the same day.

PARKER, Nathaniel, Newbury, an early settler, removed to Andover; was brother of Joseph of the same, married, 1648, Sarah, or Susan Short, who died 1651, by another wife Mary had John, 1653, James, Robert, and Peter, and had [illegible] 1685. Perhaps this man may be he who was entered as Nathaniel, of London, a baker, aged [illegible] in 1638, when Stephen Dummer brought him in the Bevis from Southampton.

PARKER, Nicholas, Roxbury, came in 1633, either with Cotton in the Griffin or in the Bird (both which arrived 4th September), with wife Ann, children Mary, and Nicholas; [illegible] 1634; John, born 1635, says the Roxbury record; removed soon after to Boston; had a child, born 1637, and soon; Jonathan, 1640; Abial, 1642; Israel, [illegible] months old his death. His daughter Mary married William Davis, [illegible] 1657; Aquila Chesen, the stone-cutter, established [illegible] Point, Boston.

PARKER, Robert, Charlestown, 1637; removed to New Haven, 1639, [illegible] wife and his sons, [illegible] Samuel, Jonathan, [illegible] Mary, [illegible] wife, [illegible] Peter, [illegible] Mary, [illegible] Rebecca, [illegible] Peter, [illegible] wife.

PARKER, RICHARD, Boston, merchant; by wife Ann had Joseph, born 1638, died in few months; Sarah, baptised 1641; was freeman 1641, and probably died soon after, but may have had second wife, for in the book of possessions Jane, widow of Richard, had an estate. His daughter Ann, born probably in England, married, 1651, John Manning, as second wife, and their daughter Ann married, 1669, John Sands: and Sarah married, 1659, John Paine.

PARKER, ROBERT, Boston; called on admission to the church, 1634, "servant to our brother William Aspenwall;" was a butcher; possibly came from Woolpit, near Bury St. Edmunds, Co. Suffolk; freeman; removed early to Cambridge; married Judith, widow of Richard Bugby of Roxbury; had Benjamin, 1636; Sarah, 1640; John, baptised at Roxbury, in right of his wife, 1642, and Savage judges him to be the H. C. graduate 1661; Nathaniel, 1643, died young; and Rachel, who died before her father. His wife died 1682, aged 80, and in his will, 1684, probated 1685, calls his age 82 years. The sons Benjamin and John, had full share, and are dead, so he names daughter Sarah, wife of Thomas Foster, sole heir, and to her children after, with double portion to her son Thomas.

PARKER, ROBERT, Barnstable; married, 1657, Sarah James; had Mary, 1658; Samuel, 1660; Alice, 1662; and Jane, 1664. He married a second wife, 1667, Patience, daughter of Henry Cobb; had Thomas, 1669; Daniel, 1670; Joseph, 1672; Benjamin, 1674; Hannah, 1676; Sarah, 1678; Elisha, 1680; and Alice, again, 1681, both baptised 1684; an erroneous date of his death is given, 1680.

PARKER, SAMUEL, Hingham, 1638; may have been of Haverhill 1677, but owned land in 1682 at Weymouth.

PARKER, SAMUEL, Dedham; married, 1657, Sarah, daughter of William Holman, of Cambridge; had Sarah, 1658, died next year; Samuel, 1659; Ann, 1661; Sarah, again, 1662; Nathaniel, 1664, died at 3 months; Susanna, 1667; Margaret, 1668; Nathaniel, again, 1670; and Mary, 1675; and his wife died November following and he died December, 1678. Administration was given on his estate 1680, to Capt. Thomas Prentice and Mr. Timothy Dwight.

PARKER, THOMAS, Lynn; came in the Susan and Ellen, 1635, with his wife, being fellow passenger; freeman, 1637; removed to Reading; had Hannah, born 1638; Thomas, Joseph, 1642, died soon; Joseph, again, 1645, died at 4 months; Mary, 1647; Martha, 1649; Nathaniel, 1651; Sarah, 1653, probably died young; Jonathan, 1656; and Sarah, again, 1658; beside John; was there one of the founders of the church and many years deacon till his death, 1683. His will of that year provides for wife Amy, sons John, Thomas, Nathaniel, daughters Mary and Martha, beside grandchildren Samuel and Sarah, and makes Hannah sole executor. His widow died 1690.

PARKER, WILLIAM, Hartford, an original proprietor, 1636; removed to Saybrook, after having several children. Sarah, born 1637; Joseph, died in a few weeks; John, 1642; Ruth, 1643; William, 1645; Joseph, again, 1647; Margaret; Jonathan, 1653; David, 1656; and Deborah, 1658; was representative 1672; his wife Margery died 1660, and he died 1686.

PARKER, WILLIAM, Taunton 1643, perhaps elder brother of John of the same; a purchaser in 1637; in his will of 1660, being 60 years old, names wife Alice, but no children and gave small legacy to his nephew, James Phillips. His widow married, 1662, the first Stephen Paine of Rehoboth.

PARKER, WILLIAM, Watertown; by wife Eliz. had Ephraim, of whom the record says he died in 1640, six months old; and Ruhannah, 1641; was freeman 1641. He was one of the original proprietors of Sudbury.

PARKER, WILLIAM, Scituate; married, 1639, Mary, daughter of Thomas Rawllyns; had Mary, born 1640; William, 1643; and Patience, 1649; and his wife died August, 1651. He married, November, 1651, Mary, daughter, of Humphrey Turner; had Lydia, 1653; Miles, 1655; Joseph, 1658; and Nathaniel, 1661, who perished in Phip's expedition against Quebec, 1690; and died 1684. Mary married Theophilus Wetherell; Patience married a Randall; one daughter married Thomas Totman; and in his will are also named daughters Lydia and Judith; this Lydia was probably second wife of Theophilus Wetherell, and died 1719, aged 67. Forty-one of this name had in 1834 been graduated at Harvard, and thirty-eight at all other New England colleges.

REFERENCES:—Abbot's Andover, Mass., 20; Am. Anc., I, 59; II, 91; III, 167; V, 202; VI, 22, 179; X, 201; XI 45; Avery Gen. (1893), 211-4; Bedford, N. H., Centennial, 323; Butler's Hist. Groton, Mass., 421, 476, 494; Chambers' Early Germans of N. J., 460; Cutts Geneal., 242-4; Dickey Geneal., 32-7; Egle's Penn. Geneal., 2d ed., 579-604; Freeman's Cape Cod, II, 438, 466, 642; Green's Kentucky Farm; Hill's Hist. of Mason, N. H., 205; Jackson Geneal., 299; Lamb's Hist. of New York City, I, 706; Parker Family of Roxbury (1890), 10 pages; Parker of New York (1877), 18 pages; Shattuck Geneal., 375-7; Whitehead's Perth Amboy, N. J., 128-38; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 726-9.

PARKHURST:—George, Watertown; freeman 10th May, 1643; brought from England son George, daughter Phebe, and perhaps other children. Barry says his wife was Susanna. In 1643 he married second wife Susanna, widow of John Simpson; sold his estate in 1645, and removed to Boston; was living there in 1655. Phebe married Thomas Arnold. In the early records the name is Parkis or Perkis.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 60; XII; Bemis' Hist. of Marlboro, N. H., 595; Parkhurst Geneal. (1883), 19 pages; Stone's Hist. of Hubbardston, Mass., 328; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 527.

PARKINSON:—William Dover, 1684.

REFERENCES:—Cochrane's Hist. Francestown, N. H., 866-9; Mills Geneal. (1893), 13-5; Power's Sangamon Co., Ill., Settlers, 556.

PARKMAN:—Elias, Dorchester, 1633; freeman 1635; removed to Windsor early; there had Elias, Rebecca, Samuel, born 1644; and George, who died 1645; he probably had an establisiment for trade at New Haven, 1640, but finally removed to Boston; there had Mary, baptised 1648; Deliverance, baptised 1651; and Nathaniel, baptised 1655. His wife was Bridget. He was a mariner; traded from Boston to Conn. River, and perhaps on longer voyages, in one of which he was probably lost, for his wife presented inventory 2d July, 1662, made two days before recit. that he was "supposed to be dead;" and as it amounted to only £37, 15s., we may think that most of his property was lost at the same time. Rebecca married, September, 1661, John Jarvis, and perhaps his widow married, September, 1672, Sylvester Eveleth, of Gloucester.

REFERENCES:—Allen's Worcester, 56; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 941-51; Breck Geneal., 20-32; Whitmore's Copps Hill Epitaphs.

PARMELEE:—John, Guilford, 1639; was of New Haven 1659, when he made his will, 8th November, and

died soon afterward; to his only son large part of his property was given, residue to grandchildren, Nathaniel and Hannah, wife of John Johnson, after providing for his own wife Eliza, who married John Evarts. Sometimes this name is spelt Parmelin.

REFERENCES: Am. Anc., III, 105; X, 195; Davis Hist. of Wallingford, Conn., 884; Salisbury's Fam. Hist. (1892), I, 210-33; Whitemore's Hist. Middlesex Co., Ct., 211.

PARMENTER (Often in old records Parminter):—Benjamin, Salem 1637, when, Felt says, he had grant of land, but perhaps he did not live there, exc. on Marblehead side. Yet calls[ed] of Salem when freeman, 1678, many years before; had wife Mary and daughter Mary, and was of Gloucester, 1681; said to have been born about 1610.

PARMENTER, JOHN, Watertown 1638; one of the first settlers of Sudbury, 1639; freeman 13th May, 1640; selectman and deacon; had brought from England son John, and perhaps other children, with wife Bridget, who died April, 1660, and he removed to Roxbury; there married, August, 1660, Ann, or Annis, widow of John Dane, who had before been widow of William Chandler; and he died May, 1671, aged 83. In his will he names this wife and son-in-law John Woods, husband of his daughter Mary, and grandson John, his son of that name being some years; died and this grandson made one of the executors. The will of his widow, November, 1672, probated eleven years after, names her first husband's children John, Thomas and William Chandler; Hannah, wife of George Abbott, and Sarah, wife of William Cleaves.

PARMENTER, JOHN, Bousright; by wife Judith had Judith, born 1667, died soon; Eliz., February, 1668; John, 1670; died soon; Judith, again, July, 1672; John, again, November, 1674; and Lydia, 1677; and by second wife Hannah, daughter probably of Richard Williams of Taunton, had Eliz., again, September, 1688.

PARMENTER, ROBERT, Braintree; freeman, 1650; by wife Leah had John, born Oct., 1653, died next month; Joseph, 1655; Eliz., 1657; and Hannah, 1659; and was deacon and died 1690, in his 74th year. The name is pronounced Parmiter.

REFERENCES: Barry's Framingham, 353; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, Mass., 256; Savage's Geneal. Dict., III, 359; Temple's Hist. of Northfield, Mass., 511.

PARNELL:—John, Dover, 1668-8, perhaps had wife Mary, daughter of Henry Stacy.

PARNELL, THOMAS, Pemaquid; swore fidelity to Mass., 1674.

PARNELL, FRANCIS, captain; died at Boston, October, 1724.

PARR:—Abel, Boston; freeman June, 1641.

PARR, JAMES, one of the soldiers sent to seize Groton, and his comp. was of unknown residence.

PARR, SAMUEL, Salem, 1665.

PARROTT, PAROTT, or PARRETT:—Frances, Rowley; freeman, May, 1640; was town clerk, 14 years representative, 1650 and 2, being the earliest from that town; went home, and died about 1650. His will mentions wife Elizabeth and six children; one was probably that Faith who married Ezekiel Jewett.

REFERENCES: Austin's Rhode Island Gen. Dict., 144; Homer Geneal., 1820, Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Ct., 1354.

PARRY:—Edward, came from London in the True love, 1634, aged 24, but where he settled, unknown.

REFERENCES—Am. Anc. VI, 67; VII, 20; Fell Geneal. 88; Parry Geneal. (1877), 38 pages; Youngs' Hist. of Wayne Co., Ind., 353.

PARSONS:—Benjamin, Springfield, said to have come, perhaps was brought, in childhood, from Tormarton, about 30 miles from Exeter, in the northwest part of Devonshire, married Sarah, daughter of Richard Vore of Windsor; had Sarah, born 1650; Benjamin, 1652; Mary, 1660, died young; Abigail, 1663; Samuel, 1665; Ebenezer, 1668; Mary, 1670; Hezekiah, 1673, and Joseph, 1675. His wife died 1676 or 7, and he married widow of John Leonard, who took after his death third husband, Hon. Peter Tilton; was deacon, and died 1687. Sarah, married Dorchester, Abigail, married 1680 John Mun, and 1680 John Richards; and Mary married 1674 Thomas Richards.

PARSONS, GEORGE, Boston; by wife Elizabeth daughter; Savage thinks of Rev. John Wheelwright, had Joseph, 1665; and Wheelwright, 1674.

PARSONS, HUGH, Springfield; married 1645, Mary Levis from Wales; had Hannah, born 1650; Samuel, 1648, died next year; and Joshua, October, 1650, killed by his mother 4 Mar following, and she pleaded guilty in May after having been just before acquitted of the absurd charge of witchcraft on a charge of the Rev. Mr. Moxon. The unhappy woman had, in her native land, suffered abuse by a former husband, who several years before she came hither, abandoned her, and her character was so fair we must believe her insane. But the husband was less lucky, the jury convicted him of a similar crime, when, in 1652, the sentence of death was refused by the court, and the Gen. Court had sense enough to disallow the proceed. Soon after both harmless felons removed to Watertown. There he died 1675, and his widow, Ruth, died 1676. The first wife Savage thinks suffered death for the murder of her child.

PARSONS, JEFFERY, Gloucester; married November, 1657, Sarah, daughter of William Vinson; had James, born 1658; Jeffry, 1661; Sarah, 1663; John, 1666; Elizabeth, 1669; Jeremiah, 1672; Nathaniel, 1675; Abigail, 1678, Ebenezer, 1681, died soon; and Ebenezer, again 1682. He was, it is said, born about 1631 at Alphington, near Exeter, adjoining Topham, Co. Devon, and died 1689; and his widow died 1708. His grandson, Moses, minister of Byfield parish in Newbury, who died 1783, was father of Theophilus, Harvard College, 1760, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, one of the principal framers of the constitution of this Commonwealth. He was the most learned lawyer in the general opinion of his contemporaries that ever appeared on our side of the Atlantic.

PARSONS, JOSEPH, Springfield; brother of the first Benjamin, witness to the deed from the Ind. to Pynchon, July, 1630; married, 1640, Mary, daughter of Thomas Bliss of Hartford; had Joseph, born 1645; Benjamin, died 1649, John, 1649, died soon; John, again, 1650, and Samuel, 1653, removed to Northampton, there had Ebenezer, 1655, who is said to be the first white born there, and was killed by the Indians at Northfield, 1675, Jonathan, 1657; David, 1659, died young; Mary, 1661, Hannah, 1663; Abigail, 1666, and Esther, 1672. His wife, charged with witchcraft 1674, was sent to Boston, tried, May 1675, and acquitted by the jury, but condemned by the court. He was representative, 1666, 1673, one of the legislature of the two removed 1676 back to Springfield, and died 1683. Mary, married 1683 Joseph Ashley, colonel, son Joseph, William, Hannah, married 1688 Edward Glover, Jr.; Abigail, married 1699 John Colton; and Esther, married 1698, Rev. Joseph Smith, after of Middleton.

PARSONS, RICHARD, Windsor, 1650; there made freeman in April; was soon after at Hartford, probably went home.

PARSONS, ROBERT, Lynn; freeman, 1630, of whom no more is known, unless he were the man who died at North Haven, 1648.

PARSONS, SAMUEL, East Hampton L. I.; 1650.

PARSONS, THOMAS, Boston; seems to have by the old book of possessions, an estate leased 15 by 120 to Thomas Leverett, and this before 1630.

PARSONS, THOMAS, Windsor; was soldier in the Pequot war, 1637, for which some of his children had grant of land many years after, married, 1644, Lydia Brown; had Bethia, 1645; Mercail, 1644; Thomas, 1645; John, 1647; Mary, 1652; Hannah, 1655; Samuel, 1657; and Joseph, 1661; beside William in some earlier year not specified, and died 1661. His widow married Edward Pomeroy. Of these children, Ebenezer, Samuel, William, and Joseph lived at Salisbury, and some, if not all, had families. Bethia married, 1666, Thomas Muscall, and next, 1672, John Williams of Windsor.

PARSONS, WILLIAM, Boston, came probably in the James from Southampton, 1635, then by the custom house clearance described as a tailor of Salisbury, though called a joiner on his admission to the church 1644; by wife Ruth, had Ruth, baptized 1645, was freeman, 1645; Ar. Co. 1646, and died January, 1702, in 87th year.

REFERENCES: Am. Anc. I, 66; II, 62; III, 266; IV, 199; V, 166; VII, 37, 104, 205, 273; VIII, 68; X, 165. Barnes' Hist. of Goshen, Mass., 1025. Coe and Ward Memorials, 5000. Daniell's Hist. of Oxford, Mass., 630; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 597; Holt Geneal. (1892), 14; Jordan's Leighton Geneal.; Montgomery Co. N. Y. Hist., 211; Parson's Fam. of Hartford (1877) chart, Parson's Fam. of Parsonsfield, Me. (1870) chart; Parson's Fam. of Springfield (1000), 109 p.; Winslow Gen. I, 318-23, 345, 354; II, 710-5.

PARTRIDGE:—Alexander, came in 1645, with wife and family to Boston, and was found to be "ingerious by his opinions, which he had imbibed in the Parliament, or, rather, Cromwell's army, so that he could not be permitted to reside here, but was forced away before the first winter to Rhode Island. He was made Captain of the force of that col. 1648, and was living at Newport 1655.

PARTRIDGE, GEORGE Duxbury; perhaps brother of Rev. Ralph, being mentioned in the record 1630, the same year that Ralph came; married, 1638, Sarah, daughter of Stephen Tracy, of Plymouth, had Sarah, born 1639; Mercy, Tryphosa, Ruth, Lydia, John, born 1657; and James, who lived to have had [illegible] children; was proprietor, 1645, of Bridgewater, and one of the original purchasers of [illegible] enough in 1662. His daughter Sarah married, 1665, [illegible] Allen, of Bridgewater; Tryphosa married, 1668, Samuel West, Ruth married, 1670, Rodolphus Dunbar; and Lydia married, 1672, William Brewster.

PARTRIDGE, NATHANIEL Boston; tailor; by wife Ellen, who joined on church 1643, and he four years after was freeman 1644.

PARTRIDGE, OLIVER, Dedham, 1661, was received of the church with wife Sarah, before 1639.

PARTRIDGE, RALPH, [illegible] of Devonshire, arrived at Boston in the fall of [illegible] in company with Rev. [illegible] Higginson. He was well instructed and was [illegible] Co. Kent, near Dover, [illegible] veyance of land by John [illegible] 1631, made in consideration [illegible] daughter of P., who, with Jervase P. (probably his brother), citizen and coalwaine of London, were made trustees. His own will, September, 1655, probably May, 1058, names daughter Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Thomas Hatcher, married May, 1643, her sons Thomas, Ralph, and Peter, beside her eldest daughter Patience Kemp; also his eldest daughter Mary M., and her sons Robert and John. His wife, Patience, was dead and the inventory of his library is counted 300 volumes, which, for that time on this side of the sea, was very respectable.

PARTRIDGE, WILLIAM, Salisbury, 1638; freeman, 1650; is said to be son of John of Otley in Co. Perth; died 1654; left widow, Ann; perhaps mother of the children John, Hannah, Elizabeth, born 1643; Nehemiah, May, 1645; Sarah, 1647; Rachel, 1650; and, possibly, William, posthum. His widow married, 1656, Anthony Stanion, and died 1689. Elizabeth married, 1661, Joseph Shaw of Hampton, Sarah married, 1666, John Heath of Haverhill, and Rachel married, 1671, Joseph Chase of Hampton and died 1718.

PARTRIDGE, WILLIAM, Hartford; came, it is tradition, from Berwick on Tweed, married, 1644, Mary Smith, only sister of four brothers who are Christopher, of Northampton, Joseph, of Hartford, Simon, of Hartford, and namesake one, died 1686; had Samuel born, 1645; was one of the two constables, 1655; removed to Hadley, 1660, there died 1668. His name uniformly ends pigy. His daughter Mary married, 1663, John Smith.

PARTRIDGE, WILLIAM, Medfield, 1649; freeman, 1649; freeman, 1653; married, 1654, Sarah Pierce, who had Eleazer three days before she died May, 1050, and November following he married Sarah Colburn; had Nathaniel, baptized at Dedham, 1660; John, 1662; Elisha, 1665; Joseph, 1668, William, 1669; Priscilla, 1672; Sarah, 1674; and Mary, 1682.

REFERENCES: Bailey's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 951-3; Dedham Hist. Reg. VII, 51-6, 100-6, 148-51; VIII, 149; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 348; Tapley's Hist. of Norway, Me., 573; Morse's Sherborn, Mass., Settlers, 180-90; Strong Geneal., 1129-31. See also Partridge.

PARUM: William, Boston; by wife Frances; had John, born 1635, says the substitute record used in place of the original [illegible] may have been lost near 200 years.

PARY, or PARRY, William, adm. freeman of Mass., 1640, he was known to be of Watertown, 1642, and Bond thinks he came from Scituate.

PASCO, [illegible], Salem, 1658.

PASCO, James, Boston; by wife Rachel, had Dorothy C., 1685, and Elizabeth, 1688, in 1696, or later, removed to E. [illegible], there [illegible] 1720.

[illegible] of Windsor, Ct., II, 555-7.

PASMER, PASMERE, or PASMERE; Bartholomew, Boston, [illegible]; proprietor who sold estate to Samuel Cole, 1640, [illegible] 1641.

[illegible], Concord, by wife Alice, had [illegible], Hester, 1641.

[illegible], 1674.

PASMORE, William, Boston; by wife Rebecca, had [illegible], October, 1650.

[illegible] V, 65, shoemaker, owned [illegible].

PASSENT, PASSENT, or PASSON, Hugh, [illegible] 1675 and [illegible] 03, had wife [illegible] very poor and had [illegible] to France was Parsons, says [illegible]

PATCH: Edmund, Salem, 1630; had Abraham, baptised, 1640; died, 1680.

PATCH, JAMES, Salem, 1640; lived on Beverly side; by wife Hannah, had Mary, born 1647, died at 2 years; Mary, again, 1650; prob. James, who died 1653; Eliz., 1654; James, again, 1655, and Nicholas, 1657, who died January following; died 1658, in his will of that year names wife Hannah, son James, daughters Mary and Eliz., bros. Nicholas Woodbury and John P. His daughter Mary married, 1688, Paul Thorndike; and Eliz. married Richard Thistle. The wife died at Ipswich.

PATCH, NICHOLAS, Salem; had grant of land 1639, says Felt; was one of the founders of the church at Beverly, 1667, with Eliz., probably his wife, who was, says a wild tradition, the first girl of English parents born in the Col. of Mass. and died 1715, aged 80. He died 1673, leaving sons John and Thomas.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. III, 137; Brook's Hist. of Medford, Mass., 532; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 655; Savage's Gen. Dict., 308.

PATCHIN, or PATCHING:—Joseph, Roxbury; married, 1642, Eliz., widow of Stephen Eggleden; had Joseph, born 1643; John, 1644; another child died 1649; and after the parents joined to the church, Joseph and John were baptised 1650. He removed to Fairfield, and in 1666 called his age 56 years.

REFERENCE:—Cleveland's Yates Co., 248.

PATEFIELD, or PLATFIELD:—John, Charlestown; by wife Amy had Mary, born 1654; and Rebecca, 1657; was then living 1678.

PATESHALL, PATTESHALL, or PADDESHALL:—Edmund, Pemaquid, 1665; swore fidelity to Massachusetts 1674; may be he whose depon. is referred to by Chalmers, 504.

PATESHALL, RICHARD, Boston, 1665; freeman, 1678; by wife Abigail, had Edward, born 1670; and by wife Martha, had Martha, born 1674; Ann, 1678; Edmund, 1683; and Robert, 1685.

PATESHALL, ROBERT, Boston, 1652, merchant; was captain and magistrate in the temporary Co. of Devonshire, Me.; perhaps was the man killed by the Indians, 1689, at Pemaquid.

PATIE:—Peter, Haverhill; took oath of allegiance November, 1677.

PATRICK:—Daniel, Watertown, one of the two captains in regular pay; brought in the fleet by Winthrop, 1630; freeman, 1631; was short time of Cambridge, but at W. selectman, 1638; removed to Connecticut; had a Dutch wife and was killed by a Dutchman, 1643, at Stamford.

PATRICK, WILLIAM, Hartford; had Samuel, born 1654.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. II, 92; Soc. Gen. (1888), 370-7; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 623; Welles' Wash. Gen., 251.

PATTEN:—Nathaniel, Dorchester, 1640; died 1661, leaves widow Justine, and large estate on which the widow admin. and died 1675. Supposed he left no children, for his brother and heir, John, from Crewkerne, in Co. Somerset, sent his son Thomas to dispose of estate in Boston.

PATTEN, THOMAS, Sol. ac. 1643.

PATTEN, THOMAS, Boston, 1671; came from Bristol; was son of John, sent by his father to look after the estate of Nathaniel the first.

PATTEN, WILLIAM, Cambridge; brought from England, wife Mary, by whom he had Mary, baptised in England; Thomas, born 1630; Sarah, 1638; Nathaniel, 1643; William, [illegible], and [illegible], born in Boston, former Nathaniel, who died 1662, Freeman, 1645; one of the original proprietors of Billerica, 1658, and died 1668.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 60; Bissell's Hist. of Temple, N. H., 238; Lamb's Hist. of Oxford, Mass., 639; Hurlbut Genl., 418; Reed's Hist. of Bath, &c.; Savage's Gen. Dict. III, 367-370.

PATTERSON, or PATTISON:—Andrew, Stratford, came from Scotland, it is said, 1685, by the Henry and Francis, to Castle Archey. He was accompanied by Robert Melvin and ten other passengers who fled from the severities of the administration against the covenanters, as McEwen writes in his journal of his share in the fight at Bothwell Bridge, a few years before; and he is careful to note the day of sailing, 5th September; the day of landing, 18th December, and the day of reaching Stratford, to which they came on foot, 18th February following, as feeling more confident of security in Connecticut than could be expected under the proprietary government of East Jersey. No band of ancient or modern times is more exactly described than this, from which the friends of the sufferers escaped to New England, as the pen of Sir Walter Scott depicts it. Patterson married, 1691, Eliz. Peet, had Sarah, born 1694; Charles, 1697; William, 1698; Eliz., 1701, Hannah, 1703; Mary, 1706; and John, 1711, Yale College, 1728, who lived to 1806, and his name is mentioned in the town records of Salem, late as March, 1735.

PATTERSON, DAVID, is the name of one of those wretched Scotch prisoners from Worcester fight, sent out by the John and Sarah, from London, November, 1651, to be sold in Boston, where they arrived May following.

PATTERSON, EDWARD, New Haven, 1630; probably the man named by Mason in his Hist. as one of the soldiers in the Pequot war, 1637, in which he did much service, and perhaps the passenger from London in the Christian, 1635, aged 33; had wife in 1647, but only ch. ment. were Eliz., baptised 1644, who married Thomas Smith of the same, and John in January following obtained a grant of land 1670, sixty acres, "where he can find it;" he probably died without sight of it.

PATTERSON, EDWARD, Rehoboth, 1643; Hingham, 1652; where he had Faith, born 1650.

PATTERSON, JAMES, Billerica; perhaps brother of David; came probably in the sad freight list of the John and Sarah, from London, 1651, and, if so, he is one of only four or five that prospered here among the great crowd of romantic Scots in Scotland of Charles II., who in the bloody days of the successful years, 1650 and 1651; was captain on the lands of Cromwell's [illegible] at Dunbar and Worcester, and transported to the colonies, to be sold in the Sarah's Mob other cattle, of which the cargoes to Boston would amount to as many hundreds. He was of B. perhaps carr. by his owner, 1659; freeman, 1690; married, 1662, Rebecca, daughter of Andrew Stevenson of Cambridge; had Mary, born 1666; James, 1668, [illegible]; Andrew, 1672; John, 1675; Joseph, 1678; Rebecca, 1680, died young; James, again, 1683; and [illegible], 1686. He served in the great war with the Indians, 1675, and his other soldiers, was sixty years after rewarded with grant of land in Narragansett, November 6, [illegible] grandsons drew the proper share. His will, probably 1700, names brother-in-law, Andrew Stevenson, [illegible], and [illegible], married, 1689, Peter Prescott of Chelmsford.

PATTERSON, PETER, Saybrook, married June, 1678, Eliz. Rithway.

REFERENCES:—Andrews' New Britain, Conn., 128, 133, 152; Boyd's Hist. of Conesus, N. Y., 225; Lewis Gen. (1893), 275-9; Patterson Geneal. (1847), 103 pages; Patterson Geneal. (1867), 8 pages; Roome Geneal., 199; Young's Hist. of Warsaw, N. Y., 313-6.

PAUL:—Benjamin, New Haven; may be the man mentioned by Felt at Salem, 1647, with a final y added to his name.

PAUL, DANIEL, New Haven, 1643; perhaps brother of Benjamin; may be the man who lived at Kittery, 1652, when he acknowledged the government of Massachusetts and was of the grand jury.

PAUL, RICHARD, Boston, a soldier, hired in 1636, for the castle, was two years after one of the proprietors of Taunton. Perhaps Hannah, born at Taunton, 1657, was his child.

PAUL, SAMUEL, Dorchester, married 1667 Mary, daughter of Edward Breck; had Samuel, 1670; Hannah, 1672; Mary, 1675; Eliz., 1677; Ebenezer, 1680; Priscilla, 1682; and Susanna, 1685; was constable, 1027; chosen clerk, 1689, and he died November 3, 1690. His widow married, 1692, John Tolman, died 1720.

PAUL, WILLIAM, Taunton; had James, born 1657; John, 1660; Edward, 1665; Mary, 1667; Sarah, 1668; and Abigail, 1673; and he died 1704.

REFERENCES:—Beckwith's Creoles, 28-37; Paul fam Chart, by Geo. H. Paul (179); Paul Gen. (1896), 7 pages; Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt. 122-8; Wakefield Geneal., 176.

PAYSON:—Edward, Roxbury; freeman 1640; married, 1640, Ann Parke, perhaps sister of William; she died following year, having born Mary, 8 days before, who probably died young; he married, 1642, Mary Eliot, daughter of Phillip, perhaps; had John, baptised 1643; Jonathan, 1644; Ann, 1647, died at 3 years; Joanna, 1649; Ann, again, 1651; Susanna, 1653, died next year; Susanna, again, 1655; Edward, 1657; H. C., 1677; Ephraim, 1659; Samuel, 1662; and Mary, 1665; the last three are not in town record as he had moved to Dorchester. His wife or widow died 1697. Susanna married, 1673, Samuel Capen; and Mary, 1682, Preserved Capen, and she died 1708.

PAYSON, GILES, Roxbury; came in the Hopewell, Capt. Bundock, from London, 1635, aged 26; probably an Essex man, and perhaps born of the first Edward; was freeman 1637; married Eliz. Dowell; had Eliz., 1640, died in few days; Samuel, 1641; Eliz. again, 1645; Sarah, 1648; and possibly others. He removed to Dorchester, where the town records were destroyed by fire. He was deacon at Roxbury and died 1689, aged 78. Sarah married, 1678, Elisha Foster, and next, 1685, Ebenezer Wiswall and died 1714. Eliz. married, 1667, Hopestill Foster, and next Edmund Brown.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. VI, 125; XII, 64; Gage's Hist. of Rowley, Mass., 449; Savage's Gen. Dict. III, 372, 4; Sinclair Gen., 230-2; Wentworth Gen. I, 357-60, 683-94.

PAYTON:—Bezaleel, Boston, 1642; mariner; married that year Mary Greenough, of Sandwich, sister of William of Boston; had Sarah, baptised 1643; Mary, 1646; perhaps also Bezaleel, died probably on distant land; his invt. was rend. 1651, and his wife married third of next month William Paddy. Sarah married, 1661, Hudson Leverett; and Mary married Sampson Shore.

PAYTON, ROBERT, Lynn, 1639.

PEABODY, PABODIE, or PAYBODIE: Francis; came in the Planter, 1635, aged 21; was freeman, 1642; married Mary, daughter of Renold Foster; had John, born 1643; Joseph, 1644; William, 1646; Isaac, 1648, Sarah, 1650; Hepzibah, 1652; Lydia, 1654; Mary, 1656; Ruth, 1658, died before her father; Damaris, 1660, died same year; Samuel, 1662; died at 15 years; Jacob, 1664; Hannah, 1668, died soon; and Nathaniel, 1669, and died 1698. His widow died 1705. Sarah married a How, probably Ephraim, or John of Topsfield, whither the family removed before 1657. Hepzibah married a Rea of Salem; Lydia married Jacob Perley; and Mary married John Death of Sudbury or Framingham.

PEABODY, JOHN, Duxbury, one of the proprietors of Bridgewater, 1645; made his will 1040; names his wife Isabel, eldest son Thomas; second, Francis; youngest, William; daughter Anms Rouse; John, son of John Rouse; and John, son of William.

PEABODY, WILLIAM, Duxbury; perhaps brother of Francis; married, 1644, Eliz., eldest daughter of John Alden, who died at Little Compton, 1717, aged 93, and he died 1707 in his 88th year. Bradford says there were five children in 1650. His son John, named in the will of his uncle John, was killed by casualty 1669, but he must have had other son. Eliz., his daughter, married, 1666, John Rogers of Duxbury; of his daughters Hannah married Samuel Bartlett; Martha married Samuel Seabury; and Priscilla married the Rev. Patriot Ichabod Wiswall, who was indignant at Increase Mather's Abolition of the independ. of Plymouth Col. He had been representative 1659, most of the years to 1678.

REFERENCES:—Alden Mem., 5; Chandler's Hist. of Shirley, Mass., 599; Peabody Gen. (1848), 21 pages; Peabody Gen., 2d edition (1867), 61 pages; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, N. H., 223; Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, Mass., 285.

PEACH:—Arthur, Plymouth; a young Irishman, who came from Virginia 1630, whither he had gone the year preceding, aged 20, in the Plain Joan, from London; served in the Pequot war; though of good parentage and fair conditioned, was, as Winth. tells us, "with exempla. justice, hanged for a very cowardly murder, with two associates, in detection of which Roger Williams gained much credit. But in the proper study of the case, study the contempo. hist. of Gov. Bradford.

PEACH, JOHN, Salem or Marblehead, 1648-79; said to be born 1612, of whom Felt finds mention in 1630; may have been father of John, Jr., M. freeman, 1683.

REFERENCES:—N. E. Gen. Reg. LIV, 276-9.

PEACHE or PEACHY:—John, Marblehead, 1648; may be the same as Peach.

PEACHE, THOMAS, Charlestown, 1678; Mary, perhaps his widow, died 1691, in 50th year.

REFERENCES:—Bitsche Gen., 7-30, etc.; Meade's old Families of Virginia; Wm. and Mary College Hist. Reg. III, 111-5.

PEACOCK:—John, New Haven, 1638; at Milford early, perhaps even in 1630, certainly before 1650, removed to Stratford, there died 1670; in his will names wife Joyce, and daughters Phebe, wife of Richard Burgess; Mary, who married, 1673, Benjamin Beach; and Deborah, wife of James Clark.

PEACOCK, WILLIAM, Roxbury, 1652; came probably in the Hopewell from London, Capt. Bundock, 1635, aged 12 years, with such a comp. of Eliots and Ruggleses; he may well be thought to have sprung from Nazing or some

neighbouring parish to Stanstead in the County of Hertfordshire; married, 1653, Mary West, had William, born 1655, died soon, William again, 1657, and Samuel 1659.

REFERENCES: Evans' Peas Gen., 275-80; Randall's Hist. of Chesterfield, N. H., 308; Scoggins's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 724.

PEAKE: Christopher, Roxbury; freeman 1635; married, 1637, Dorcas French; had Jonathan, born 1637, Dorcas, 1640; Hannah, baptised 1643, died at 15 years; Joseph, baptised 1645; Ephraim, born 1652; and Sarah, 1656; and he died 1666.

PEAKE, WILLIAM, Saltmate, 1643; married, 1650, Judith, widow of Lawrence Litchfield; had Israel, born 1655; Eleazer, 1657; and William, 1662. The sons William and Israel had families.

PEAKE, WILLIAM, New London, 1660; had Sarah, who married, 1671, Menahan Deane or Dayne, had William; and John. He died about 1685. In the Hopewell, Capt. Bundock, from London, embarked Mary Peak, aged 15; but whether she was related to any of the foregoing or to John Peak, who was a fellow passenger, aged 38, is not known.

REFERENCES:—Morris' Gen. (1894), 27-30; Morris and Flynt Ancestors (1882), 19-21; Savage's Gen. Dict. III, 377.

PEAKEN:—John, New Haven; died 1658. His inv. was taken February that year.

PEALE:—Daniel, Marblehead, 1651.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. VIII, 133; Hanson's Old Kent, Md., 333.

PEARD:—Richard, Saco; married, 1660, Jane Naziter, perhaps daughter of Michael.

PEARSALL:—John, Newtown, L. I., 1656.

REFERENCES: Bunker's L. I. Gens., 268-71; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record XVI, 1-3.

PEARSON:—John, Lynn, 1637; had Mary, born 1643; Bethia, 1645; Sarah, 1648; removed to Reading; had John, 1650; and James, 1652. He died 1670, aged 64. His will mentioned wife Macdlin, son John, daughters Mary Bernap, Bethia Carter and Sarah Townsend. Mary married, 1663, Thomas Bernap.

PEARSON, JOHN, Rowley, 1643; then set up the earliest fulling mill in America, by wife Dorcas had Mary, born 1643, died young; John, 1644; Eliz., 1646; Samuel, 1648; Dorcas, 1650; Mary again, 1652, Jeremiah, 1653; Sarah, 1655, died in few months; Joseph, 1656, who was of Lothrop's company and fell in battle 1725 near Hatfield; Benjamin, 1658; Phebe, 1660; Stephen, 1663; and Sarah, 1666, died in few months, was freeman of 1647; representative 1678 and several years later, especially after overthrow of Andros, and 18 previous ones before his command; deacon, 1680; died 1693. His widow died 1703. In the Col. Rec. the name of the rep. is more commonly given Pier or Per, the descendants have spelled it with A; Mary married, 1671, Samuel Palmer; Eliz. married, Jane, 1670, John Hopkinson; and Phebe married 1682 Timothy Harris.

REFERENCES:—Me. Anc. II, 92; XII, Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag. VI, 204; Poor's Gen. (1850), 287-9; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct. II, 758; Wheeler's Hist. of North Carolina II, 385.

PEASE: Henry, Boston, 1630; came that year no doubt with wife Susan, and daughter Susan, who was old enough to join with the church August, 1635, father and mother being earlier; freeman 1634. His wife was buried 1645, and he had second wife, Bridget, admitted our church 1647, and he died 1648.

PEASE, JOHN, Salem, 1637; to the French Church Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, 1634, aged 27, with child Robert, 3, and two servants in company with his brother Robert who were probably from Great Baddow near Chelmsford, Co. Essex. He perhaps lingered out until 1637, we may safely judge, as one of the best settlers of Lathrop's Vineyard, report of death 1650. His widow Margaret, who united with the church 1650, had second husband John, probably in a later ship. She died 1692, and in her will of that year mentions brother Robert, and son Robert.

PEASE, JOHN, Norwich, was complained of, 1672, for living alone and not going to church.

PEASE, ROBERT, Salem, brother of John the first; came in the same ship, 1634, aged 27, by custom-list, which gives same age to the brother. He joined the church 1643; had baptism of his children Nathaniel, Sarah and May; was living in 1648, being keeper of the cattle, two cows in one part of the town.

PEASE, SAMUEL, Boston; had command of a vessel, fitted out to pursue a pirate, and in the vicinity of Sound made her his prize, though mortally wounded.

REFERENCES: Am. Anc. VIII, 208, 211-2; Gen., 84; Dwight Gen. 344-9, 417-20; Pease Gen., 1871, 342 pages; Pease Fam. Hist. (1870), 600 pages.

PEASLEE: Joseph, Newbury, 1641; freeman 1642; had ch. Joseph, prob. from England of wife Jane, who married, 1640, John Davis, was one; had Sarah, born 1642; Joseph, 1646; and Eliz. removed to Haverhill and Salisbury; at one time was the gifted Inc. in Behalf of a minister to the church at Amesbury; died 1686, in his will names wife Mary, and child Mary, beside these three, and grandchild Sarah. Mary married Joseph Whittier of Haverhill; Joseph, his son, married Ruth Barnard about 1686.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. VII, 208; Chandler Genead., 84; Emery Genead. (1880), 31; Montague Genead., 60; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg. III, 27-30.

PEAT: John, a husbandman from Duffill parish in Co. Derby; came in the Hopewell, Capt. Bundock, from London, 1635, aged 38; but where settled not known, unless he was of Stratford, and there died early in 1658, leaving wife Sarah, and children Samuel, John, Joseph, Sarah, Eliz. and Jane. At Stratford, 1691, Eliz. Peat married Andrew Patterson, a refugee from Tyranny in Scotland five years before.

REFERENCES:—Orcutt's New Milford, Ct., 804; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Ct., 1303-6.

PECK: Henry, New Haven; by wife Joan, had Eleazer, born 1644, died soon; Joseph and Benjamin, twins, 1647; Eleazer, again; and Eliz., born 1650. He died soon, for his will was made October, 1651, and his inv. next month. The property was given to wife and four children, of whom only Joseph is named.

PECK, JEDEDIAH, Rehoboth; was of Gallup's company, 1675, in the expedition of Sir William Phips against Quebec.

PECK, JEREMIAH, Saybrook; son of William, born in London probably 1622; was brought about 1637; in father's House-hold [illegible] entered H. C., kept a school at Guilford, 1650-60. He again of 1650, Joanna, daughter of Robert Kitchell, taught the grammar school at New Haven, 1660, and next year was min. at Saybrook, but in 1667 removed to Newark, N. J.; there resided to 1674, and at Elizabethtown to 1678, after which removed to Greenwich, where he was minister to 1680; then went to Waterbury as first minister; there

died June, 1691, aged 70. His children were Samuel, born 1650, Ruth, at New Haven, 1651; Caleb, at Saybrook, 1663; Ann, at Saybrook, 1665; Jeremiah, at Newark, 1667; and Joshua, at Newark, 1673. His widow died 1711. Ruth married, 1681, Jonathan Atwater; and Ann married, 1690, Thomas Stanley of Farmington; and Joshua died 1736.

PECK, JOHN, Hadley, 1667, may be that soldier killed by the Indians 1675, at Deerfield.

PECK, JOSEPH, Hingham; came in the Diligent; arrived at Boston, 1638, from Ipswich, or Suffolk, with wife, three children, two men and three maid servants; freeman 1639; representative 1639-41; removed to Rehoboth, there died 1693. Probably he had lived at Hingham in Norfolk, for his supposed brother Robert was minister there many years.

PECK, NATHANIEL, perhaps son of Joseph, may have been sent by his father from England in 1635; removed to Rehoboth, there had division in share of land 1668; by wife Deliverance had Elisha, born 1675, and she died same month. He died 1676.

PECK, NATHANIEL, Boston; required to give security 1687 to Sect. Randolph for license to be made during the odious government of Sir E. Andros.

PECK, PAUL, Hartford, 1630; was not an original proprietor nor is it known from what town in Massachusetts he went; the name of his wife was Martha, and of children, Paul, born 1630; Martha, 1641; Eliz., 1643; John, 1645; Samuel, 1647; Joseph, 1650; Sarah, 1653; Hannah, 1655; and Mary, 1662, who married John Andrew and lived to 1752. His will of June, 1695, was pro. January following, he having died 23 December, aged 87 years. Martha married John Cornwell; Eliz. married, it is said, a Horse of Wallingford; Sarah married Thomas Clark of Hartford; and Hannah married, 1680, John Shepherd of Hartford. Two more daughters are by some given to this first Paul, one, without name of baptism, is said to have married Joseph Benton of Tolland; and the other, called Ruth, is made to marry, 1680, Thomas Beach of Wallingford.

PECK, RICHARD, came in the Defence from London, 1635, aged 33, with Margery, perhaps his wife, aged 40, and Israel, 7, with Eliz., 4, both likely enough to be his children.

PECK, ROBERT, Hingham; probably brother of Joseph; was bred at Magdalen Coll., Cambridge, where he had his degree of A. B. and A. M.; the latter 1603; was minister over 30 years at Hingham, Co. Norfolk, yet was harass. for non-conform. to some of the ceremonies by Bishop Harsnet, his diocesan, whose impudence in honor of the church was so great as to excite complaint from the people of Norwich in 1623, to the House of Commons in Parliament. Two successors were silenced, but when Wren came to the Cathedral, no Puritan could long serve at the altar. Peck embarked October, 1041, with wife and son Joseph for home, and went back to his old parsonage; there died 1050.

PECK, THOMAS, 1052, shipwright; constable, 1073; by wife Eliz. had Eliz., born 1053, Rachel, 1055; and Joseph, 1056; besides Thomas, elder than either, who was a shipwright after his father. Possibly John, who was a skilful shipbuilder, father of the eminent naturalist, William D. Peck, H. C., 1782, may have been of this family.

PECK, WILLIAM, New Haven; a merchant from London, born 1601; with wife Eliz. and son Jeremiah, came probably in the Hector, as companion with Govs. Eaton and Hopkins, Rev. John Davenport, and the son of the Earl of Marlborough, arrived at Boston 26 June, 1637, was one of the first assigned for New Haven plantation in June, 1639, an original proprietor, treasurer 1040, deacon from 1050 to his death, had John; Joseph, Esq. 1041, and Eliz., 1043. His wife died 1 Oct. 1; her son at Lynne, and he married Sarah, widow of William Holt, and died 1004. His grave stone can still be seen in the cemetery. He died aged 69. His only daughter, his youngest child, married, 1001, Samuel Andrews. In his will, 1050, made at New Hampshire, the second wife and his four children are mentioned, but no more.

REFERENCES: New Ant. I, 61; II, 93; IV, 125; V, 123, 199; VII, 151; XI, 112; Baltic General, 1000; Peck Genealogy (1868), 112 pages; Peck's Hist. of New Haven (1877), 253 pages; Little General, 1370.

PECKER: James, Charlestown, 1658, said to have been born 1622; perhaps had wife Eliz., daughter of John Friend, of Salem, admitted at Hartford, and had a child 1682, Boston.

REFERENCES: Morrison's Wills, 734.

PECKHAM, or PECKUM: John, Newport, 1639; probably the same person called by Farmer, Joseph, who was one of the founders of the Baptist church. He is in the list of freemen, 1655.

REFERENCES: New Ant. IX, 04; Austin's Allied Families, 1015; Hazard Gen., 0406.

PECKET: John, Stratford, 1650; perhaps the name was obscure in the M. S.

PEDRICK, JOHN, Marblehead, 1674; had been there many years. His will was August, 1685, and mentioned wife Meriam, eldest son John, and eight more children, Benjamin, Agnes, Mary, Ann, Sarah, Joseph, Eliz. and Joanna. One of these daughters was probably wife of John Stacy; one of John Parrot; and another of Henry Prentall, as he calls some of these his sons-in-law.

PEEK: George, Marblehead, 1674.

REFERENCES: Mansell's Albany Colls. IV, 153; Pearson's Schenectady Settlers, 135-6.

PELHAM: Herbert, Cambridge; brought in 1638, died Penelope, when he came over after befriending our cause ten years as a member of the comp. in London, where he may have been a lawyer; married second wife Eliz., widow of Roger Harlakenden, d. of Godfrey Boseville, Esq., of Co. York, here had Mary, born probably 1640; Francis, 1043; Herbert, 1045, who died 1070. He was a gentleman from County Lincoln, matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1010, in his eighteenth year, and Gov. Hutchinson says he was of that family who attained the highest rank in the peerage one hundred years ago as Duke of Newcastle. He was much engaged in public service, promoting plantations of Southern, where he had grant of land, 1014, &c. &c. 1050, was chosen an assistant 1015, being made freeman at that time; first treasurer of Harvard College, 1043; went home in 1050; lived at Buckenham Castle, Co. Essex, but was buried in Suffolk, 1073. His will of that year names children Waldegrave, Edward, Henry and Penelope, perhaps all, certainly first and last, by his first wife, who was a Waldegrave. His wife was died 1700 in her 80th year, and was buried at Mendlesham. Penelope married, 1057, Gov. Josiah Winslow.

PELHAM, JOHN; perhaps brother of Herbert; came in the Susan and Ellen from London, 1035, aged 20, with Penelope 10. "She is going over to her brothers plantation," i. e. the colony. Came to nothing. The young lady married with the consent of Bishop Laud in Boston, 1030, and in 1041 married the Gov. Bellingham, who prevailed on her to give up another engagement.

PELHAM, WILLIAM, St Peter's, perhaps brother of John; came in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630; was prob. with the Governor's son Henry, by whom sent home with Cowes, from the Arbella, and returning, 1631, in another ship, regularly admitted as freeman 1634; was captain of militia, 1644; assistant, 1645 and often; representative 1647, was in England, 1652, where he wrote his book.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Diet., 130; Drake's Landmarks of Plymouth Co., 101; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 625.

PELL:—Thomas, New Haven, came 1639 to London in the Hopewell, Capt. Thomas Babb, 1635, aged 22, called in custom house paper a "tailor," he of course set down somewhere in Massachusetts. Perhaps he went to Saybrook, in the Pequot war, 1637, served under Lion Gardiner, and probably in three or four years he got into the attractions of Gov. Eaton, after hope of marrying Mrs. Francis Brewster; removed to Fairfield, was made freeman 1662; representative 1665, died soon after, October, his will, 1669. He gave most of his estate to his nephew John, son of his only brother, Rev. John of Lewes, Eng.

PELL, WILLIAM, Boston, 1634, "fellow chandler," freeman 1635, disarmed for anabaptistical opinions, 1637, had Mary, baptised 1634, also married, 1655, Richard George of Boston; Nathaniel, baptised 1638, died in a few months; Hannah, 7 days old 1640; Deborah, 1644, and perhaps more. He may have taken as second wife Mrs. widow of Nathaniel Heaton, for she had married, husband John Maynard and outlived him.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ane., IX., 202; Bolton's Hist. Westchester Co., N. Y., II., 30; Pell's Edwards Journal (1890), 17-20; Thomas Genealogy (1890), 358-62; Whitmore's Heraldic Journ., III., 75.

PELLET, or PELLATT:—Thomas, Charlestown, married 5 March, 1660, Mary Dexter, perhaps daughter of Thomas; was freeman, 1666.

REFERENCES:—Tenney's N. Brookfield, 701-3.

PELTON:—John, Boston, very early had estate described in the book of possessions; removed to Dorchester; his elder son, John, was baptised 1643. By his will, 1681, 3rd March following, bequeaths wife Susanna, sons John, Samuel and Robert, the youngest, and daughter Mary. To Samuel was given choice of Robert, lost at sea, 1683.

REFERENCES:—Guild's Stiles Geneal., 1889-92; Pelton Geneal. (1892), 722 pages; Stiles Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II., 558-61.

PEMPER:—Thomas, New London, 1680, had children baptised, 1692, Mercy, Thomas, and Eliz., 1694, Ann, and in 1696, John, only four of these with wife Agnes were living at his death by Gloves Rec., 27-8-1; 1-7-11.

REFERENCES:—Paul's Hist. of Wells, Me., 1875; Walworth's Hyde Geneal., 40-145.

PEMBERTON:—James, Charlestown, came probably in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630, was then 21 years old, but that he ever took the oath of freeman, 1631, is not certain. Alice, who joined church in 1633, had James, born 1 September of that year, died young, Mary, 1635, Sarah, 1638; and John, 1642, perhaps not all. He died in a short time, about 1647, leaving widow Mary, who in 1661, made at Malden, Mass., will, mentioning sons Phillip and James, daughters Sarah and Mary, children of husband Edward Barlow, and children of daughter Sarah Hammond. 1668, Samuel Gibson.

PLAISTED, JAMES, Newbury, 1650, freeman, 1658, had John, born 1658; removed to Boston, before 1674, the founder of the Scituate family, had Hopestill, born 1658, Joseph, 1660, Hannah, 1662, Mary, 1664, Ephraim, 1667, Ebenezer, 1672, probably the Ebenezer of Concord, or baptised 1672 by C. 1691, before age to be freeman, 1690.

PLAISTED, JOHN, 1682, Freeman, 1634, removed to Newbury, at Coggeshall's, his wife died 1690. Perhaps he returned to Boston, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Mayhew, 1st, 1687, and in 1695 lived at that part called Watertown.

REFERENCES:—New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., Pemberton Geneal. (1870), 204 pages; Pemberton Geneal. (1892), 9 pages; Titcomb's Old Families of Salisbury, 38-50.

PEMBROKE:—Elizabeth, Boston, one of the founders of Brattle Street Church, may have spelled Dodson, when, 1633, came with his sister.

PENDALL:—William, New London, 1676; shipwright; married Mehitable, daughter of Ralph Parker.

PENDLETON:—Brian, Watertown, an early settler; freeman 1634, helped to settle Sudbury, of which he was selectman several years, but rejected before and after for Watertown between 1637 and 48, six years, 1640, and to Ipswich, perhaps, certain to Portsmouth, of which he was a rep., 1666, 1683, then removed to Saco, Winter Harbor, after whose, were driven by the Indian war, 1676 went again to Portsmouth, there made his will, 1677, which was prob. 1681. He was Captain and Major many years, left [illegible], son James and daughter Mary, who married 8th October

PENDLETON, CALEB, Westerly, 1670.

PENDLETON, JAMES, Boston, 1651, witness that year to the will of Robert Turner; may have been son of Brian.

REFERENCES:—Alden's Epitaphs V., 19; Am. Ane. II., 93; Dwight Geneal., 554; Meade's old churches of Va. II., 298; Savage's Gen. Dict. III., 388.

PENFIELD:—Samuel, Lynn, 1650; married, 1675, Mary Lewis; had Samuel, born 1676; and Mary, 1678, and at Rehoboth, John, 1681, or after, in 1688 living at Bristol with wife and four children.

PENFIELD, THOMAS, Rehoboth; had Sarah, born 1681.

PENFIELD, WILLIAM, Middletown, 1663; Hinman, 62.

REFERENCES:—Andrews' New Britain, Ct., Caverly's Hist. of Pittsford, Vt., 718; Tuttle Gen., 707.

PENNY:—Hugh, Penn., son of the Prov., 1683, and a captain, 1701, leaving son Henry, in England, Adams, 100.

PENNY, EDWARD, Maryland, 1638.

PENNY, THOMAS, Gloucester, 1642; of whom Babson's History says that his wife Anne died 1697, and he married, 1698, Agnes Clark, who died 1682; and he married 3rd, Joan Blacksmith, perhaps widow of Richard. But of all these last wives, that her surname was, or how many children they had, is untold; and though [illegible] was executor to Richard and Sarah [illegible] his will, about 1662, calls [illegible] brother-in-law, and [illegible] 1658, of Kent.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ane., V., 183; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass.; Chadwick's Hist. Lynn, Mass., 177; Penn's Children; Pennsylvania Gen. Ill., Settlers; 504; Ritterbush's Hist. Newburgh, N. Y., 281; Ritterbush's Hist. Orange Co., N. Y., 271; Winsor's Charlestown, Mass., Gens. II., 753.

(To be continued.)

PEMBER:—Thomas, New London, 1686; had there baptised, 1692, Mercy, Thomas, and Elias; 1694, Ann; and in 1696, John; early four of these with wife Agnes were living at his death by drowning, 27 Sept. 1711.

REFERENCES:—Perk's Hist. of Wells, Vermont, 138; Walworth's Hyde Genealogy, 140-145.

PEMBERTON:—James, Charlestown; came probably in the fleet with Winth. 1630; admitted freeman, 1630, but that he ever took the oath does not appear; by wife Alice, who joined church in 1633, had James, baptised September of that year, died young, Mary, 1636; Sarah, 1638; and John, 1640; perhaps removed to Hull for a short time, about 1647; but died at Malden, 1662. His 1661, made at Malden, names son John, and his wife Margaret, daughters Sarah and Mary, with her husband Edward Barlow, and their children Sarah married, 1668, Samuel Gibson.

PEMBERTON, JAMES, Newbury, 1646; freeman 1648; had John, born 1648; removed to Boston, became one of the founders of O. S. church; by wife Sarah, had Thomas, born 1653; Joseph, 1655; Benjamin, 1660; Mary, 1662; Benjamin, again, 1665; Jonathan, 1668; Elinor, 1672; probably the same as that Ebenezer, baptised 1672; H. C. 1691, before mentioned; died 1670.

PEMBERTON, JOHN, 1632; freeman, 1634; removed to Newbury; and Coffin says his wife died 1646. Perhaps he returned to Boston; married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Marshall, the shoemaker, and in 1662 lived at that part called Winnesemet.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. I, 61; Pemberton Genl. (1890); 26 pages; Pemberton Genl. (1902), 9 pages; Titcomb's early New England people, 38-50.

PEMBROOKE:—Hannah, Boston; one of the founders of Brattle st. church; may have sprung from Dedham, where, in 1643, was one with his surname.

PENDALL:——William, New London, 1676; shipwright; married Mehitable, daughter of Ralph Parker.

PENDLETON:—Bryan, Watertown; an early settler; freeman, 1634; helped to settle Sudbury, of which he was selectman some years but rep. before and after for Watertown between 1636 and '48, six years; removed to Ipswich, perhaps, certain to Portsmouth, of which he was a rep. some years, then removed to Saco, Winter harbor; after a dozen years driven by the Indian war; 1676 went again to Portsmouth, there made his will, 1677, which was prob. 1681. He was Captain and Major many years; left wife Eleanor, son James and daughter Mary, who married Seth Fletcher.

PENDLETON, CALEB, Westerly, 1679.

PENDLETON, JOHN, Boston, 1651; witness that year to the will of Robert Turner; may have been son of Bryan.

REFERENCES:—Alden's Epitaphs, V, 19; Am. Anc. II, 93; Dwight Gen'l., 554; Meade's old churches of Va. II, 298; Savage's Gen. Dict. III, 388.

PENFIELD:—Samuel, Lynn, 1652; married 1675, Mary Lewis; had Samuel, born 1676; and Mary 1678; and at Rehoboth, John, 1681, Ebenezer; in 1683 living at Bristol with wife and two children.

PENFIELD, THOMAS, Rehoboth; had Sarah, born 1681.

PENFIELD, WILLIAM, Middletown, 1663; Hinman, 62.

REFERENCES:—Andrews' New Britain, Ct.; Caverly's Hist. of Pittsford, Vt., 718; Tutt's Gen., 767.

PENNY:—Henry Penny, secr. of the Prov., 1653, called Captain; died, 1703, leaving son Henry, in England. Mass. Rec.

PENNY, ROBERT; had grant of land, 1638.

PENNY, THOMAS, Gloucester, 1652; of whom knowledge is incomplete, as that he left wife Ann, died 1667 and he married, 1668, Agnes Clark, who died 1672; and he married again Joan Prideaux, perhaps widow of [illegible]. But when he took these wives, what her surname was, or how many children they had, is untold; and though the house was contained in the town to a third or fourth generation, we see in his will about 1692, only one mentioned, that Joan, who had married 1638, Thomas Kent.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 200; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass., '68; Hudson's Hist. Sudbury, Mass., 177; Penny Gen.—see Penney; Power's Shenandoah Co., Va., 504; Ruttenber's Hist., Newburgh, N. Y., 158; Roorbach's Hist. Otsego Co., N. Y., 374; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens. II, 739.

PENNOYER, or PENNYER:—Robert, embarked in the Elizabeth, capt. Babb, 1635, aged 21, with Thomas [illegible] perhaps brother or cousin, at London, where Mr. Savage, from the Custom House records, found the name Pennoire, but Savage knows that he wrote it Penoire. Whether he first went down after landing at Boston, is uncertain. Yet in Col. Rec. it is found he was sentenced to be whipped in 1639, for some failure, and that, perhaps, made him remove; but to what part of Mass. it was, he had left in 10 years, before then near Gravesend on L. I., and long after it Stamford, where he married, probably his first wife, the widow of Richard Scofield, and 1671, giving Capt. Jonathan Sellick power to act for him in England, he calls himself of Rye. He was brother of William, a merchant of London, who was liberal in his benefact. to H. C. by whose will, 1670, a bequest to him was made. He, or Thomas, or both, left issue, and the benefit of his relative's generosity was, in our day, more than a century and a half since the donor's death, partaken by an undergraduate of the univ. on claim of [illegible] relationship.

REFERENCES:—Huntington's Stamford, 80; Smith Gen. (1870).

PENTICUS:—John, Charlestown, 1638 or earlier, freeman 1640, by wife Joanna, who was widow of Edward Larkin, had John, born 1659, and died 1687, aged near [illegible]. Perhaps he had former wife. He and wife Joanna joined church 1650. See Buddington's Hist. Often in record of town and church the name is Penticost.

PENTLAND:—Nathaniel Pentland, Lynn.

PENWELL, or PENEWELL:—Joseph Penwell, Saco, died early.

PENWELL, WALTER, Saco, died 1683, leaving widow Mary, [illegible] daughter of Robert Booth, and son Walter, [illegible] of [illegible] years, of whom he had been admor.

PEPPER:—[illegible], Springfield, 1645, died 1685; [illegible] widow Elizabeth

[illegible] Boulogne, came in the Francis from [illegible] 1634, aged [illegible] Mary, 30, and [illegible] Elizabeth, 11 years, [illegible] wife; freeman, 1635, [illegible] Dedham, by 1639, he [illegible] was living in 1648. He [illegible] the name Pepy in his transcript

for Genealogical Reg. XIV, 331 and 2, but in latter page he puts it both ways.

PEPPER, ROBERT, Roxbury, perhaps brother of the preceding, married 1643, Eliz. Johnson; had ELIZ. bapt. 1644; died in few days; Eliz. again, 1645; John, 1647; Joseph, 1649; Mary, 1651; Benjamin, 1653, died young; Robert, 1655; Sarah, born 1657; Isaac, 1659; and Jacob, 1661. He was freeman, 1643; his wife died 1684; he died soon after.

REFERENCES:—Barry's Framingham, 357; Ellis' Hist. Roxbury, Mass., 149; Freeman's Hist. Cape Cod, Mass.; II, 153; Green's Kentucky Land., 52; Hollister's Hist. of Pawlet, Vt., 221; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 301.

PEPPERELL:—Wallon, Kittery, came from Cornwall, or Devonshire, a fisherman, about 1670, to Isle of Shoals, thence in 3 or 4 years removed to Kittery; married Margery, daughter of John Bray, of Is.; had Andrew, born 1681; Mary, 1685; Margery, 1689; Joanna, 1691; Meriam, 1694; Dorothy, 1698; and Jane, 1701; he was the famous Sir William, 1696. He was a wealthy merchant, prud. magistrate, and died 1734, at the age of 85, says Farmer. His widow died 1741.

REFERENCES: Essex Inst., XXXI, 54; Dearborn Gen., 117-20; Maine Gen. and Biog. Records, 118750-20; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., XIII, 138; XX, 105; Parsons's Life of Sir William P., 335-41; Pepperell Gen. (1857, 0-34, reprint.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 302; Tincker's Early New Eng. People, 205; Wentworth Gen., I, 367-9.

PEPYS:—Richard, Boston, 1642, or earlier; had estate that was of William Blaxton's, which he desired to buy more, as in records is found that the selectmen, 1643, appointed Colbron and Elliot, a committee "to view a parcel of land toward Mr. Blaxton's Beach, which Richard Peapes desires to purchase of the town, whether it may be conveniently sold unto him." Prob. he was from Cottenham in Cambridgesh. for the pronounced, we see, in one syllable as also his own spelling of the name, both quite rare, are the same as that of the late Lord Cottenham, the Chancellor of Great Britain, and of Saml. Pepys, F. R. S., the diary maker.

PERCIVAL, PASSAVIL, PASSAVIL, or PARCYFULL and, in Col. Rec. PURSUAILL:—James, Sandwich, had Eliz. born 1675.

PERCIVAL, JAMES, possibly son of preceding; had John, born 1706; and Timothy (by wife Margaret, 1712.

PERCIVAL, JOHN, Barnstable; had Eliz., born 1701; and James, 1711. Perhaps he was brother of preceding.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, XII; Bodg's Hanover, Mass., 354; Freeman's Cape Cod, Mass., II, 155, 339.

PERCY, PEERCE, PIERCY, or PERCIE:—John; Gloucester; married 1673, Jane, widow of Philip Stanwood.

PERCY, MARMADUKE, Salem, 1637; came they are before from Sandwich, Co. Kent; a tailor, with wife, Mary, and one servant.

PERCY, ROBERT, New London; bought a house 1678, says Caulkins, and sold it next year.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, V, 142; Colton's Woodbury, Ct. Settlers, 674; Rhode Island Hist. Mag., V, 40-8.

PERHAM, PERRUM, or PERAM:—Matthew, Rehoboth, had Sarah and Rebecca, twins, born 1670; and latter died in 3 days.

PERHAM, JOHN, Rehoboth, 1643, mentioned by Farmer to be an early settler at Chelmsford, for the convenient residence of him and descend. at Dracut, shown by Bayles, II, 100, 203, 8, 10, and IV, 8, 250, proves to the contrary. He had Noah, born 1670.

PERHAM, JOHN, Chelmsford, 1656; freeman, 1690. In the same year Johnson Pecklary appears in list of freemen, but Savage suspects an error. Records of Chelmsford is not found in P. of that time. [illegible] John Perry may have been intended.

REFERENCES: Am. Ancestry, IV, 188; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 950-01; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, Me., 548-52; Eaton's Hist. of [illegible], Me., 601; Lapham's Hist. of [illegible], Me., 247; Parsons' Hist. Wilton, N. H., 193; Morse Gen., I, 33; Norton's Hist. Dunwilham, N. H., 690.

PERKINS, Ezekiel, Stratford; prob. son of Robert, said to be born 1638; went as a soldier to Southampton, 1705, and that year married Mary Webb.

PERKINS, PETER, Saybrook, had suit 1647, in Ct. of Assist. in Mass.

PERIT:—Benjamin, Stratford; 1669.

PERKINS:—Abraham, Hampton; born [illegible], Mary, who died 1700, age 38; had Mary and Abraham, bapt. 1690; freeman, 1690. Other children were Humphrey, born 1692, died young; James, 1644; Thomas, 1646; both died young; Jonathan, again, 1647; Jeremiah, 1650; David, 1653; Abigail, 1655; Timothy, 1657, died in few months; Sarah, 1659; and Humphrey, 1661; besides Caleb and Luke of Chelmsford.

PERKINS, BENJAMIN, Newbury; had Daniel, 1684.

PERKINS, EDMUND, Boston, 1678; married Susanna, widow of John Howlett, daughter of Thomas Hudson, had Edmund, born 1678, died young; John, 1681; Edmund, again, 1683; and James, 1687.

PERKINS, EDWARD, New Haven; married, 1650, Eliz. Butcher; had John, 1651; Mehitable, 1652; Jonathan, 1653; David, 1659; and perhaps others. He and three sons were proprs. in 1685.

PERKINS, EPHRAIM, Hampton; 1678.

PERKINS, ISAAC, Hampton, prob. [illegible] of first Abraham; freemen, 1642; by wife, Susanna, had perhaps Lydia; Isaac, bapt. 1639; Jacob, 1640; Hosea and Rebecca, both of whom may have been older; Daniel, who died young; Caleb; Benjamin, 1650; Susanna, 1652; Hannah, 1656; Mary, 1658; Ebenezer, 1661; and Joseph, 1661; and the time of his death is unknown.

PERKINS, JACOB, Ipswich, youngest son of first John of the same, born in England; by wife, Eliz., had Eliz., born 1650; John, 1654; Judith, 1655; Mary, 1658; Jacob, 1662; Matthew, 1665; Joseph and Jabez; is usually called serg. and has very long line of descend. His wife died 1686, and he, 1701, aged 76.

PERKINS, JACOB, Edmonton, 1674-85.

PERKINS, JOHN, Ipswich; born about 1590, it is said, at Newent in Co. Gloucester; came prob. in the Lion to Boston, 1631, with Roger Williams, bringing wife Judith, son John, born about 1614; and probably other children, certainly Mary and Eliz. He, with his wife, soon joined church; had Lydia; bapt., 1633; was freeman, 1634, and in 1635 went to I. with John Winthrop, the younger; returned in 1643; died 1654. Children: John, Hezekiah, born about 1630, and Jacob, about 1634, born in England; Lydia married a Baker.

PERKINS, JOSEPH, Norwalk, 1676-7.

PERKINS, THOMAS, Dover, 1665; [illegible] said, in 1668, had cattle on Isles of Shoals, 1666, and [illegible] 1693, to son Nathaniel.

PERKINS, WILLIAM, Perhaps a minister, for whose education Richard, son of William, of Tamworth, a mer-

chant tailor (who was son of George, of Warwick); was born 1607, and his son having given to the company for our plantation £50, was a member, and to the son a grant of 400 acres was made. He came in the William and Francis, leaving London 1632; was freeman, 1634; artillery co. 1638; married 1630 Elizabeth Wootton; had William, born 1630; died few weeks; William again, 1642; removed 1643 to Weymouth; there had Eliz. 1643, Jobijah, 1646; and Catharine, 1648; was representative, 1644, a capt. 1645; removed again, it is supposed, to Gloucester, there had Mary, 1652; preached 1651-5, and became Minister of Topsfield; there had John 1655; Sarah, 1657; Timothy, 1658; and Rebecca, 1662. He died 1682, leaving these nine children who all were married.

PERKINS, WILLIAM, Dover, 1662; took oath of fidelity, 1669; was born, says tradition, in 1616 and died at Newmarket, 1732.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS:—Adams Fam. of Kingston, 22-25; Cleveland's Hist. Gen. Topsfield, 602; Creswell's Hist. Essex, 255; Davis' Landmark's Plymouth, 199-202; Kingman's Hist. N. Bridgewater, 611-23; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, 265-8; Temple's Hist. Palmer, 547; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., II, 738.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:—Cochrane's Hist. Antrim, 642; Cutter's Hist. Jaffrey, 418-20; Dow's Hist. Hampton, 907-16; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, 94; Morrison's Hist. Windham, 734-8; Runnel's Sanbornton, II, 548-53; Stearn's Hist. Rindge, 930; Washington History, 704.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Adam's Hist. Fairhaven, Vt., 450; American Ancestry, IV, 137; V, 8; IX, 41-146; Bradbury's Hist. Kennebunkport, Me., 207-71; Butler's Hist. Farmington, Me., 552; Champion Gen.; Crawford Fam. of Va., 100-3; Douglas Gen., 113-32; Dudley's Archaeolog. and Gen. Coll., plate 5; Eaton's Amoids Warren, Me., 2nd Edit., 602; Eaton's Thomaston, Me., II, 352; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., XI, 222-7; XIX; XXI, XXII; 103-20; 193-208; XXIII, 46-58, 97-112, 185-200, 281-96; Hanson's Old Kent, Md., 186-97; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., X, 211-6; XI, 315; XII, 76-83; XIV, 113-20; XVII, 63; XLVII, 483; Perkin's Chart (1873) 17×22 in.; Perkin's Gen. (1860), 8 pp.; (1872); (1882-6); (1885) 29 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 304-8; Upham Gen., 611-20; Young's Hist. Warsaw, N. Y., 316-8.

PERLEY:—Allen, Ipswich; came in the Planter from London, 1635, aged 27; freeman, 1642; and Coffin says he was from Wales. He had beside Nathaniel, who died 1668, aged 24, John, Thomas, Samuel, Sarah, Martha and Timothy. He died 1675, leaving widow Susanna, who died 1692; but whether she was mother of all the children is unknown.

PERLEY, JOHN, Boxford; perhaps son of the preceding; born in England; was freeman, 1690; and Farmer says representative 1689-91. One John at Ipswich, by wife Jane; had Hannah, born 1660; but he was not prob. the represent. and may be grandson of Allen.

PERLEY, WILLIAM, Marblehead. Other than that his house was a garrison in 1675, Savage knows no more.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancest., II, 94; III, 60; VI, 177; Gage's Hist. Rowley, Mass., 451; Hoyt's Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 259; Herrick's Hist. Gardner, Mass., 373; Perley Gen. (1877) 13 pp.; Perley's Hist. Boxford, Mass., 74-8; Ridlon's Harrison, Me., Settlers, 101-6; Runnel's Hist. Sanbornton, N. H., 553; Stark's Hist. Dunbarton, N. H., 254.

PERMET:—See Parmenter.

PERREMAN:—Thomas, Weymouth, 1638; an infant, apprent. of David Hunt, Mr. Coddington, Esquire. P. married Isaac Addington, 1651, Rebecca P. married 1660, Daniel Lovell, but it is not known who they were. Perhaps these members were sisters of the apprentice, and these may have been brought over England after death of father.

PERRIN, PERRAN, or PERENT, Abraham, Rehoboth, perhaps son of the first John, died 1677. Sarah, eldest daughter of Philip Walker, died 1693, and he died soon after. He had Eliz., born 1681; Daniel, 1683; and Nathaniel, 1685.

PERRIN, HENRY, Newport, 1639; Boston, L. L., 1657, says Thompson, and may have been admitted freeman of Conn. 1664, but his name does not appear in the list of 1669.

PERRIN, JOHN, Braintree, had Mary, born 1641, removed perhaps to Rehoboth. It would seem that a John, sr., should be found for in the same town, whether father of Abraham or not, for in Col. Records is seen that John, sr., was buried 1674. Ann, (Savage says) was his daughter, married 1677, Thomas Read of Rehoboth.

PERRIN, JOHN, Rehoboth, called jr., had Mary, born 1673; Nathaniel, 1675, died young; Nathaniel, 1677.

PERRIN, THOMAS, Ipswich, married before 1660, Susanna, widow of Robert Roberts, was living 1672.

REFERENCES:—Daniel's Oxford, Mass., 241; Dearborn's Hist. Salisbury, N. H., 680; Homes' Vermont Gaz., IV, 92; Morris Gen. (1872), 183, N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXII, 178-81; Pigg. Gen., 125; Perrin Gen. (1885), 214 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 309; Wellies' Washington Gen., 262.

PERRY or PURY:—Anthony, Rehoboth, 1658-78; was represent. 1674, says Bayliss, IV, 85. Perhaps he had Jariel and Mehitable, both died by Col. Rec. Sept. 1670, and he died 1683.

PERRY, ARCHER, Boston, 1638; a tailor; by wife Eliz. had Elisha, a daughter, born 1637, died in few months, Seth, 1639; John, 1642; and Eliz., 1647; artillery co. 1638; Sarah, 1647; Deborah, 1651; was the town drummer; freeman, 1640; and died 1652. Both of the sons followed the trade of their father.

PERRY, EDWARD, Sandwich; from being named as son in the will of Edmund Freeman, it would be thought he had married a daughter of that gentleman, but more prob. his mother had become second wife of Freeman; by wife Mary, who may have been daughter of Capt. Edmund Freeman, or of Edward Freeman, he had Samuel, born about 1664; and prob. others.

PERRY, EDES, Sandwich; married 1682, Eliz., only daughter of Thomas Burge of the same, had Eliza, born next year, Deborah, 1684; John, 1687; Samuel, 1697; Benjamin, 1700; and Remembrance, 1703-7.

PERRY, EDWARD, Salem, 1631; a weaver; by wife, born about 1608; had wife Jane who joined church 1641, and had Hepz., Sarah, and Peregrine same year; David, 1641; Samuel, 1642; and Elisha, 1644. Jane removed, but when is not known.

PERRY, HENRY, Salem, 1629, as the deputy of Governor picked out a council of seven, before whom came a belt of wampum in token of friendship from the Sachem

PERRY, ISAAC, Boston, 1731; probably a descendant of the apostle Eliot in the Lion, and entered in church list; freeman, 1632; but no more known.

PERRY, JAMES, Roxbury, brother of Isaac, came probably in the Lion 1632, was one of the church there, being No. 17 on the list of members, 1633; had Eliz., born 1636,

John, 1639; and Samuel, 1641. He died 1642, of consumption.

PERRY, JOHN, Newbury, 1651; had wife Dorcas. He may be the man named in Felt's list, 1637.

PERRY, JOHN, Medfield, 1678; perhaps son of Roxbury, John; married, 1695, Bethia, dau. [illegible] of Deac. Morse the first; had John, born 1695; Sam. and Joseph, twins, 1674; Nathaniel, 1671, died under 6 years; Nathaniel again; Bethia, 1685, perhaps Eleazer, 1689.

PERRY, JOHN, New Haven; a proprietor, 1685.

PERRY, JOHN, Taunton, 1643.

PERRY, JOHN, Watertown, 1674, then aged 61; may have been father of that John, Watertown, who married, 1677, Sarah, daughter of John Clary; had John, born 1678, died in few weeks; John, again, 1679; Joanna, 1682; Sarah, 1685; Josiah, 1687, died young; Ebenezer, 1691; Josiah, again, 1694; Joseph, 1691; and Sarah, 1694.

PERRY, JOSEPH, Scituate, i. e., Rehoboth, 1651; perhaps was brother of Anthony of the same, or of Thomas of Scituate.

PERRY, NATHANIEL, Rehoboth; married 1683, Sarah Carpenter, daughter of Samuel of the same, as presumed Savage.

PERRY, RICHARD, New Haven, 1640; had Mary born same year; Micajah, 1641; Samuel, 1645; John, 1647; and Grace, 1649; perhaps removed 1651, and was at Fairfield 1650. Share in division of land there is given to Nathaniel but not to Richard, who may have died before, and this may have been his heir. Perhaps he was admitted as an inhabitant, 1637, of Charlestown, who is not found long residing there; and at Fairfield married Grace, widow of John Nichols after 1653, and was dead in 1658; but the identity is uncertain, for in 1655 one of the name was at Providence, it is said. This, too, was the name of a merchant in London, one of the Assistants named in the Royal Charter, 1629, who aided our cause by money, but never came over.

PERRY, THOMAS, Ipswich, 1648.

PERRY, THOMAS, Scituate, 1643; married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Stedman; had Thomas, William, Henry, Joseph, John, and perhaps more.

PERRY, WILLIAM, Scituate, 1638; perhaps brother of first Thomas; may have removed to Westerly, 1669; by wife Ann had Eliz., born 1641; and several other children of whom he names five in his will, 1681, when 75 years old- Obadiah, Samuel, Sarah, Ann, and Abia. He died 1683.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS:—Ballou's Milford, 561-5; Barry's Hanover, 354-8; Bond's Watertown, 402; Cutter's Arlington, 282; Daniel's Oxford, 641; Davis' Landmark, Plymouth, 202; Deane's Scituate, 322; Eaton's Dunstable, 248; Freeman's Cape Cod, II, 153; Harris' Records, (1898); Heywood's Westminster, 824; Hudson's Lexington, 177; Hudson's Sudbury, 446; Hyde's Brimfield, 445; Morse's Sherborn Settlers, 1905; Paige's Hardwick, 452; Stearn's Ashburnham, 846; Temple's N. Brookfield, 703; Temple's Northfield, 512; Ward's Reminisc. of Worchester, 109-11; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., II, 739.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:—Bass-tt's Richmond, 45-61; Bemis Marlboro, 248-51; Cochrane's Antrim, 668; Coggswell's Henniker, 680; Hayward's Hancock, 8-9; Leonard's Dublin, 378-80; Livermore's Milton, 2-3; Norton's Fitzwilliam, 662-6; Read's Surry, 915; Stearn's Rindge, 631-4; Wheeler's Newport, 505-5.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Adams' Hudson Gen., 2-3; Am. Ancestry I, 61; II, 94; III, 99, 104, 180; IV, 1; V, I, 138; X, 3, 32, 162; XI, 148, 150; Austin's Ancestr. Dict., 40; Austin's Nantucket, 43; Austin's R. I. Dict., 150; Babson, Mrs., Hist. Mass., V, 8; Bruce's Hist. Shipbuilding, 84; Cleveland's Yates Co., N. Y., 258, 270, 618; Gen., 48; Gem. Quarterly, III, 87, 111, 13, 36, 43; Colonial Wars Bulletin, 01, 02, 03, II, 1898; Eaton's Gen. Handbook, Me., 393; Felton's Ancestry, Me., II, 352-5; Fisk Gen., 149; Goode Gen., 353; Hazard Gen., 103-6; Kimball Union News (1898) 20, 8; Lapham's Norway, Me., 575; Lapham's Paris, Me., 694-6; Lapham's Rumford, Me., 381; Leavenworth Gens., 53-63, 737; Lord Gen., 207-10, 212-4, 217, 247; Narragansett Hist. Reg., V, 275-8; Orcutt's Derby, Ct., 750; Orcutt's Stratford, Ct., 1267; Perry Memo. (1878), 28 pp.; Perry's Proc. Arms (1889), 9 pp.; Perry Family of Topsham (1890), 13 pp.; R. I. Hist. Mag., V, 29-30, 31-37; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 357-60; Sharpe's Hist. Seymour, Ct., 213-5; Stile's Windsor, Ct., II, 561; Todd's Redding, Ct., 209; Walker Gen., 141; Wight Gen., 156.

PERSON:—George, Reading; died 1679, as Eaton cites the grave stone, aged 64. See PARSONS.

PERWIDGE, or PERWYDGE:—William, an odd name, found 1644, at Hartford or the neighborhood.

PESTER or PESTOR:—William, Salem, 1637; when with a grant of land he had the prefix of respect, yet abandoned the country in 1642, and 10 years later, not being heard of, his wife Dorothy had leave to marry again.

PETCOCK:—See PIDCOCK.

PETERS:—Andrew, Boston, 1659; a distiller, married Mercy, widow of Michael Wilborne, daughter of William Beamsley; removed to Ipswich, 1665; thence to Andover, where, 1689, his sons Andrew and John were killed by the Indians; and other children were Mercy, who married 1686, John Allen, Mary, who married on same day, Thomas Chandler, and Elizabeth, who married 1692, James Johnson; William and Samuel; and he died at the age of 77. Curious it must appear to this later generation that his name in one deed is Peters, and in another relating to the same estate it is Peterson.

PETERS:—Hugh, Salem; the fourth minister there, was born 1599, at the Parish of St. Ewe, or, as commonly said, in the town of Fowry, Cornwall, bred at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he had his degrees 1617, and, 22, preached in London with great success, until driven to Holland, there taught, with the famous William Ames, the English church at Rotterdam, and for some two years after death of Ames. Probably came in the Abigail, 1635, though his name does not appear at the London custom ho. and perhaps he got on board in the Downs, arriving in company of 2nd John Winthrop, the mother of whose 1st wife he had married, as it seems; was freeman, 1636; settled in the church at Salem; in 1641, with Hibbins and Webb, as agents for the colony he went home, by way of Newfoundland, in the ship with John Winthrop, the younger, and Lechford, the lawyer, engaged with great zeal in the civil war, and partook largely in the triumphs of this cause, and for the detestation [illegible] violence was executed soon after the restoration. [illegible] (Hon. Savage) the wealthiest man of several thousand who thus suffered. He had not, probably, brought over his first wife by whom he had no children, but married here Deliverance Sheffield, one of the church of Boston, by whom he had Elizabeth, bapt. 1642, the only child to whom his dying legacy was addressed.

PETERS, JOHN, Gravesend, L. I., 1650. THOMPSON.

PETERS, SAMUEL, probably youngest son of Antony, married 1690, Phebe Frye, daughter, probably, of Samuel of the same, but no more is known.

PETERS, THOMAS, New London, younger brother of Hugh, of far milder temper, said to have been bred at Oxford, but on uncertain authority, was a minister in his native shire of Cornwall, where, driven in 1643 by the royalist forces, he came next year to this country, assisted the younger Winthrop in his plantation, 1646, having served before at Saybrook in the church, yet continued but short time, having been invited home by former parish, in 1646, and went next year.

REFERENCES:—Abbot's Andover, Mass., 37; Amer. Ancestry, II, 94; VII, 249; Bangor Magazine, I, 199, 205; III, 240; V, 207; Barlow Gen., 131; Bassett's Hist. Richmond, N. H., 401-3; Bliss Gen., 083-60; Buckminister's Hastings Gen., 107; Coggswell's Hist. Henniker, N. H., 681-3; Eaton's Annals Warren, Me., 602-4; Heraldic Journal, I, 199-2; McDonald's Peters Gen. (1881); McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 126-40; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., II, 58-64; Palmer and Trimble Gen., 391-3; Peters' Hist. of Rev. Hugh Peters, 155; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 564; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 401-3.

PENHOLLOW: Samuel, Portsmouth; born 1665 at St. Mabyn, near Bodmin, in Cornwall, as he tells us, and verifying the jingle of Camden's Remains:

By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer, and Pen
You may know the most Cornish men.

He came with Rev. Charles Morton, under whom he had prob. studied at Newington Green, arrived at Charlestown, 1686, joined the church there Dec. in 1687, went soon to Portsmouth, married 1087, Mary, daughter of Pres. John Cutt, was councillor, secretary, and many years treasurer of the Prov., Judge of the Superior Ct. 1714, and Ch. J., 1717, to his death, 1726; yet in our day most thought of as the historian of the later Indian wars. His children were John, who married Ann, daughter of Hon. Jacob Wendell, was educ. in, and died before 1736. Eliz., Joseph, Richard, Susanna, and Benjamin, H. C., 1723; died young; and descendants are still found at P.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IX, 153; Cutt's Gen., 18-20, 57-66, 116-20; N. E. Hist. Reg., XXXII, 28-35; Penhollow Genealogy (1878), 22 pp.; P. Gen., 2d edit. (1885), 47 p.; Wentworth Gen., I, 203-5, 320-8.

PENNINGTON:—Ephraim, New Haven; sworn alleg. 1664; had Ephraim, born 1645; and Mary, 1646, both bapt. 1648; and he died 1660, leaving widow and these two children.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancest., V, 56; Morris Genealogy (1868), 919; N. E. Gen. Reg., XXV, 280-01; 335-8; Pennington Gen. (1871), 18 pp.

PENLEY: Samson, Falmouth, 1658; was living after the first destruction of the town, 1676, left widow Rachel, and three daughters, Jane, Dorcas, and Mary.

REFERENCES: Lapham's Norway, Me., 573; Lapham's Hist., Paris, Me., 68-01.

PENN: James, Boston; came in fleet with Winthrop, 1630, to be made freeman, though it does not appear that he took the oath, was represent. 1638-9, beadle first and marshal after, ruling elder; died 1671. In his will mentions wife Catharine; no children named, but perhaps had Mary.

PENN, WILLIAM, Charlestown, 1630, came, no doubt, in fleet with Winthrop; acted at Braintree; was in his days removed to Boston; yet in his will, 1688, directs his burial to be at Braintree; gives legacy to Church and school there; to several Thompsons, Sayles; Penn and their children, but chiefly to eldest Hannah Hill, and Edward Hill, Jr., and Hannah Hill, and Edward Hill, Sr., and Sarah Hill, having, he says, sent for Hill's wife's mother, Deborah, wife of said Edward, Sr., out of England, promising to make her his heir, so we may be sure his wife and children, if not dead any, were dead; was one the Christian Penn a passenger in the Ann, to Plymouth, 1623, who soon after married Prence, had issue, perhaps [illegible] from the roots of all but conjecture.

REFERENCES:—Am. Hist. Reg., I, 559-60; Clermont Co., Ohio, Hist., 370; Eggle's Notes and Queries (1870), 233; Meade's Old Churches of Va.; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XLIV, 08-03; Penn Family, by Smith, (1870), 25 pp.; Penn Family, by Coleman (1870), 24 pp.; Penn Family, by Lea (1870), 71 pp.; Penn Family, by Jenkins (1870), 170 pp.; Penn Family, by Lee (1870), 50 pp.; Penn Mag. of Hist., Vols. 14 to 22; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 380; Wheeler's Hist. of N. Carolina, II, 103; Whitmore's Heraldic Journal, III, 135-9.

PENNELL:—Walter Pennell, Saco; freeman 1653, married, 1647, Mary, daughter of Robert Booth; had Walter and perhaps others; in the Indian War, 1675, removed to Salem.

REFERENCES:—Maris Gen., 147; Ridlon's Saco Valley, Me., Fams., 1103-6; Sharpless Gen., 87, 231, 360; Smith's Hist. Delaware Co., Pa., 492; Wheeler's Hist. of Brunswick, Me., 847.

PENNIMAN: James, Boston; came 1covb in the Lion, 1631, with John Winthrop, Jr., for he, with Lydia, who survived him, were adm. of the church before the son, but after the wife of the gov. freeman, 1632, the same day with John and Jacob Plaw, whom Savage reckons as fellow passengers. Had James, bapt. 1633; Lydia, 1635; John, 1637; removed to Braintree, there had Joseph, born 1639; and Sarah, 1641; Samuel, 1647; Hannah, 1648; Abigail, 1651; and Mary, 1653; all by wife Lydia; and he died 1664. Abigail married, 1678, Samuel Neal; and Mary married, 1678, Samuel Paine, of the same.

REFERENCES:—Ballou's Milford, 057-9; Farmer's Hist. Thornton, Me., II, 351; Heywood's Hist. Westminster, Mass., 823; Jameson's Hist. Medway, Mass., 511; Morton's Hist. Pittsfield, N. H., 057-9; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 380; Vinton Gen., 708, 351-4; Washington, N. H., Hist., 593.

PENNINGTON: Ephraim, New Haven; see Thomas Pennington, took oath of allegiance and fidelity, 1678.

PETERSON: Cornelius, Boston, 1685.

PETERSON, HENRY and JOHN PETERSON, of Lynn, were of the train band 1678, and no more is known of either except that John was an owner of Duxbury, and married Mary, daughter of George Soule; and that Henry, by wife, Marah, married 1683, had Sarah, born 1686.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 64; III, 182; Burgess' Ann. Gen. So. Va. Settlers, 223-5; Davis' Landmarks Hanover Co., Va., 203; Kelby and Va. Standard, II, 31; Slaughter's Hist. Bristol Parish, Va., 295; Wheeler's Hist., Brunswick, Me., 847; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, Mass., 280.

PETTIFORD: PETTOKO, or PETTIFORD:—Peter, Salem, 1641; [illegible] freeman of, [illegible] of his [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Major Gen. 1698. Anstey Pettiford [illegible] Samuel, son of Mary Pettiford, brother Baker's daughter, in 1669.

PETTELL:—Anthony, Marblehead, 1653; a fisherman, perhaps from Guernsey.

PETTIBONE:—John, Windsor; freeman, 1658; married 1665, Sarah, daughter of Revd Eagle Lane; had John, born 1665; Sarah, 1667, died young; Stephen, 1669; besides Samuel, and several daughters of whom another was Sarah of uncertain date. He had estate in that part named Simsbury, was one of the first settlers and lived with John, Stephen, and Samuel, was living in 1712.

REFERENCES: Brown's Simsbury, 115; Humphrey's Gen.; Marshall's Grant Ancestry, 120; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 502; Tuttle Gen., 702.

PETTENGELL, or PATTINGELL: Richard, Newbury, came from Staffordshire tradition says, was first at Salem; there married Joanna, daughter of Richard Ingersoll; had Samuel, bapt. 1635; freeman, 1641; was some years at Wenham; and at N. and Mary, born, 1652, and Nathaniel, 1654; besides Matthew and Nathaniel, before or after. Mary married 1670, Abraham Adams.

PETTES, or PETTIT: Gilbert, Salem, 1668.

PETTES, JOHN, Roxbury, 1630; of whom Mr. Pitts in his history says nothing, but the name occurs, yet with family of several heads, probably removed to Stamford, or Long Island, where Savage finds at Newtown, Thomas in 1660; Nathaniel in 1667; and John, 1685; yet it may well be that his son, John, who married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Scofield, was of Stamford, 1650.

PETTIS, THOMAS, Exeter, 1639; a signer of the original combination; in 1647 was the chief military man.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 94; Hamilton's Stamford, Ct., Settlers, 82; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Ct., 105.

PETTS:—John; a soldier, killed by the Indians, 1675, at Hatfield.

REFERENCE:—Hayward's Hist., Gilsum, N. H., 375.

PETTY, or PETTEE: John, Springfield; had lived at Windsor, but married at Boston, 1662, Ann Canning; had at W. James, born same year; and at S. Hannah, 1666, died soon; John, 1667; Mary, 1670; Joseph, 1672; Ann, 1675; and Ebenezer, 1678; and he died 1680. His widow married Samuel Owen. James and John each had families at S.

PETTY, PETER, sailed from Salem on fishing voyage, killed by Indians in Autumn of 1677: Felt, II, 213.

PETTY, PETER, Haverhill, 1680. Mirick, 85. It may be same as Pattee, which is seen in New Hampshire.

REFERENCE:—Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 514-5.

PETYGOOD, or PETGOOD:—Peter, Marblehead, 1641.

PETYGOOD, RICHARD, Ipswich, 1641.

PEVERLY:—John, Portsmouth; one of the men sent over, 1631, by Mason, the Patentee.

PEVERLY, THOMAS, Portsmouth; perhaps son of the preceding, died after 1670, leaving by wife, who may have been daughter of Thomas Walford, sons John, Thomas, Lazarus, Samuel, and Jeremiah.

PHENIX:—Alexander, Watford, 1674.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Geneal. Dict.

PHELPS:—Christopher, Salem; married, 1658, Eliz. Sharp, and no more is known save that he signed petition against imposts, 1668.

PHELPS, EDWARD, Newbury; removed to Andover; by wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Adams, Esq., besides others, John, born at N. 1657, who was killed by Indians in service at Scarborough, 1677; and he died, 1681.

PHELPS, EDWARD, Andover; prob. son of preceding, married 1682, Ruth Andrews, had prob. others besides Edward and Bathsheba, who died 1691; and Elizabeth, born 1693; removed to Lancaster and died 30th Nov. of uncertain years, and there Elizabeth married Samuel Willard of I.

PHELPS, EPHRAIM, Simsbury; son of Edward, married 1691, Mary Jaggers, and died 1697.

PHELPS, GEORGE, Dorchester; freeman 1634; removed with Warham to Windsor; by first wife and to be named Philbury, daughter of Philip Randall, who died 1648, had Isaac, born 1638; Abraham, 1643; and Joseph, 1647, who died soon, as did Abraham in some year. He married 1648 Frances, who had been widow Clark, and then was widow of Thomas Dewey, and had Jacob, 1650; John, 1652; and Nathaniel, 1655, removed to Westfield, there had more children, and died 1687, but Stiles in History, 743, says 1678.

PHELPS, HENRY, Salem; from London, came in the Hercules 1634; married 1652, Hannah Bassett, but Savage thinks as second wife, for there is some prob. that he had married a daughter of Thomas Tresler, by whom he had son John, remembered in the will of his grandfather. Perhaps he was a Quaker, at least Felt II., 582, tells how Hannah Phelps, 1659, was admonished; but she may have been wife of Nicholas P.

PHELPS, JAMES, Boston, 1657.

PHELPS, JOHN, Charlestown; by wife Catharine had Catharine, born 1650, says the Middlesex rec., and the same authority adds that Catharine Phelps died 1st month. But Savage finds no Phelps in Charlestown, for a long time before or after, and John Phillips at that time had wife Catharine, who may have had that child. In some records the name is plain Philps, and this shows how easily one may be converted to the other.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Salem; perhaps son of Henry, by wife Abigail had Abigail, born 1660; John, 1671; Henry, 1673; Joseph, 1675; Abigail, 1678; Samuel, 1680; and Hannah, 1683.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, son probably of John, of Salem; married 1701 Eliz. Putnam, prob. daughter of John.

PHILLIPS, NICHOLAS, Salem, 1658; a Quaker, whose wife was censured that year, and in 1661 fined for misuse of her tongue. Felt II., 581, 3.

PHILLIPS, RICHARD, Dorchester, 1633, of whom no more is known, and conjecture is useless.

PHELPS, SAMUEL, Boston; by wife Eliz. had Eliz., born 1681; and Grace, 1687.

PHILLIPS, SAMUEL, Andover; perhaps son of Edward the first; married 1682, Sarah Chandler, had Sarah, born soon after; Samuel, 1684; John, 1686; Joseph, 1687; Hannah, 1691, died young; Henry, 1693, Hezekiah, 1695; Elizabeth, 1698, Annis, 1701; and Deborah, 1703.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, Dorchester; came prob. in the Mary and John, 1630, from Plymouth, and may well be thought a Devonshire man, and perhaps brother of George, though more prob. his father; requested to be admitted freeman Oct. of that year, and was sworn following May, brought wife whose name is not found, and children William, Samuel, Nathaniel, James and Sarah, yet one or two of these may have been born at D. Was representative the first Gen. Ct. of Mass., 1634, and Selectman, 1634-35, went next year with Warham to Windsor, there had Timothy, born 1636, and Mary, 1644. He was of the earliest Assistants, 1636-42, except recruit, 1643-57, Assist. again 1658 to 1662 both in and for the new charter; and died 1672. Sarah married Wilmot

Wade, 1658, and Mary married, 1669, Thomas Barber.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, Boston; married, ... first wife is unknown, but for second wife he married Jane, widow of Henry Butterfield, who having power of disposition, gave her estate by will of Feb., 1692, to him for life, remainder to John and William Phillips, sons of her present husband, so that it may be inferred that she had no children by either of her husbands.

REFERENCES: Abbot's Hist., Andover, Mass., 38; Brown's W. Simsbury, Ct., Settlers, 1908; Chandler's Hist. Shirley, Mass., 1883; Doolittle's Hist. Voluntown, Mass., 2934; Hall's Hist. Eastern Vt., 680-94; Hines' Echonon, Ct., Address (1880), 10; Hinman's Ct. Settlers, 1st edit., 175-9; Hudson's Hist. Lexington, Mass., 178-9; Hudson's Hist. Marlborough, Mass., 428-9; Huntington's Mems., with general notes, 101-2; Judd's Hist. Hadley, Mass., 550-1; Leland Gen., 2-7; Loomis Gen., Female Branches, 451-54; Lyman's Hist. Easthampton, Mass., 1904; Nash Gen., 889; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., XXV., 190; Orcutt's Hist. New Milford Ct., 750-1; Orcutt's Hist. Torrington, Ct., 754-5; Orford, N. H., Centen., 134; Phelps' Gen. of Oliver Phelps (1862) (1868); Phelps' Hist. Simsbury, Ct., 172; Phelps' Letters on Phelps' Families (1878); Phoenix's Whitney Gen., I., 712; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ill., 595-6; Savage's Gen. Dict., III., 404-8; Secomb's Hist. Amherst, N. H., 728-9; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., 738-45; Stone's Hist. Hubbardston, Mass., 331-2; Strong Gen., 1155-7; Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 515-6; Turner's Hist. Phelps' and Gorham's Purchase, 150-1; Worchester's Hist. Hollis, N. H., 383-4.

ARMS:—Arg., a lion, rampant, sa., between six cross crosslets, fitchée, gu.

PHESE, or PHESEY:—Samuel, a soldier from the east part of the colony, 1676, sent up to Conn. River in the Indian War, was prob. from Braintree, and son of William.

PHESE, WILLIAM, Braintree, or possibly Watertown, freeman 1643, may be indebted to a careless clerk for this spelling of a name that should prob. be spelled Veazie with confidence.

PHILBRICK, or PHILBROCK, sometimes FILBRICK:—James, Hampton, 1644; prob. son of Thomas, was first perhaps at Watertown; had wife Ann, daughter of Thomas Roberts, of Dover, and by her had Bethia, who married, 1677, Caleb Perkins; James, and perhaps others; was perhaps a mariner, and drowned 1674.

PHILBRICK, JOHN, Hampton, 1639, who may have been brother of the first James; had Hannah, Sarah, John, but dates are not seen; was lost, 1657, with seven others, of whom were his wife Ann, and daughter Sarah, in a boat going out of harbor.

PHILBRICK, JONATHAN, prob. son of Welsh or Cornish, but the printed Col. Rec. V., 530, makes the surname Bengilley. Savage prefers the reading of Pege, yet admits the usual correction of the State chirographer, Pulsifer.

PHILBRICK:—Joseph, Hampton; perhaps brother of James the second; had Joseph, born 1680, died soon; prob. Joseph again; and perhaps more.

PHILBRICK, ROBERT, Ipswich, 1639, or earlier, was a soldier in the Pequot War, 1639, but after 1648 may have removed. The town record has FILBRICK.

PHILBRICK, SAMUEL, Hampton, 1678; was prob. son of Thomas the first, and another Samuel the same year took oath of allegiance there.

PHILBRICK, THOMAS, Watertown, 1637, where the record gives the spelling Filbrick, married early to Hampton, sold his estate at W. 1640, had ... died ... brought from England by wife Ann ... of Wal[ter] Knapp, but more prob. born ... died 1667. His will of 1664 calls himself very ... testates son James, grandson John, son Henry, ... Eliz. Garland, Hannah, Mary, and Martha ... dren, James Chase, and Martha, widow of ... Chase. His daughter Eliz., probably the eldest, had ... 1643, married Thomas Chase, after whose death, ... children ... she married, 1654, John Gar[land] ... again, 1674, married Henry Roby. Mary married ... 1647, Edward Tarle; and Martha married ... Chase, the ancestor of the distinguished diplomatist, Lewis Cass.

PHILBRICK, THOMAS, Hampton; prob. ... the preceding, born in England about 1624, died ... 1698. Had perhaps Thomas as a junior as named ... oath of allegiance 1678, some months before ... Sr.), and prob. several others, as Savage claims. He had ... second wife Hannah, daughter of Edward Dow, ... widow of John Wire, and by her had Hannah, who married Joseph Walker, of Portsmouth, and Dorcas, 1686, John Sevey.

PHILBRICK, THOMAS, Hampton; perhaps son of preceding, by wife Mehitable, had Eliz., born 1686.

PHILBRICK, WILLIAM, Hampton; may have been son of Thomas the second, by wife Mary had Walter, born 1690; and Mary 1692.

REFERENCES: Chapman's Philbrick Gen. (1884); Cochrane's Hist. Antrim, N. H., 941-5; ... Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 109; New England Hist. Gen. Reg., XXXVIII., 279-80; Runnel's Hist. Sermon, ... N. H., II. 554-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., III., 48-9; Stearn's Hist. Rindge, N. H., 934-5.

PHILLIPS:—Andrew, Charlestown; by wife Eliz. had Andrew; Eliz., born 1657; and Ephraim, 1659; perhaps others.

PHILLIPS, ANDREW, son prob. of preceding; married, 1683, Sarah, daughter of Michael Smith, of Malden; had Andrew, born 1687; Ebenezer, 1695; Joanna, 1697; and perhaps more.

PHILLIPS, BENJAMIN, Marshfield; married, 1682, Sarah Thomas, prob. daughter of Nathaniel.

PHILLIPS, CALEB, Roxbury; by wife Eliz. had Caleb, bapt. 1682; John, 1684, died in few weeks; Eliz., 1685; Mary, 1688, and Ebenezer, 1690.

PHILLIPS, CHARLES, Lynn; had David, born 1650, died at 5 months; Abigail, perhaps, 1657; but the record is doubtful; John, 1658, died young; George, 1663; and John again, 1667.

PHILLIPS, DAVID, Newtown, L. I., 1680, ... Rider called brother of Theophilus, was town clerk, ... on the revolution 1689, and may have been of Gallop's company, 1675. (Savage, Gardner).

PHILLIPS, DENNIS, Milford, 1655-60.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, Watertown, the first ... came in the Arbella, admiral ship of the fleet with Winthrop, 1630, ... sea Sermon", and w[ife] Bridget, Eliz., and perhaps Abigail, an only child, sister by another ... of Lt. Richard, of Watertown and Charlestown, who died ... 1680. Landing at Salem. He was son of Christopher, ... Rayleigh, St. Mary's near Rochford, ... of Essex, Co. N[orfolk], not Rector of ... Walter, III. 4 ... Lay ... Phillips, ... Co.; yet Dr. ... Gen. ... patent ... Lady ... Essex ... it is ... by ... Cambridge, ... 1643 and 1647; ... settled ... by a second wife,

married prob. in 1931, Elizabeth; by Bond, with [illegible] conjecture, thought to be widow of Capt. Robert Walden, he had Zaroba'el, born 1632; Jonathan, 1633; Theophilus, 1636; Annabel, late same year, died soon after; Ephraim, buried 1640, very young; Obadiah, born 1641; and a daughter Abial, perhaps that Abigail who married, 1666, James Barnard. He died 1644, his widow in 1681.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, Dorchester; freeman 1631, may be presumed to have come in the Mary and John; removed early to Windsor; for his church heads in 1648 and 1655 was excused from milit. watch. His wife died 1662, leaving him no children, and he was so unfortunate, 1676, as to be involved in a wordy controv. with the authority of the colony, who disfranch. him next year, of which some account is in Trumbull's Rec., II, 307; he died in 1678. His estate was disputed for by remote heirs.

PHILLIPS, HENRY, Dedham; freeman 1639; artillery co. 1640; had wife Eliz. Brock, who died 1640; and married, 1641, Ann Hunting, prob. sister of Elder John; had Eleazer, 1642, died in few days; Hannah, 1643; Abigail, 1645; and by third wife, Mary, daughter of John Dwight, had Nathaniel, 1653; and Eleazur, 1654; was ensign of the military comp. 1648, removed to Boston to follow his trade of butcher; had there Henry, 1656, died before his father; Timothy, 1658; Mary, 1660; Samuel, 1662; Elisha, 1665; Jonathan, 1666; Mehitable, 1667; John, 1669, died soon; John, again, 1670; and Elizabeth, 1672. In this year he was made represent. of first church and represent. for Hadley. Judge Sewall, in his diary, chronicles his burial 1686.

PHILLIPS, HENRY, New London; on the tax list of 1667, but never again on any record there, says Miss Caulkins.

PHILLIPS, HENRY, Charlestown; may have been son of Henry of Dedham, though it is not very prob., for by wife Mary, he had Joseph, born 19th Feb., 1675; of course less than 18½ years younger than his father.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Dover, or Portsmouth; died 1642.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Dedham, 1638; a famous minister of Wrentham (which is about 30 m. n.e. from Ipswich, Eng.), where he obtained his living as a rector, 1609, and married, 1612, Eliz., a sister of famous Dr. Ames, which gave him favor in the eyes of Puritans; was desired to accept office here in several places, espec. Cambridge, perhaps in connection with the newly begun college, but preferred to go home in the autumn of 1641; Felt, I, 212, thinks he was made townsman of Salem, but the prob. is at least equal that another man was thus honored. He was accompanied to England by John Humphrey, Esq., and then honored in the triumph of the cause, made one of the assembly of divines at Westminster; was founder of the Congreg. Church, 1650, after the N. E. pattern, and died 1660, aged 78. Calamy, Cont., II, 797; Winthrop, II, 86; Lamson.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Dorchester; a baker, com. prob. in the Mary and John, 1630; desired that same year to be made freeman, but was not sworn until 1632; by wife Joanna had Mary, born 1633, died at seven years; John, 1635; Martha, 1636; died soon; Mary, again; Israel, 1642, died next year; by the Gen. Ct. appointed constable 1630; removed to Boston, became one of the founders and a deacon of Second Church, 1650. His wife died 1675, and three months later he married widow Sarah Manor; and he died 1682, aged 77. His only child that reached maturity, Mary, married George Munjoy, of Falmouth, and after him Robert Lawrence, of the same.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Plymouth, 1630; afterward of Marshfield, had John and other children born in England; married for second wife, 1667, Faith, wid. of Edward Dotey, who died the same year, and he died 1677, says Winsor. But Shurtleff, who gives a full record of him, says he was of Duxbury, 1643; by first wife, whose name is unknown, he had John, Samuel, Jeremiah, and Mary; the eldest, prob. John, was killed by lightning, 1658, as by the coroner's inquest is shown; that his second wife was Grace, married 1654, widow of William Holloway, and she, with his son Jeremiah, was killed by lightning, 1666, when William Shurtleff, ancestor of the distinguished antiquarian, was killed by the same bolt; and that the third wife, Faith, died 1667; by whom he had no children, but by the second had Hannah; Grace, Joseph, born 1653, who was, by Mrs Thomas, killed at Rehoboth fight, 1676; and Benjamin; and that he prob. died 1691, almost 90 years old, leaving Samuel, Benjamin, and Mary. Both of these sons had families. See also Thomas' Mones, of Marshfield.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Duxbury, 1643; may be that apprentice who went from Boston 1631, but there is no certainty as to that apparent.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Wenham, 1647; named in the will of Christopher Young as trustee, with charge to take his son

PHILLIPS, JOHN, called a Welshman, Casco, 1642; perhaps freeman of 1658; removed to Kittery, was living, 1684, aged 77. Willis, I, 69.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Boston; by wife Mary had Mary, born 1652; Sarah, 1654, died same day; and Mary again, 1658; and the same, or another of same name, by wife Sarah had John, 1662.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Charlestown; perhaps brother of Henry; was a master mariner; married, 1655, Catharine, daughter of John Anderson; had Catharine, 1662; Samuel, 1664; both died early; Mehitable, 1668; Abigail, 1670; Catharine again, 1672; John, 1673, died at 2 years; Mary, 1675; Anderson, 1680; and Henry, 1681. He was freeman, 1677; artillery co. 1680, its captain 1685; represent. 1683-6, of the Committee of Safety on the revolut. against Andros, named in the new charter of the Council, but by popular vote chosen before and so continued to 1716; col. of the milit.; treas. of the Prov.; judge of the County Ct.; and such services were successiv. enjoyed by him. His wife died 1699, aged 50; and soon after he became husband of Sarah, daughter of John Stedman, of Cambridge, who had successiv. been wid. of John Brackett, Samuel Wenk, and Thomas Graves; and she outlived him, though he did not die until 1726, aged 93 years, 9 months.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Marshfield; married, 1677, Ann Torry.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Lynn; may have been son of Charles of the same; by wife Hannah had John, born 1689, and Hannah, 1694; and he died soon after. Lewis says others of this family, perhaps earlier, had settled at Lynn.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Charlestown, son of Col. John, Savage thinks bapt. Anderson; was a mariner; married 1694, Mary, daughter of Samuel Hasey, had Samuel, born 1695, died young; John, 1697; Samuel again, 1699. His wife died 1702, and he married soon after Ann, daughter of Col. Joseph Lynde, widow of Isaac Addington; had Abigail, born 1712, died young; Anderson, 1715; and Abigail, again, 1716.

PHILLIPS, JOSEPH, Newtown, L. I., 1686; then named by Gov. Dongan, in his grant of charter, but he had been a resident there [illegible] He [illegible]

have been brother of Theophilus, but who shall [illegible] their father will be fortunate.

PHILLIPS, Joseph, Providence; took oath of allg. 1682.

PHILLIPS, Joseph, Boston; by wife Bridget had Joseph, born 1684, Benjamin, 1685; and Nathaniel, 1689, perhaps others.

PHILLIPS, Moses, Medfield, 1674.

PHILLIPS, Nicholas, Dedham, 1638; freem. 1640; Henry; removed to Weymouth, perhaps later to Hingham 1640; had Experience, born 1641, Caleb, 1643, was deacon, and died 1725. His will of 1671, probate 1672, makes Richard, his eldest son, exec., but wishes brother Henry to act as overseer, divides estate to children Richard, Joshua, and Nicholas, Alice, Mary Shaw, Experience King, Hannah Wild, and Abigail P.

PHILLIPS, Nicholas, Boston; married 1651, Hannah Salter; had Elizabeth, born 1653; Hannah, 1654; Nicholas, 1657, died soon after; Nicholas, again, 1660; Abigail, 1662; Sarah, 1663; and Thomas, 1667. He died, thinks Savage, in 1670, for Hannah, his widow, renders inv. about that time. He seems to have been a storekeeper.

PHILLIPS, Nicholas, Boston; butcher; by wife Philippa had Nicholas, born 1695; John, 1697, died soon; John, again, 1699; Joseph and Benjamin, twins, 1701; and Mary, 1704.

PHILLIPS, Peter, Boston; may be that youth of 15 from Olney, Co. Bucks, arriving in the Hope, B. Capt. Bundock, 1635, servant to John Cooper, [illegible] set down prob. at Lynn; and went to L. I. Had by wife Rachel at E. Susanna, who died 1651, Susanna, who died 1650; and David, born 1660, died 1700, and [illegible] was given the oath of allegiance to Wm. and Mary at Milton, in behalf of the eldest son John and two other sons, born before he came to Boston.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, Taunton; married 1676, a widow Cobb; had Melitable, born next year.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, Rowley; son of Rev. George, born in England, 1625, at Boxted, in Essex, if Prince, II, 45, seems better authority, as usual, than Mass. who calls it Boxford; Harvard Col. 1651, ordained 1652; colleague with Ezekiel Rogers; married same year, Sarah, daughter Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich; had Samuel, born 1654, died young; Sarah, 1656, who married Stephen Mighill; Samuel, again, 1658; George, 1659; Eliz., 1661; Ezekiel 1663; all three died soon; George, again, 1664; H. C. 1680; Eliz., 1665, who married 1683, Rev. Edward Payson, and died 1724; Thomas, 1667; Mary, 1668; and John, 1670. He lost three sons died young. He died 1696, and his widow died 1713, aged 85.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, Boston, 1681; distinguished as a bookseller in Thomas' Hist. of Print., II, 411, and by Dunton, in the curious account of his life and letters; married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Gillam; had Hannah, born 1682, Gillam, 1685, Elizabeth, Samuel, 1693; Ann, 1701; and Henry, [illegible] H. C. 1724; and he died 1726, aged 58. His widow the celebrated, married, 1700, David Abeel, of Charlestown, and next, 1703, Habijah Savage, of Boston, Gillam married Mary Faneuil; Ann married 1704, Arthur Savage; Samuel was drowned [illegible] return from London; Ann married Peter Faneuil and died [illegible] at Rochelle, in France; concerning whom Dunton thought to be the happy man who lived [illegible] Thomas Woodbridge, on Boston Common, in a private [illegible].

PHILLIPS, Samuel, Boston; by wife Sarah had Sarah, born 1682; Ann, 1685; William, 1688; and Bridget, 1692.

PHILLIPS, [illegible], Newbury, [illegible] prob. born several years [illegible] perhaps as 1635; [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Harvard Col. 1662; [illegible] Ralph Hunt, 1662; [illegible] Isaac, 1673; William; [illegible] Philip, 1676; [illegible] two [illegible] both named [illegible]. He was a very [illegible] in 1670 chosen [illegible] town officer, and held [illegible] clerk, to his death 1689. He [illegible] prob. that [illegible] Rev. George, [illegible] Ruth, 1635, [illegible] daughter.

PHILLIPS, Thomas, Portsmouth, 1674; [illegible] his sons of the same name, there [illegible] one may have been brother, another son, of [illegible]

PHILLIPS, Thomas, Boston; [illegible] las of the same, by wife Hannah had [illegible] 1676.

PHILLIPS, William, Weymouth, 1641; born [illegible] about 1621; was at Salem 1638; perhaps [illegible] the east by the Indian hostilities. He called [illegible] made freeman 1641, residing at the village [illegible] vers, and was living, 1700.

PHILLIPS, William, Taunton, 1643; [illegible] years called, as he was aged 25 prob. 1637; [illegible] 1654, calls himself the [illegible] year and ten [illegible] out of his small estate gives wife Eliz. and [illegible] who was exec., but if he died without issue [illegible] dren of his daughter Eliz., wife of James Wm. [illegible] bles. II, 297, 298; and General Court V, 266, [illegible] VI, 63 and 65.

PHILLIPS, William, Hartford, 1639; petit. [illegible] ion, but not admitted freeman; [illegible] after 1655, [illegible] widow Ann, but no children, as [illegible] thought; [illegible] at doubtful Stamford was [illegible] of names.

PHILLIPS, William, Charlestown, with [illegible] adm. of the church, 1631; freem. 1640; had [illegible] born 1640; Nathaniel, 1643; Mary, 1644; [illegible] 1646; and he removed to Boston; married Susanna, widow of Christopher Stanley, and by her [illegible] 1655, had their prob. William, Eliz., and Sarah.

PHILLIPS, William, Boston, a mariner, [illegible] to distinguish him from the preceding, though prob. not son; married, 1650, Martha [illegible]; had [illegible] born 1652, who may have died young, and Martha, 1654. Prob. his wife died before long, and by [illegible] wife, Joan, he may have had William, again, [illegible] was a butcher; and he is the son of another [illegible] of Boston, possibly son of the next but last preceding; by wife Deborah had William, born 1690; and Sarah, 1692.

PHILLIPS, Zechariah, Boston; artificer, [illegible] by wife Elizabeth [illegible] accepted the truth of [illegible] Zechariah, who died Sept. 2, 1652; Zechariah, Sept. 4, 1652; Zechariah, again, who died 1652; Zechariah, again, born 1657, died young; Elizabeth, Sarah, 1662; Zechariah, again, 1665; [illegible] Hannah, 1671. He was killed by the Indians, 1675, when the party under Capt. [illegible] Hurst [illegible] by appointment to treat about peace, was treacherously cut off.

PHILLIPS, Zerobabel, Southampton, L. I. [illegible]; Savage judges to be the eldest son by second wife of [illegible] his neighbor [illegible] Book [illegible] richal's Acc. [illegible] French for the [illegible] States [illegible] he ever presided [illegible] Theophilus, being of L. I., dies, [illegible] their neighbor, [illegible] presumption.

REFERENCES: Edson's Hist. of Marion, 165; Barry's Framingham, 353; Bar. Inc. Co. Hist. Soc. Coll., I; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 914, 1202; Butler's Hist. of Groton, 420; Jameson's Hist. Medway, 711; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, 270, Perce's Hist. Cambridge, 627; Pierce's Hist. Grafton, 543-6; Stearns's Hist. Ashburnham, 848-51; Stone's Hist. Hubbardston, 532; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, 201; Weaver's Early Settlers Gens., 7408; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 2-17; Boston *Daily Advertiser*, Ap. 15 (1878).

Other Publications: American Ancestry, I, 94, 95; III, 40, 213; IV, 205; V, 30; VI, 69, 137, VII, 158, VIII, 43, 228; IX, 72, 195; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 152; Austin's Allied Fams., 167; Banger, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 1701; Binney Gen., 25, Bolton Gen., 220-2; Bridgeman's Granary Burial, 275-7, Buckeridge Gen., 26, 27; Cooley's Trenton, N. J., Gens., 181-02, Cressey's No. Yarmouth, Me.; Dwight Gen., 101; Ellis Gen., 66-101, 377-83; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., XXIII, 131; Freeman's Hist. Turner, Me., 55; Hayward's Hist. Gazetteer, I, II, 375; Jackson Gen., 132, 1417; Jameson's Hist. Medway, Mass., 511; Leonard's Hist. Dublin, N. H., 300; Meade's Old Fams. of Va., II, 482; Morton's N. E. Memorial, 457; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 273; XV, 270; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 667-70, Ormsby Gen., 28-32, 37-40; Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Settlers, 141; Phillips' Chart, by Hoyt (1887) 1882-4 in.; P. Gen. (1885) 253 pp.; Phoenix and Phillips Chart (1875) 1872, ft.; Rose's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 103, Salisbury Gen., II, 593-610; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 400-17; Tucker's Mem. Hon. Samuel Phillips, 345-7; Thompson's L. I., N. Y., II, 459-61; Updyke's Narragansett Churches, 120; Wentworth Gen., I, 203; Whitman Gen., 143; Williams' Hist. of Danbury, Vt., 224-8.

PHILPOT:—Thomas, Watertown, 1632; left insane 1647, but lived at Salem 1668; was enough to petitn. against taxes, and was, says Bond, a pauper in 1674.

PHILPOT, WILLIAM, Boston, 1645; called salt-maker, married, 1651, Ann, widow of George Hern.

REFERENCE:—Wentworth Gen., I, 453.

PHINNEY, FINNEY, or PENNYE: Isaac Phinney, Medfield, 1057.

PHINNEY, JOHN, Plymouth; by wife Cristian, who died 1649, had John, b. in 1638, and perhaps others; removed to Barnstable; married, 1650, Margaret, widow of Henry Coggin, who died 1653; and for third wife, 1654, Eliz. Bayley, had Jonathan, 1655; Robert, 1659; Hannah, 1657; Eliz., 1659; Josiah, 1661; Jeremiah, 1662; and Joshua, 1665. Hannah married the second Ephraim Morton.

PHINNEY, ROBERT, Plymouth; prob. brother of John the first, and perhaps elder, came with him in 1631, supposes Savage; married, 1641, Phebe Ryder; was deacon 1667, and died 1688, aged 80; and his widow died 1710, "supposed 92 years old."

REFERENCES: Freeman's Cape Cod, 335; Hudson's Hist. Lexington, Mass., 170-81; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, 172; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, Mass., 571; Smith Gen., 120; New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., III, 274; Page's Hist. Hardwick, Mass., 453; Potter's Hist. Manchester, Me., 198-200; Kidder's Harrison, Me., Settlers, 1-2; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 417; Swift's Barnstable Families, II, 225-7.

PHIPPEN, FITZPEN, FIPPENNY, or FITZ-PENNEY:—David, Hingham, 1635; was from Weymouth or Melcombe Regis in Co. Dorset, and son of Robert, perhaps brother of George, the rector of St. Mary's, 1620, who in that capacity [illegible] in Boston. He called [illegible] Owen, [illegible] with [illegible] Hingham, [illegible] Mount Wollaston, [illegible] Braintree, [illegible] Connecticut [illegible] Mass. [illegible] He bought [illegible] Sarah, [illegible] Rebecca, [illegible] Samuel, Sarah, and [illegible] had [illegible], born 1637, died [illegible], aged 1000, died [illegible]; was freeman 1636, removed to Boston, 1641, and died before 1000, when his will was proved. His widow married George Hope, of Dunstable. Rebecca married George Vickery, the other daughter married Thomas. Yeo. Gen. Reg., VII, 233, has abstract of his will. Whether Judith, a maid of 16, who came in the Planter 1635, from Stepney Parish, London, was a relative is not to be suggested without a spice of conjecture.

PHIPPEN, JOSHUA, Hingham, 1057, son of David; prob. the first born in England, married Dorcas [illegible], had a child buried 1042, Joseph, left 1645, Mary, [illegible] 44; removed to Boston and was made freeman that year; had Sarah, born 1045; David, 1047; Samuel, 1050; Hannah, 1052, died next year. He had been a year or two before at Falmouth very active, [illegible] 1061, was in 1058 had a grant at Scarborough, with Foxwell, and was represent. [illegible] 1665 at Salem, where he was in good repute; and his will 1685, in which his wife and five children are named, and died soon after. Willis, I, 140. His daughter Sarah married, 1669, George Hodges of Salem; and [illegible] Sarah, [illegible] in Essex Co., II, 151.

PHIPPEN, THOMAS, Salem; son of Benjamin [prob., or perhaps of the second David, though less likely] married Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Tindall. Ann Judith P., aged 16, came in the Planter from London, 1635, with James Hayward, who married her. Both were servants of Nicholas Davis, of Charlestown.

REFERENCES: Dexter Gen., 89; Phippen Gen. (1868); Pickering Gen.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 418.

PHIPS, or, in modern days, PHIPPS: James, from Bristol, Eng., a gunsmith, set down near the mouth of the Kennebeck River before 1649, having had very many children by the same wife, 21 sons and 5 daughters in all, if credulity be sufficiently dilated to embrace the story; one of the youngest, the celebrated Sir William (equival. to all the sons in the opinion of his biographers), being born in 1651.

PHIPS, JOHN, Reading; by Eaton classed among the earliest settlers.

PHIPS, SOLOMON, Charlestown, 1641; carpenter; was admitted of the church and made freeman in 1642; by wife Eliz. had Eliz., born 1643; Solomon; Samuel, Harvard Col., 1671; Mehitable, who died 1657; Mehitable, again, 1659; Joseph, born 1661; and perhaps others; died 1671, aged 52. His will of 1670 makes Eliz. extrix, provides for the sons Samuel at coll., Solomon, and Joseph, and daughter Eliz., Rachel her child, daughter Mary, meaning perhaps Solomon's wife and her children, yet unbapt. The widow died 1688.

REFERENCES: Bond's Medford, Mass., 978-8; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 9; Chandler's Hist. Shirley, Mass., 693; Hamden, Ct., Hist., 277; Paige's Hist. Cambridge, Mass., 697; Hist. Coll., I, 2, 17; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., II, 781-5; Hudson's Hist. Lexington, Mass., 152-4; Morse's Hist. Sutton, Mass., 195-202; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 419-21.

PICKARD:—John Pickard, Rowley, 1645; married Jane Crosby, had [illegible], born 1653; Samuel, 1693,

and three, or by another story, six daughters; was represent. 1661 and 1695, unless this be a son. Died to be son, and died 1697, aged 75. His widow died 1710, aged 80. Mary, one of his daughters, married 1671 John Pearson, the second.

REFERENCES: Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., XXIII, 135-9; Gage's Hist. Rowley, Mass., 451; Little Gen., 442-4; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 705.

PICKE:—John, Cambridge; by wife Mary had Abigail, born 1642. Perhaps name spelt otherwise in some places.

PICKERMAN, or PICKRAM, Geoffrey, Watertown; prob. son of John; brought by his father from England 1630; united with his widow in the Church, 1646, in sale of estate.

PICKERAM, JOHN, Watertown; died 1630. He prob. came in the Fleet with Winthrop; had by wife Esther, son, George, besides John, who was buried 1632, and daughter Joan, who died 3 days after her father. None of this name is found in div. of Shawsheen lands 1652, among people of Cambridge and W. May be same as Pickering.

PICKERING:—John, Ipswich, 1634; a carpenter; removed to Salem 1637, had there grant of land; by wife Eliz. had John, prob. born that year; Jonathan, 1636; Eliz., 1644, died soon; and Eliz., again, 1645, to be died young; and he died 1655 or 1657.

PICKERING, JOHN, Portsmouth, 1635; perhaps had been as early as 1630; may have removed to Cambridge; by wife Mary had Lydia, born 1638; removed to Portsmouth, prob. there died, 1669; but one of the name is claimed by Lewis for his town of Lynn, 1630, who, if transient resident may be either of first two.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancest., I, 62; IV, 241; VI, 63; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 968; Bass-ett's Hist. Richmond, N. H., 403-7; Brewster's Portsmouth, N. H. 49-52, 103-6; Chapman's Weeks Gen., 151; Dow's Gen., 295; Hayward's Hist. Gilsum, N. H., 370; Pickering Gen. (1884), 30 p.; (1888), 28 p.; (1887), 2 vols.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 422.

PICKES:—John, Piscataqua, 1.c., prob. Dover or Kittery, 1640; but Mr. Judd, on examin. of the original, presum. the name to intend Pike.

PICKET:—Christopher, Boston; in that part called Muddy riv., now Brookline, married, 1647, Lydia Stow, daughter of John; had John, born 1657; was living at B. 1661; and 1675 at Scarborough; prob. a soldier, witness to nuncup. will of Arthur Alger.

PICKLE, JOHN, Salem, 1648; had John, James, Thomas, and Sarah, in Nov. of that year, "all" together; Rebecca, 1650; and Daniel, 1652. He removed, 1660, to Stratford; there was constable, 1667, one of the selectmen 1669, and represent. 1673 and 1675. His wife Margaret died 1683, and he died soon after. Sarah married, 1695, Robert Lane, of S.; and Rebecca married, 1673, James Scatton, of Norwalk.

PICKET, JOHN, of Boston, whose son John by wife Eliz., died 1657, may be the same as the preceding.

PICKLE, JOHN, New London; married Rebecca, daughter of Jonathan Brewster; had Mary, Ruth, Wilson; John, born 1650; Nehemiah, 1658, and Moses, 1660. He was an active merchant, had large estate, and died 1697. His widow married Charles Hill, who, in 1697, was warned from the Col. confirmat. of a grant of 500 acres, made by Uncas to P.; Mary married, 1672, Benjamin Smith; Ruth married Rev. Moses Noyes, of Lyme; and Mercy married, 1682, Samuel Fosdick, and next, John Smith. Boyd's Census, N. Y., 108; Orcutt's Hist. New Milford, Ct., 751; Orcutt's Hist. Stratford, Ct., 1208; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 143; Stiles' Windsor, Ct., II, 617.

PICKLES:—James, Scituate, 1634; married, 1637, Alice, daughter of William Hoar; had James, 1639; Mary, 1640, Nathan, 1641; Elizabeth, 1643; James, 1645; next year he died suddenly.

PICKMAN, often written PICKMAN, Nicholas, Salem, 1634; came from Bristol, Eng., 1629, aged 20; Mary, prob. Bodie, who all came in the Lion, 1632, with John Sibley, Mary, 1635, Mary Short Hodges, and Tabitha, 1634, with Edmund Ward; had sons Benjamin, Nathaniel, Samuel, and Mary.

REFERENCES: Heraldic Journal, II, 20; Vinton's Giles Gen., 330.

PICKTON:—Thomas, Salem; had land, Feb. grant of land 1630, was on Beverly old list; gave all his estate to wife Ann, who died 1683, aged 83.

PICKWORTH:—Amarilis, Scituate, 1634, says very good authority, daughter Rachel, married the second John Sibley; but Savage feels "much little degree of hesitation because the first John Sibley married Rachel Pickworth, as is said."

PICKWORTH, JOHN, Salem, 1637; had gone from some part of the bay to Plymouth, 1637; left a wife and went back says Gov. Bradford, in 1632. His wife Ann joined the church 1638, and had bapt. Ruth, Hannah, and John that year; Samuel, Joseph, 1643; Rachel, 1646; Benjamin, 1648; Sarah, 1650; Abigail, 1652; and Jacob, 1654. He had land at New London, 1651, but forfeit, for non-residence. Ruth married Nathaniel Masters; Rachel married John Sibley; and Sarah married Joseph Mazur.

PICKWORTH, ELIAS, of Bexley, 1887; may have been another son, or perhaps a grandson.

REFERENCE: Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 425.

PID:—Richard; freeman of Mass., 1642; is wholly unknown to Savage.

PIDDELL:—Corbitt, of Conn.; as strange a name as the preceding, had a suit in court, 1644.

PIDCOCK, or PIDCOKE:—Giles, Scituate; married, 1640, Sarah Richards, who died 1670; and Deane, 324, says no family is heard of.

PIDGE:—See Pigg.

PIERCE, PEARSE, PEARS, PEIRSE, or PEARCE:—Abraham, Plymouth, 1623; had shared in division of cattle that year, of Duxbury, 1643; was a propr. of Bridgewater, 1645; had married Rebecca; had Abraham, born 1638; Isaac; and three daughters, of whom Alice was bapt. at Barnstable, 1645, and died at D. 1673. Haz., I, 320; Baylies, I, 254.

PIERCE, AZERIKAM, or AZRAKIM, Warwick; is supposed to have come in 1. from Robert of Scituate, had children Samuel and Tabitha, perhaps others.

PIERCE, BENJAMIN, Woburn; [illegible] ships of Robert, more prob. of Thomas of the same; by wife Mary had Benjamin, born 1680; Mary, Esther, 1690; Rebecca, 1698, Deborah, 1700; [illegible], 1702; and Zerubbabel, 1705.

PIERCE, DAVID, Watertown; [illegible]; came in the Elizabeth from Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, aged [illegible] 1634; removed to Newbury; by wife Sarah had Daniel, born 1642; Joshua, 1643, and Martha, [illegible]; Deborah, 1652 and married, 1664, Nicholas Wilson of Thomas Milford, and died 1677. [illegible] estate.

His widow died 1690; and his daughter married perhaps a Thorpe.

Pierce, David, Dorchester; freeman 1030; but Mr. Paige, in his very careful list, General. Reg. III, 94, reads it Price.

Pierce, Edward, Watertown, 1030; says Bond, who thinks he went to Wethersfield, but nothing certain is known of the man.

Pierce, Ephraim, Weymouth; perhaps son of Michael; by wife Hannah, daughter of John Hollbrook of the same, had Azrikam, born 1672; probably Ephraim; and perhaps others.

Pierce, George, Boston; a smith; married Mary, daughter of Richard Woodhouse; had Mary, born 1660, and he died 1661.

Pierce, George, Portsmouth, R. I.; married, 1687, Alice, daughter of Richard Hart; had Susanna, born 1688; and perhaps more.

Pierce, Gills, Greenwich, R. I., 1687.

Pierce, Isaac, Boston; tailor; married Grace, daughter of Lewis Tucker, of Casco.

Pierce, James, Boston; killed in youth by lightning, at Plymouth, 1660.

Pierce, John, the patentee under the Pres. and Counc. of N. E., 1620-1, though connected with the pilgr. of Plymouth, never came, thinks Savage, to this shore, yet Willis seems contra., I, 13.

Pierce, John, Dorchester; came perhaps, in the Mary and John, 1630, or in the Lion, 1631; is called mariner, from Stepney, one of the modern London parishes; freeman 1631; by wife Parnell had Joseph, born 1631; Abia, 1633; John, 1635, died soon; Nehemiah, 1637, died 39; and his wife died same month. He was Selectmana 1636 and 1641, rep. 1639; removed, 1642, to Boston; married sec. wife 1654, Rebecca, widow of Thomas Wheeler, and died 1661.

Pierce, John, Watertown; freeman 1638; a man of very good estate, projected settlement at Sudbury and Lancaster, died 1661, in his will provides for wife Eliz., eldest son Anthony, and other children without naming; but his widow, in her will of 1667, when she died, aged 79, supplies the deficiency, naming children Anthony, John, Robert, Esther Morse, wife of Joseph, Mary Coldam, whose husband Savage knows not, besides grandch. Mary Ball, and another Ball, Esther Morse, and the children of Anthony and Robert. He had also daughter Eliz., who married, 1655, Francis Wyman, but she died before her father.

Pierce, John, Boston; by wife Eliz. had John and Eliz., twins, born 1643; and of him nothing more is known, unless he may be that man called John Peirse, to whose four children John Mills, of Boston, in his will of 1651, made gift.

Pierce, John, Woburn; probably son of John of Watertown, and born in England; had John, born 1644; Joseph, 1646; and Thomas, 1649; perhaps others before or after; was freeman in April anad rep. May, 1690.

Pierce, John, Gloucester; husbandman; freeman 1651; married, 1643, wife Eliz.; had Mary, born 1650; and John, 1653; his wife died 1673, and he married, two months after, Jane Stanwood, and died 1695. His widow died 1706.

Pierce, John, Hartford, 1640; a youth who prob removed soon. John, Charlestown, 1652, may have removed to Kittery, and died 1673, leaving widow Elinor.

Pierce, John, Boston; a mariner, in 1654, was perhaps he who married, 1656, Ruth, daughter of Nathaniel Bishop; had Hannah, born 1660; may have been admitted an inhabitant 1657. Another John, of Boston, perhaps by wife Isabel, had Samuel, born 1660; and died 1661.

Pierce, John, Sudbury; perhaps brother of Anthony; had wife Eliz., who died 1653. One John, a weaver, came from Norwich, Co. Norf., 1635, aged 49, with wife Eliz., 39, and four children, John, Barbara, Eliz., and Judith, and one servant, John Gedney, 19; may have been the Sudbury man or not as the commonness of the name prevents distinct.

Pierce, John, Woburn; son, perhaps eldest, of John of the same; married, 1663, Deborah, daughter of James Converse; had Deborah, born 1666; John, 1671; Thomas, 1672; James, 1674, died at 11 years; Daniel, 1676; James, again, 1686; and Joseph, 1688.

Pierce, John, Salem, 1675; was then chosen Lieut. of Capt. Gardner's comp., of whom, therefore, more ought to be known. Felt, II, 497.

Pierce, John, Boston, 1670; a bricklayer; a daughter of his had married William Talmage.

Pierce, John, Springfield; married, 1677, Lydia, daughter of Miles Morgan; had Nathaniel, born 1679; John, 1683; Jonathan; removed to Enfield; there had Lydia, 1693, and he died 1696, leaving the widow and these children.

Pierce, John, York, 1680; took oath of allegiance next year; had several years before married Phebe Nash, widow of Isaac.

Pierce, John, Woodbury; by Cothren suppos. to be son of John, of Wethersfield, yet who it was is not mentioned; married the defraud. orphan Ann, sister of John Hathwit; had John, bapt. 1683; and Eliz., 1685; and he died 1731.

Pierce, Launcelot, Pegypscot; married a daughter of Thomas Stephens; had William. Willis, I, 163.

Pierce, Mark, Cambridge, 1642; removed next year to New Haven.

Pierce, Marmaduke, Salem, 1630; charged with killing his apprentice. See Winthrop, I, 318-9, where the surname seems Percy or Perry. He came 1637 from Sandwich, in Kent, with wife Mary and a servant. In Boys' Hist. of Sandwich, p. 752, it is spelled Peerce, and in Felt, I, 169, Percie, but in Ib., II, 458, Pierce.

Pierce, Michael, Hingham, 1646; had there bapt. that year Persis; other children were Benjamin, John, Ephraim, Eliz., Deborah, Ann, Abia, and Ruth, all named in his will, besides prob. Abigail, born 1662, when his wife died. Soon after he removed to Scituate, took second wife, Ann, was a captain of great bravery in command of 50 English and 20 friendly Indians from Cape Cod, in Philip's War, and was, with most of them, killed 1676, at Pawtucket fight in Rehoboth. Deane, 122, 325.

Pierce, Nehemiah, Boston, 1661; a cooper; artillery co. 1671; married, perhaps second wife, 1684, Ann, widow of Capt. Samuel Mosely, eldest daughter of Isaac Addington and died 1691.

Pierce, Richard, Portsmouth, R. I., had perhaps other children beside that Susanna, who married, 1673, George Brownell.

Pierce, Richard, Pemaquid; a carpenter; Savage thinks he is that man to whom, in 1642, an Indian Sagamore made large grant of land and islands, as may be seen in Genl. Regs., XIII, 303; took oath of fidelity 1674.

Pierce, Richard, Boston; printer; married, 1680, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Solomon Cotton. Thomas Hist., I, 282. For Benj. Harris, bookseller, he pub., 1690, the *first* number of a newspaper, of which the *second* never appeared. See Felt, II, 14.

PIERCE, ROBERT, Dorchester, perhaps 1630, but not very likely; may have been brother of John, the mariner; by wife Ann, daughter of John Greenway, had Deborah, born 1640, died in few weeks; was freeman 1642, and died 1665, leaving only son Thomas, and Mary, who married Thomas Herring. He was often called Haven, of Dedham; and his widow died 1692, "the oldest person that ever lived in D," says the Hist., 201, aged "about 104 years."

PIERCE, ROBERT, Ipswich; married Abigail, daughter of Mark Symonds, of the same.

PIERCE, ROBERT, Charlestown; married, 1657, Sarah Eyre.

SAMUEL PIERCE, Malden, whose wife's name is not found, had Mary, born 1650; Thomas, 1658; John, and perhaps Joseph, 1659; of whom John died very soon; and Eliz. 1660; probably more, for Savage supposes him to have removed to Charlestown, and may be person whose wife Mary joined the C. Church 1670, and brought to bapt. Samuel, Thomas, Joseph, Jonathan, John, Mary, Eliz. and Persis, all 1670; Abigail, 1670; Hannah, 1671; and Benjamin, 1675.

PIERCE, THOMAS, Charlestown, 1634, freeman, 1635; by wife, Eliz., had Abigail, bapt. 1636, unless she were child of another Thomas, as seems not unlikely, for no other is ascribed to this one, who died 1666; in his will mentions his age as 82 years, his wife Eliz. 71, son John, Randall, Nichols, besides grandch. Mary Bridge and Eliz. Tufts; and gave legacy to the college. His widow, Eliz., mother of Mary, wife of Peter Tufts, was perhaps his second wife.

PIERCE, THOMAS, Woburn; 1643, may not improb. seem to be son of preceding, born in Eng., living first at Charlestown, and may have been father of that Abigail; but at W. had John, born 1644, died prob. soon; Thomas, 1645; Eliz. 1646; Joseph, 1648, died soon; Joseph, again; 1649; Stephen, 1651; Samuel, 1654, died at two years; Samuel, again, 1656; William, 1658; James, 1659; and Abigail, 1660. He was freeman in 1677 and that year sold land in Charlestown. Thomas, father of Stephen, could not be, as the biogr. supposes, the same Thomas that died 1666, aged 83 years.

PIERCE, THOMAS, Setauket, L. I., 1661, had that year a commiss. as a magistrate of Conn.

PIERCE, THOMAS, Gloucester; had wife Ann, who died 1668; perhaps daughter Eliz. died 1673.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Boston; a distinguished ship-master, made more voyages than any other person in the same years to and from Boston, was killed by the Spaniards at Providence in the Bahamas, 1641. Winthrop, II, 33. Prince says in Ann., II, 69, he was ancestor of Rev. James, a distinguished theologian of Exeter, Eng., who died 1730.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Boston; came in the Griffin, arrived 1633, with Cotton, Hooker, Gov. Haynes, and other churchmen; was freeman, often a selectman, died 1667. He had early married Sarah, daughter of William Colbron; had daughter Sarah, named Sarah Colpit in the will of her grandf. But name may be wrong; at least such a name is not known in Boston. See the note in Winthrop, I, 109.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Barnstable; 1643.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Boston; 1653, a mariner, died 1670, leaving small prop. to his widow. By wife Esther, supposes Savage, he had Mary, born 1656; Martha and Mary, twins, 1659.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Falmouth; 1680, in the second destruction of the town 1690, removed to Albion. Willis, I, 163.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Saltash; married, 1688, Esther Spencer; had Thomas, born 1698.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Woburn; perhaps son of Thomas of the same; married, 1699, Abigail Somers, alias Warren.

REFERENCES.

MS. vols. of Pierce Bible, Hist., Milford, 1661-71; Bond's Watertown, 503-9, 870-71; Davis's Landmark of Plymouth, 206-8; Deane's Hist. Scituate, 325; Drake's Hist. Spencer, 240; Hudson's Hist. Lexington, 181-3; Hyde's Hist. Brimfield, 442; Judd's Hist. Hadley, 356; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, 272; Pierce's Hist. Groton, 540-3; Sewall's Hist. Woburn, 698; Stearns's Hist. Hubbardston, 383; Whittemore Copp Hill Epitaphs; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., II, 780-92.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Belknap's Hist. Female, 230; Brewster's Portsmouth, II, 350-62; Cochrane's Hist. Antrim, 645; Cutter's Hist. Jaffrey, 1208; Dow's Hist. Hampton, 927; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, 297-9; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, 401; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, 670; Read's Hist. Swanzey, 400; Smith's Hist. Peterborough, 220; Worcester's Hist. Hollis, N. H. 384.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Am. Ancestry, I, 62; II, 95; III, 93; IX, 95; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 153; Blake Gen., 46, 620; Cleveland's Hist. Yates Co., N. Y., 501; Cothren's Hist. of Woodbury, Ct., 600-72; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 358; Gold's Hist. Cornwall, Ct., 224; Memorial's Vermont Gaz., V, 301; Hubbard's Stanstead Co., Canada, 128-31; Lapham's Hist. Norway, Me., 370; Leeds gen., 32, 50, 80-9, 317-20; Loomis Gen. Female Branches, 335; Meade's Old Families of Va.; New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 270-9; XXI, 61-5; 157-62, 257-64, 349-50; XXII, 73-9, 174-85; XXIX, 273-81; Pierce Gen. (1850) 5 p. (1870), 450 p. (1880), 370 p. (1889) 111 p.; Pope Gen., 310-8; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ills., 571; Rhode Island Hist. Mag., V, 708; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 420-32; Smith's Hist. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 408; Spencer's Mem. W. Spencer, 107; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 607; Walker Gen., 200, Whitcomb and Pierce Gen. (1888) 23 p.; Whitehead's Hist. Perth Amboy, N. J., 350.

PIERPONT:—James, Ipswich; had wife Margaret, left sons John and Robert whom he brought from England.

PIERPONT, ROBERT, Ipswich, 1648, brother prob. of James, may, supposes Savage, be regarded as father of that Robert of I. who was admitted freeman 1670.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, V, 80; VII, 190; Darling Mem., 404; Ellis' Hist. Roxbury, Mass., 120; Hamden, Ct. Hist., 200; Pierpont Gen. (1880) 23 p.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 432; Tuttle Gen., 605-8; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 298-304, 307-9.

PIERSON, PEARSON, PORSUNE, or PERSON:—Abraham, Branford, was of Yorkshire, came to Boston 1629, joined the church that year, when he is called "a student," of which we may doubt the meaning, as we know he was bred at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he took his A.B. 1632, and he is in Mather's first Church [illegible] before coming over, though the story well seem incorrect; became minister of the church gathering in Lynn, 1636, to go to Southampton, L. I.; thence about 1640 went to Branford, and thence in the autumn of 1667, with a part of [illegible] to Newark, N. J. See the letter to John Winthrop, 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., X., 69 and 8. He had [illegible] at Lynn 1642; H. C. 1668. Thomas, John and Abigail, before his coming over, 1633-5, and at B. were Sam. Grace, 1651; Susanna, 1652, [illegible], 1654; and Theophilus, 1659; beside Isaac and Mary. He died 1678.

PIERSON, BARTHOLOMEW, Watertown, 1630; by wife Ursula, written Azlee, Uzlah, Uzlee in the records, had Bartholomew, born 1670, died soon; Bartholomew again, 1642, died in few months; Martha, 1653; perhaps Mary; Jonathan, 1648; Joseph, 1650; Sarah, 1653; and Bartholomew, again, who died in few years. In 1648 he was made freeman, spelling Persune in the records, and in 1653 he removed to Woburn; was selectman 1665 and 1666, and died 1687. His widow died 1694.

PIERSON, HENRY, Hempstead, L. I., 1080.

PIERSON, HUGH, Watertown, 1040, had, in 1054, wife Alice and daughter Ruth, then 9 years old; and he died 1675, very poor, as he had lived.

PIERSON, JOHN, Middletown, died 1077, leaving wife and son 3 years old.

PIERSON, PETER, a Quaker, to be whipped at the cart's tail 1660, thro. Boston, Roxbury, and Dedham. Hutch., I, 203.

PIERSON, STEPHEN, Derby, 1079; had prob. other children beside Stephen and Sarah; for the name of Abraham is found in the list of estate 1717, and this may lead to the presumption that Stephen was son of the first Abraham.

PIERSON, THOMAS, Branford, 1668, d. 8 (as often he is called) son of Rev. Abraham the first; married, 1662, Mary, daughter of Richard Harrison; had Samuel, born about 1663, removed to Newark and there died. He swore alleg. to the Dutch in 1673. He was prob. brother, possibly nephew, of the first Rev. Abraham, and his will of 1698, with codicil of 1701, was probated in May following. It names sons Samuel and Thomas, daughters Hannah and Eliz.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancest., I, 62; II, 95; VIII, 104; Avon, N. Y., Gen. Rec., 4-10; Condit Gen.; Howell's Hist. Southampton, N. Y., 348-53; Kitchell Gen., 44; N. J., Hist. Coll., VI, Supp. 2; Orcutt's Hist. Derby, Ct., 751; Pierson Gen. (1878) 104 pp.; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ills., 508; Sewall's Hist. Woburn, Mass., 629; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 607.

PIGG, PIDGE, or PIGGE:—John, Dedham, prob. son of Thomas, freeman 1690; printed in the list Pidg, as the name of his mother in the Metcalf genealogy is spelt Pidge, which may show the sound.

PIGG, ROBERT, New Haven, 1644; died 1660, or very early next year. In his will mentions wife Margaret, who married, 1662, William Tharpe or Thorpe, daughter Alice, meaning wife of John Jenner, perhaps, her son Thomas, "and her other children." Possibly he was brother of Thomas of Roxbury, freeman 1631, who brought from England wife Mary, and sev. children; had here Martha bapt. 1643; and he died that year.

PIDGEN:—Thomas, Lynn, 1647. Lewis.

PIGGOTT:—Christopher, Boston, 1655, in 27 Apr. of which year an order was passed, that his wife shall be forthwith sent to him at Muddy River by the constable.

PIGHOGG:—Mr., Boston, admitt. a townsman 1652, with prefix of respect, and entitled a "churrergeon." See Rec., I, 103, which gives no name of bapt.

PIGROM.—William, Dorchester, 1653, perhaps only transient.

PIKE:—William, Marblehead, 1668.

PIKE, HUGH, Newbury, a soldier under Turner; at Hatfield, in 1676; married, 1685, Sarah, daughter of Francis Brown; had Hugh, born 1686, and Joseph.

PIKE, JAMES, Charlestown, 1647; then admit. of the church and made freeman; removed to Reading, had two wives, Naomi, and Sarah; two sons, John, b. in 1654; and Zachariah, 1658; but of which wife either was son, or whether there were no children, or their names, if there were more, as is prob., etc., Jeremiah, or when either of the wives or the children died, Savage does not know. He died 1699.

PIKE, JEREMIAH, Reading, prob. son of the preced., had Jeremiah, born 1674, James, 1676, died soon; and did Eliezer or Ebenezer, born next year; Michael, born next year; Michael, 1678; Jane, again, 1679, died young; Rachel, 1681; James, again, 1682; Nathaniel, 1685; William, 1687; Naomi, 1689; was of Framingham, a selectman 1702, and died 1711.

PIKE, JOHN, Newbury, came in the James, 1635, from Southampton, called in the clearance from the custom-house laborer of Lanefield, which March was at Ipswich first; in 1640 of Piscataqua, and removed early to Salisbury, but more probably only established there on his estate; second son died 1654, leaving will made two days before, in which he provides for grands., John, son of John, and grands., John, son of Robert, three daughters, Dorothy, wife of Daniel Hendrick, by whom we discover the error of Genealog. Reg., VI, 342, where she is called daughter, instead of sister of Robert; Israel, wife of Henry True; and Ann.

PIKE, JOHN, Roxbury; had Jessie, born 1685.

PIKE, JOSEPH, Charlestown, 1683; had wife Susanna, killed by the Indians 1691, near Dover.

PIKE, RICHARD, Newbury, 1655; was settled at Falmouth 1675. Willis, I, 140, 3.

PIKE, ROBERT, Salisbury, son of John the first, brought from England, was first at Newbury, freeman 1637; married, 1641, Sarah Sanders, perhaps daughter of John or his sister; had Sarah, born 1642; Mary, 1644, died young; Dorothy, 1645; Mary again, 1647; Elizabeth, 1650; John, 1653; Robert, 1655; and Moses, 1659; was one of the early church members at S., representative, 1668, and some years following; lieut., capt., major in comm. of one of the Essex regim., an Assist. 1682, to the subvers. of the charter; one of the counc. of Safety on the overthrow of Andros, 1689; and in William and Mary's Charter, 1691, again made one of the council. His wife died 1679, and he died 1706 in his 91st year. Sarah married 1661, Wymond Bradbury; and next, 1671, John Stockman; Dorothy married Joshua Pierce; and Eliz. married William Carr.

PIKE, ROBERT, Providence, 1645; may have been only trans. inhab.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, V, 223; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 153; Barry's Hist. Framingham, Mass., 350-63; Bell's Hist. Exeter, N. H., 37; Hatch's Hist. Industry, Me.; 701; Lapham's Hist. Norway, Me., 576-9; Morse's Hist. Sherborn, Mass., 202; Rich's Hist. of Truro, Mass., 551; Runnel's Sanbornton, N. H., II, 570-2; Savage's Gen. Dict., 435-7; Wentworth Gen., I, 82-4; II, 406-8; Wheeler's Hist. Newport, N. H., 506-9; Whitehead's Perth Amboy, N. J., 360-3; Weyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 762.

PILE:—William, Salisbury, 1659, removed to Nantucket, thence to Dover, bef. July, 1663.

PILLING, or PILLEN: John, Kittery, 1631; a fisherman; was prob. of Dover, 1653.

PILLSBURY: William, Dorchester, 1641; married that year, Hide Dorothy Crosby; had Deliverance, born 1642; Job, 1643; Moses; Mary; removed to Newbury; there had Caleb, 1651; Wilborn, 1656; Experience, 1658, Increase, 1660; Humiliation, 1662; and Joshua, 1671, freeman 1668; died 1686, aged 71.

REFERENCES: Amer. Ancestry, V, 80, 140; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 208; Cavemo Gen. Rec., 35; Coffin's Hist. of Newbury, Mass., 314; Cogswell's Hist. Henniker, N. H., 683-90; Cogswell's Hist. Nottingham, N. H., 703; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 358, Poor's Hist. Gen. Researches, 130, 150; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 437.

PIMORE: Thomas, New Haven, a propr., 1685.

PINCKNEY:—Philip, Fairfield, 1650; perhaps he was not there much after 1653; certainly was at East Chester, 1665. His son John lived there 1660, and perhaps he had other children, beside Abigail, who married David Osborn.

REFERENCES: Bolton's Westchester, 249; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 439.

PINDAR, PINDER, or PINTER: Henry, Ipswich, 1642; perhaps was father of Mary, who married, 1643, Solomon Martin; and of Joanna, who married, 1643, Valentine Rowell. He had come prob. as early as 1635 at least, for in that year embarked at London, in the *Susan and Ellen*, to come hither, were Mary, aged 53, with six children: Francis, 20; Mary, 17; Joanna, 14; Ann, 12; Catherine, 10; and John, 8.

PINDAR, JOHN, Ipswich, 1638; may have been son of the preceding; married a daughter of Theophilus Wilson, and had son Thomas; and perhaps removed to Watertown; there died 1662.

PINDAR, SAMUEL, Ipswich, 1683.

REFERENCES: Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 153; Ipswich, Mass., Chronicle (1882).

PINGRY, PINGREW, PINGREE, or PENGRY:—Aaron, Ipswich, 1648.

PINGRY, MOSES, Ipswich, 1642; perhaps brother of the preceding, a saltmaker; married Abigail, daughter of first Robert Clement; was represent. 1695, and deacon; died 1695, aged prob. 85 years.

PINGRY, JOHN, prob. son of Aaron, or Moses, took lease of the school farm in 1680; married Faith, perhaps daughter of the first Joseph Jewett.

REFERENCES: Little Gen., 288-90; Pingry Gen. (1881), 186 pp.

PINION:—Nicholas, Lynn, 1647; perhaps worked at the iron mine; removed to New Haven; there wrought at the iron works. By wife Eliz., who died 1667, had Ruth, Hannah, Mary, Thomas, and Robert, and died 1676.

PINION, ROBERT, Lynn, 1647, may have been son of the preceding.

PINION, THOMAS, Sudbury, 1661; may have been son of Nicholas. Sett. at New Haven; by wife Mary had Christian, Merry, and Abigail, and died 1710. Doubts as to this name have been expressed in Conn., for it might easily be read Pinion or Pinion and the sound of either is not much unlike the others, it is said, and was seldom uttered in public.

PINKHAM:—Richard, Dover, 1648; hired to call the people to church by beating the drum. Had sons Robert and John, and perhaps Thomas.

REFERENCES:—Cushman's Sheepscott, 413; Milliken's Narragagus Valley, Me., 18; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VII, 353-5; Otis Family of New Hampshire, (1851).

PINNEY, or PYNNY: Humphrey, Dorchester, born in Somersetshire; came, as one was thought, in the *Mary and John*, 1630, but Stiles, in Hist. of Windsor, 745, shows that in 1831 he was engaged in England, freeman 1634; married at Dorchester, Mary, daughter of George Hull; had Samuel; removed to Windsor; their 2d Nathaniel, born 1641, bapt. 1642; Mary, 1644, Sarah, 1648; John, 1651; Abigail, 1654; and Isaac, 1664. He died 1683, and his widow died 1687.

PINNEY, JOHN, Charlestown; married, 1655, Eliz., daughter of Thomas Rand; had John, Edward, and Eliz., all bapt. 1657.

PINNEY, THOMAS, Gloucester, 1671; freeman 1672; and was there ten years after.

REFERENCES: Loomis, Gen., Tom Branch, 660; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 438; Stiles' Hist., Windsor, Ct., II, 608-19; 842-4.

PINSON, PINCHIN, or PINCIN:—Andrew, Wethersfield, died 1697, after more than 30 years inhab., aged 74, and prob. without even wife or children.

PINSON, EDMUND, Cambridge, 1665; married Ann, daughter of John Cooper; had Ann, who died 1690, infant. He had second wife, Sarah, daughter of Richard Dexter.

PINSON, THOMAS, Scituate, 1636; married, 1636, Jane, daughter of Richard Stanlake; had Hezekiah, born 1640; Hannah, 1642; Waitstill, 1650; John, 1655, and Joshua, 1658.

REFERENCE:—Mitchell's, Bridgewater, 272.

PIPER: Nathaniel, Ipswich, 1695, is thought to have come from Dartmouth in Devonsh. His will of 1676 names wife Sarah, and children, Sarah, Nathaniel, Josiah, John, Thomas, Mary, Margaret, Samuel, and Jonathan.

PIPER, RICHARD, Haddam, 1669; was then constable, in 1674 rep., died 1678. No children are named in will.

PIPON: - John, master of a ship at Salem 1673, was prob. that capt. in the forces to whom Andros gave command at the castle. Felt. I, 359. Perhaps Andros officer, in 1678, command at Penaquid, was Joshua. See Mass. Hist. Coll., VII, 180.

PITCHER:—Andrew, Dorchester, 1634; freeman 1641; by wife Margaret, had, beside eldest son Samuel, John, Jonathan, and Nathaniel named in his will, Experience, 1642; Mary, 1644; Ruth, 1647; and another son 1652, who died young, as prob. did Mary; died 1661.

PITCHER, JOHN, Bridgewater, 1666, servant of Francis Godfrey, who names him in his will.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 70; Pomeroy's N. Y. Reunion, 337-41.

PITHOUSE: See Pittice.

PITKIN: -William, Hartford, 1660, freeman 1662, was son of Roger who was of London 1606, though family tradition brings him from city of Norwich; had prob. been bred a lawyer in England, here first taught a school, was soon made attorney for the colony; rep. 1675, treasurer, 1676; married Hannah, only daughter of Ozias Goodwin; had Roger, born 1660; William, 1664; John; Nathaniel, George, 1675; Ozias, 1679; Hannah; and Eliz., 1677; all named in his will, as also is brother Roger; was an Assist. several years and died 1694, aged 58; and his widow died 1704, aged 80. He brought from England or else followed him, as traditions says, sister Martha, who married, 1661, Simon Wolcott; was mother of the first Gov. W. who, in the funeral sermon upon him, is said to have never gone to any school, but to have been self-educated by books at home, and after, married Daniel Clark.

REFERENCES: Amer. Ancest. IV, 110; V, 199, 200, 205; Huntington's Memoirs, 193; Kelly's Wms. Gen.,

62; Pitkin, Gen. (1857) 418 pp.; Salisbury's Memorials, (1885); (1882); Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 440; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 669.

PITMAN, oft. PITNAM: Ezekiel, New Hamp., 1683.

PITMAN, JOHN, Salem; a capt., freeman, 1690; lived in what became Danvers.

PITMAN, JONATHAN, Stratford, married, 1681, Temperance, elder daughter of John Welles of the same; had Jonathan, born 1682, died soon; Jonathan, born, 1687; Robert, 1689; and Samuel, 1692, and died 1727.

PITMAN, JOSEPH, died 1658, says Farmer, but a doubt is raised whether he was not casual resid. for neither as townsman nor churchman does name appear.

PITMAN, JOSEPH, Dover; in service of William Taskett, discharged by the court in 1680, for cruelty by the master; killed by the Indians, 1704.

PITMAN, MARK, Marblehead, 1674, called 50 years old, may have been soldier; killed next year at Hatfield.

PITMAN, NATHANIEL, Salem, 1630; had 6 ch.; says Felt, grant of land. He is usual. named Pickeran.

PITMAN, SAMUEL, Salem, 1670.

PITMAN, THOMAS, Marblehead, 1648, perhaps had son Thomas.

PITMAN, THOMAS, Marblehead; called junior, aged 17 in 1669; may be the man titled senior, in 1683, when made freeman.

PITMAN, WILLIAM, Dover; married at Exeter, 1653, Barbara Evens; had prob. that Mary, who married, 1674, Stephen Otis; and he may have lived 1677 at Boston.

REFERENCES: Guild's Stiles Gen., 312; Pitman Gen. (1868) 48 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 424, 440; Thurston and Pitman Gen. (1895) 80 pp.

PITNEY: James, Boston, 1652; had been of Ipswich, 1639. His wife, Sarah, had come in the *Plantor*, 1635, from London, aged 22, with Margaret, 22, who perhaps was his sister and 2 children, Sarah, 7, and Samuel, 1 and 1/2. He was of Marshfield, 1643, and after death of his wife, 1658, removed to Malden, for there his daughter, Sarah, married, 1648, John Thomas, and there he died, 1663, by nuncupative will giving his little property to his children James, Abigail, and John, and Sarah Thomas, and her children. He was 80.

PITT:—William, Plymouth; came in 1621, in the *Fortune*, had share in division of lands, 1624, but was not present at the division of cattle, 1627; and may have removed to N. shore of the Bay. He was possibly at Marblehead, 1673; at least, one Hugh Pattimer, of M., seems to have married, 1670, Mary, daughter of a man of this name, who lived there, 1665. See Morton's Memo. by Davis, 378; and Baylies, I, 85.

PITTEE, PITTY, or PITTEY: Joseph, Ipswich, freeman, 1680.

PITTER, WILLIAM, an early settler, by wife Mary, had, savage conjectures, though record makes Samuel the father) Samuel, born 1657; and William, 1661; others, also, much earlier; John, born 1631, who was drowned; and Mary, 1643, who married, 1660, Henry Vines.

REFERENCE:—Porter Gen. (1878) 15.

PITTICE: John, Ipswich, 1648, may be the passenger in the *James* from Southampton, 1635, who was of Marlborough in Wilts, says the custom house, spelling it Pittouse; and possibly the Pettis or Pitts proper may be thus derived.

PITTS: Edmund, Hingham, from Hingham in England; came with wife and children; was a weaver; [illegible], 1650, and had brother Leonard in [illegible]; had [illegible] Sam 1653, and Jeremy, 1657, Deborah, who [illegible] 1672, Daniel Buzzard; Mary, who, 1672, married [illegible] Bell or Ballou, and Eliz., who 1673 married [illegible] Jones, were his daughters, or two of some [illegible] have come of another family.

PITTS, PETER, Taunton, 1643-60; had, perhaps, [illegible] Mary, daughter of Henry Andrews, widow of William Hodges of Hadnes, who, in her will after 1654, [illegible] that Peter P. should perform its conditions "in case I make Him my husband."

PITTS, SAMUEL, Taunton; married 1680, Sarah Robbins, daughter of Edward of the same.

PITTS, WILLIAM, Hingham; came in the *Diligent*, 1638, from Old Hingham, may be the man [illegible] when [illegible] Prop. II, 397, 1, 6, and may have been of Marblehead, 1654; next year married Susanna, widow of Philip Nash, was a mariner, and prob. lived at Boston, but his wife Susanna, died at M. on a visit, 1668. See Essex Inst. Coll., II, 69.

REFERENCES: Pitts Gen. (1858) 63 pp.; Richard Mather Gen., 253; Ribbon's Harrison, Me. Settlers, 99; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 442.

PITTUMS, or PITTOMS: John, Boston; by wife Mary had Nathaniel, born 1678, Mary, 1680, legd. 1698; and Eliz., whose birth is not seen; but bapt. 1685.

PIXLEY: William, Hadley; married, 1685, Sarah Lyman, had Sarah, born 1695; Thomas, 1697; removed to Northampton, thence had William, 1701, Josiah, 1704, Mary, Joseph, again, 1709; Hannah, 1708, removed to Westfield, there had Anthony, 1681, who died 1697; beside Mary, who died 1735, at Westfield, unmarried, date of birth unknown; he died 1690, and his widow died, 1713. Sarah married, 1680, John Lee, Thomas and Ebenezer, as well as Joseph, had children in W., but their names have not been learned. The name is still found.

REFERENCES: Amer. Ancestry, V, 13; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 443.

PLACE, sometimes PLAISE: Enoch, Kingston, R. I., from whose will, 1695, Savage learns that he was 64 years old, and had wife, Sarah; married, 1657, at Dorchester, as in Gen'l. Reg., XI, 332, is seen with her signature, and children, Enoch, Peter, Thomas, and Joseph, the younger; beside Sarah, wife of [illegible] Cook. The same Dorchester records ment. that Enoch P. died that year.

PLACE, PETER, Boston; came in the *Increase*, 1635, from London, aged 20, freeman, 1640; by wife Mary Hannah, 1643; Eliz., 1644; Joseph, 1646; Peter, 1648; Eliz. again, 1652, who died young; Sarah, 1657.

PLACE, PHILIP, Providence; 4 ships set off to the proprietors sworn allegiance to Charles II, 1682.

PLACE, THOMAS, Braintree or Dorchester; freeman, 1640.

PLACE, WALTER, Salem; blacksmith, had share of land, 1637, who Felt notes he was called "old Mr. William P." He had wife but no children, and died 1646.

REFERENCES: Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 155.

PLAINE, or PLAIN: William, Gloucester, 1650, [illegible] 1660, [illegible] New Haven, for numerous crimes, Savage, II, 69.

PLAISTOW: Josiah, Boston, 1651; [illegible] Winthrop, 2, 393, 401; [illegible] and he died before June, 1652.

PLANT: [illegible], 1678.

PLATT, ISAAC, Huntington, L. I.; admitted freeman of Conn., 1664.

PLATT, JAMES, Rowley, 1661.

PLATT, JOHN, Norwalk, 1653; Fairfield, 1668, by wife Hannah, daughter of George Clark, the first of Milford, had John, born 1664, Judah, 1667; Samuel, 1671; Joseph, 1673; Hannah, 1675; and Sarah, 1678.

PLATT, JONATHAN, Rowley, married, 1659, Elizabeth Johnson, made his will 1676, naming wife Sarah, and son.

PLATT, RICHARD, Milford, 1639; then member of the church where he had lands, 1640, in the list of freemen, 1670; was Grand Juror and died, 1684 or 5; had prob. brought from England Mary, John, Isaac, and Sarah, and at Milford Experience, prob. 1640, Hannah, 1643; Josiah, 1645; Joseph, 1650; and his wife, Mary, died or was buried 1676.

PLATT, SAMUEL, Rowley, 1639 or 40, 1681; perhaps the freeman of 1684; prob. had family.

PLATT, SAMUEL, Rowley; perhaps son of the preceding; was town clerk 10 years and died 1720.

PLATT, THOMAS, Boston, 1669; a butcher. Often the name is found with final "s."

REFERENCES: Amer. Ancestry, VII, 125; VIII, 110, 112; Boyd's Annals Winchester, Ct., 18; Green's Judd Gen.; Hall's Norwalk, Ct., 8, 18, 25, 27, 200, 201; Orcutt's Hist. So. Trans., II, 83, 0; Platt Gen., 1850, 30, 41; Platt's Old Times, Huntington, L. I., 1870, 1; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 414; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., 1859, 41; Strong Gen., 702; Thompson's L. I., N. Y., II, 472, 5; Tinklow's Hist., Southington, Ct., 205, 7; Todd's Hist. Redding, Ct., 210; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 544, 0.

PLATTS: James, q. v. See Platt.

REFERENCES: Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., V, 05; XXIII, 141-5; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 671-4; Pope's Hist. Gen. Researches, 110, 30; Stearns's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 851.

PLAYES: Enoch, Wickford, 1671.

PLIMPTON: See Plympton.

REFERENCES: Amer. Ancestry, V, 34; Annidown's Hist. Coll., II, 305, 7, 500; Annidown Fam., 31; Keyes' W. Boylston Mass. Gen. Reg., 33; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 671; Plimpton, Gen., 1885, 240, 132; Wight Gen., 5, 8.

PLOFF: Judah, Milford, 1671; as printed in Trumbull, Col. Rec. II. Surely thanks may be sent to Richard Platt.

PLUMER, or PLUME: John, Dorchester; removed to Weymouth before September, 1639, and before deputy to Gen. Ct. was introduced in Gen. Ct. was a sort of relative, 1637, rep. 1641, 2 and 3, had Samuel, and Hannah, recorded 1635, Ebenezer, was rep., 1643, for Scituate, Mass., but did not succeed in the choice, made freeman, 1644; sold his estate and removed to Stamford before 1649, and there died. His will was proved 1649. Nothing is known where he first lived in England, or whence he came. Perhaps he was father of James, Newbury, born about 1624, who, after 1667, became a resident of Rhode Island, prob. brother of Thomas, Newbury, who, after 1650, went to Hampton, N. H., where he died, 1672, leaving wife Sarah, 1670; and Sarah, 1673. Was Caleb, Scituate, 1643, an elder brother, John, Samuel, or who? Ebenezer was born 1630; John and George of Weymouth, 1671, [illegible] of Lancaster, but of N. H. he was constable, 1685, [illegible] 1690. John, Samuel, [illegible] John, carp. dock to N. [illegible] Miss Caulfield, who [illegible] John, was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Dover, N. H., 1[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] married and [illegible] in 1650 (see Hist. of D., 230). Benjamin, [illegible] lived there, and had Richard, Walter, [illegible]

PLUMLEY, Robert, Marshfield, 1640; [illegible] daughter of Sylvester [illegible]; had [illegible] 1641, [illegible] who married, 1668, the second Mrs. [illegible] John, 1649; Robert, 1651; Samuel, 1653, died [illegible] Samuel, again, 1655; Joseph, [illegible] 1658; and died 1675.

REFERENCES: Mass. Gen., 104; Savage's New London, Ct., 330; Kellogg's Vital Gen., 2; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 345.

PLUMLY: Alexander, Braintree; by wife Esther, had son, Submit, born 1643. He was one of the proprietors of settlement at Newton, 1663.

PLUMMER: Francis, Newbury, 1635; from weaver; came in 1633, [illegible] to Wenham, near London, but another says from Wales; we know not in which town he was first inhabitant, but he was freeman, 1634, brought wife Ruth, [illegible] 1637, and several children, certainly Samuel and [illegible] He married, 1648, widow Ann Palmer, who died 1665, and he married next month Beatrice, widow of William Osborn, and died 1673.

PLUMMER, JOHN, at Ipswich; [illegible] the Indians, 1675; may have been [illegible] not [illegible] of [illegible] Newcastle in [illegible] comp.

PLUMMER, SAMUEL, Newbury; eldest child of John, born in Eng., about 1617, freeman 1641, by wife Mary, had Samuel, born 1647; Mary, 1650; John, 1652; Hannah, 1655; Hannah, 1657; Sylvanus, 1659; Ruth, 1661; Ebenezer, 1662; Deborah, 1665; Joshua, [illegible] 1668, and Bathshua, 1670. He [illegible] ferry over the Merrimac, was rep. 1676, and died 1702.

REFERENCES: Chandler Gen., 217; Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, N. H., 604; Cogswell's [illegible] Hist. N. H., 601-3; Goode Gen., 233; Lapham's Hist., Bethel, Me., 508; Lee Gen. of Ipswich, 295, 7; [illegible] and Gen. Reg., XXXVIII, 67; Plummer Hall Proc., Salem, Mass., 1858; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 346; Sheafe's Fenwick Claim, N. J., 170; Willis's Hist. of Waterford, Me., 270; Wentworth Gen., I, 170.

PLYMPTON, or PLIMPTON: [illegible], of Essex, died prob. early in 1653, for his [illegible] Plaistow.

PLYMPTON, JOHN, Dedham, 1642; [illegible] of preceding, came prob. [illegible] for [illegible] George Mackworth of Boston, [illegible] 1650, calls him his servant, [illegible] 1[illegible] [illegible] 1[illegible] 1[illegible] 1[illegible] of Richard Hosmer, [illegible] from [illegible] 1[illegible] 1[illegible] Hannah, [illegible] John, [illegible] Nov., 1[illegible] John, [illegible] [illegible] of Medfield, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1[illegible] 1653, Mehitable, [illegible] [illegible] Hosmer, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1663, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

day after death of [illegible] by the Indians, returned towards Canada, and [illegible] by Dea. [illegible] at the stake. He [illegible] Prudence, dau. [illegible] of his wife, Jane, and [illegible] were [illegible] lands all removed to Roxbury [illegible] Boston. His widow married, 1650, Nicholas Lad[illegible].

PYNCHON, Rev. John, son of [illegible], was born in [illegible], 1621, and died there 1678.

PYNCHON, Thomas, Springfield, 1645. [illegible] Margaret, daughter of Peter Nowell, bur. Roxbury, 1665: Jane, 1653; Mary, 1656; Eliz., 1658; Hannah, 1660; Dorothy, 1662; and Peter, 1667; [illegible] was left [illegible] bury, Eng., 1670.

REFERENCES: Chase's Plymouth Gen. (1888); Cleveland's Hist. Yates Co., N. Y., (1873); Appleton's Cyc. Biog., III, 447; Ward's Hist. Shrewsbury, Mass., 410.

POCHER, George, Braintree, died 1650.

POCOCK, John, a soldier in the list of [illegible] the Indians at Hadley, 1675; may be misspelled for Pocock.

POD; see Dodd, Ipswich, 1674.

POD, Samuel, [illegible] Sarah [illegible], 1725, from London.

POLEY, George, Plymouth, or perhaps, Yarmouth, 1640, with Anthony Thatcher, was a Duke, Duke of the Ind., p. 20, tells of a conveyance against [illegible]. Possibly the name [illegible] double "o."

POLLARD, George, Salem, before 1637, was Felt., in his will prov. 1653, he is called of Wenham.

POLLARD, William, Boston, mariner, by wife, Ann, had John, born 1634, Samuel, 1636; Hannah, 1640; William, 1643; Eliz., 1645; Joseph, 1647; Sarah, 1650; Benjamin, 1653; Ann, 1654; Jonathan, 1656, and Dan'l, 1658. The first, with eight other [illegible] to bapt. in Old South Church at one time, 1670. Mrs. Ann P., at Boston, prob. his widow, died 1725, in eighth year, it is said, in Drake's N. E. Context, though somewhat exaggerated, as we know from her own testimony 12 years before, that she was 80.

REFERENCES: Amer. Ances., IX, 80; Lord's Hist. Dunstable, Mass., 248; Hazen's Hist. Billerica, Mass., 112; Keller's Hist. New Ipswich, N. H., 148; Meade's Old Families Va., I, 67; Gen. (1880), 29 pp.; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 45; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 378-9; Stearns's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 852; Stowe's Hist. Holliston, Mass., 333; Wyman's Hyde Gen., 469.

POLLEY, or POLLEY; George, Weymouth, recorded 1640. Eliz. Wem[illegible], daughter of Edward; had John, 1650, Joseph, 1652, Gideon, 1656, Eliz., 1657, Samuel, 1661, died young; Hannah, 1663; [illegible] 1665-1683.

POLLY, John, Roxbury, resident, son of preceding; had Mary and Sarah, twins, bapt. 1662, Hannah, 1662, Abigail, 1664; Rebecca, 1670, and Susanna, 1672. His wife, Susan, died [illegible]. He [illegible] had Rebecca, bapt. 1685, and [illegible], 1687. His wife died 1689, [illegible] Isabella [illegible] Jane Walker, who died 1702. He [illegible].

REFERENCES: Savage's Nar. & Hutch. Coll., 353, 354; Gen. Dict., III, 45; Sewall's Hist. [illegible] Mass., 1, 2.

POMEROY, Ebenezer, [illegible] POMEROY, see [illegible] ROY: Elwood, Deputy, b. [illegible] and [illegible] 1630 and [illegible] 1633, removed [illegible] 1655. Wife's name [illegible] Mary, b. [illegible] 1636, [illegible] 1655; [illegible] 1656; [illegible] 1658; [illegible] 1660; [illegible] 1662; [illegible] 1664; [illegible] 1666; [illegible] 1668; [illegible] 1670; [illegible] 1672; [illegible] 1674; [illegible] 1676; [illegible] 1678; [illegible] 1680; [illegible] 1682; [illegible] 1684; [illegible] 1686; [illegible] 1688; [illegible] 1690; [illegible] 1692; [illegible] 1694; [illegible]

Ann, from London, 1635, aged 24. (See the later reading of Geneal. Reg. XIV, 313.)

POND, WILLIAM, Dorchester, 1648; perhaps son of first Robert of the same, born in England, married Mary, daughter of George Dyer; had Samuel, who died 1657; Eliz. and Martha, twins, born 1658, both died in a few days; Judith, 1659; Elizabeth, 1661; George, 1666; and Mr. Lydia, 1667; and Thomas Wilson; was constable 1650, and died 1691. (Alden's Epig. and Judge Sewall says he died suddenly. His widow, Ann, died 1711.

REFERENCES: Adams, Hevea Gen., 24 part, 106; Amer. Anc., VI, III, IX, 215; Bell's Hist. Milford, Mass., 1728; Blake's Hist. Brighton, Mass., 295-73; Caverly's Hist. Pittsford, Vt., 721; Hall Dedham, Mass. Records; Huntington's Stamford, Ct., Settlers, 82; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, Mass., 513; Johan's Hist. Pomfret, Vt., 319-28; Morse's Gen. Sherborn, Mass., 293; Orcutt's Hist. Torrington, Ct., 773; Packer Bond Gen. Gen. (1892), 51 pp.; Pond Gen. (1853), 210 pp.; (1878), 126 pp.; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ill., 576; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 452; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 620; Stowe's Hist. Hubbardston, Mass., 335-8; Wight Gen., 164.

PONDER: John, Westfield, married, 1658. Temperance, daughter of Thomas Pickland, had Sarah, born 1660; John, 1670, died young; Mary, 1672; Eliz., 1675; Nathaniel, 1677; John, 1679, 1685; Thomas, 1682; Martha, 1684; and Sarah, 1688, died at four years. He died 1712; and his wife died 1738.

PONTON, or PONTINGE: Richard, Boston, a husbandman, adm. of the church, 1630. Had been bound 1641, for eight years with his consent to John Pearl, of Braintree, removed to Hartford, 1642; freeman 1643; died or removed before 1660.

PONTUS: William, Plymouth, 1633; in 1643 not in the list of those able to bear arms, i. e., under the age of 60; died 1653; having made his will 1650, leaving two children only, with very small estate.

REFERENCES: Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 451; Pope Gen.

POOLE, POAL, or POLE: Edward, Newport, 1638; prob. was of Weymouth, 1640, of his legacy; and Samuel, Isaac, Joseph, Benjamin, John, Sarah, and Jacob, named in the elder Robert's will, 1649; of which his wife was Extrix; for name of son.

POOLE, ELEAZAR, Taunton, 1637; the chief cause of building at T.; was grandson-in-law of William, and less than him, of a good family in Somersetshire, England; may be regarded as one of the most distinguished of the deep roots that penetrate and entwine in Taunton. She died 1654, aged 65, having made her will four days before in which John, eldest son of her brother, was named Executor. Abstract in Geneal. Reg., V, 202. See Winthrop, I, 252.

POOLE, HUGH, Boston, died 1643, may have been infant.

POOLE, JOHN, Cambridge, 1632; 1634; Lynn before 1638, when recorded there 200 acres, and list of Reading, where his wife Margaret died 1692; and he died 1697.

POOLE, JOHN, Beverly, 1667; 1701, married Sarah, widow of Richard Woodberry, and had John, 1670, had Jonathan, born 1691; Miriam, 1695; Robert, 1697, Hannah, 1699, and Joshua, 1700; removed to Glocester and had Caleb, 1701; and John, 1703. His second wife [illegible] Deacon Dodge, [illegible] 1718, and had [illegible] 1721, Mary, 1723, and Elizabeth, 1725. Mary, wife of John, died 1721, Mr. [illegible] Bell Eaton, in 1722, and Margaret, 1727, and [illegible] 1727.

POOLE, RICHARD, New London, [illegible] with wife [illegible] estate to [illegible] of Captain Tongue.

POOLE, SAMUEL, Boston, adm. of the church, 1630, called Merchant, [illegible] yet Samuel [illegible] were the [illegible] Rev. Peter Seaton, of Salem, [illegible] Poole, who [illegible] of his name.

POOLE, SAMUEL, Weymouth, son [illegible] Edward, by wife Anne, had Mary [illegible].

POOLE, WILLIAM, Dorchester, [illegible] 1650; yet must remove [illegible] years after 1652; [illegible] of his estate, [illegible] to record of Dorchester [illegible] ten years and after [illegible] know whether these [illegible] year or after by [illegible] is [illegible] Eld. Their [illegible] less elder son and [illegible] John, [illegible] Mary and Deborah, [illegible] 1, 1652, aged 8; and his eldest [illegible] it is judged, as [illegible] Richmond, did [illegible] Trustee [illegible] at T., 1657; [illegible] except in the will of [illegible] died young; nor [illegible] Poole [illegible] little and kept; [illegible] mon, and Deborah [illegible] lights, we may [illegible] ing [illegible] the daughter [illegible] of whom the present [illegible] tive of the name, [illegible] second wife. He [illegible] William, Thomas [illegible] at Rochdale. Bridget [illegible] in Co. Somerset.

POOLE, WILLIAM, Boothbay, L. I., 1683; [illegible] was one of the petitioners [illegible].

REFERENCES: Poole's Anc. Newbury, V, 95; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass., 1860; Perley's Hist. Hanover, Mass., 93; Hotten's Emig. [illegible] 45-58; Hoyt's [illegible] Gen., 1857; Lapham's Hist. Norway, Me., 1884; Pond Hist. Milton, Mass., 527.

(POOLE), ANNE, Amesbury, IV, 62, 100; Bachelman's Granary Burial Ground, 157; Eaton's Hist. Reading, Mass., 1890; [illegible] Gen., 1858, 273; Morse's Hist. Woodbury, Ct., II, 1300; Pond's Gen., 1858, 102; [illegible] Dyer, III, 1900; Vinton's Gale Gen., 1860, 38-40.

POOR, or POORE, [illegible] Dedham, [illegible] 1637; [illegible] 1638, [illegible] Dedham, [illegible] 1638, and [illegible] 1639, [illegible] 1640, [illegible] 1641, [illegible] 1642, [illegible] 1643, [illegible] 1644, [illegible] 1645, [illegible] 1646, [illegible] 1647, [illegible] 1648, [illegible] 1649, [illegible] 1650, [illegible] 1651, [illegible] 1652, [illegible] 1653, [illegible] 1654, [illegible] 1655, [illegible] 1656, [illegible] 1657, [illegible] 1658, [illegible]

and John, are named; and of John the death is so early as 1660, that perhaps he was never married. But two female Poors are as early female company, and may have been his daughters, viz: Martha, with John Emerson, 1680; Hannah, with Francis Drake, Jr., 1681; Lazt, with Jacob Manson, 1680; Phebe, with Abraham Morse, 1687; Deborah, with Timothy Osgood, 1687; Ruth, with John Stevens, 1689; and Lucy, with Samuel Austin, 1691.

POOR, JOHN, Newbury; an early settler, and he may have emigrated from Co. Wilts, was, think, Salem, elder brother of Daniel and Samuel. Had Jonathan; John, 1641; Hannah, 1655, died young; Ruth, 1647; Hannah, again, 1649; Henry, 1650; Mary, 1652, died young; Joseph, 1653; Mary, again, 1654, who married, 1676, Samuel Pearson; Lydia, 1656; Edward, 1658; Abigail, 1660, died soon; and Abigail, again, 1662; and he died, 1684, aged 69. His widow died, says Coffin, 1702.

POOR, JOHN, Hampton; married, 1661, Sarah, daughter of John Brown of the same; had Sarah, born 1661; John, 1664; Richard, 1666; John, again, 1668; Sarah, again, 1671; Mary, 1673; and Deborah, 1675. He was a mariner of Charlestown, where all but two of these children were born, and his widow died, 1678, of small pox, and there he married, 1680, Eliz., daughter of Jos. Burrage, widow of Thomas Dean; had Thomas, born 1682; Bethia, 1684; and Silence, posthum., 1686; but the last two died soon, and he died 1689.

POOR, NICHOLAS, Lynn, 1637, Lewis.

POOR, SAMUEL, Newbury; prob that passenger in the *Bevis* from Southampton, 1638, aged 18, who may be brother of Daniel, Abraham and John, fellow passengers, had Rebecca, born 1640; Mary, 1651; Samuel, 1653; Edward, 1656; Eliz., 1659; Joseph, 1661; Sarah, 1664; Benjamin, 1667; and Mary, 1671; and he was freeman, 1673, died 1683, by Coffin called Cordan prob, was eldest.

POOR, THOMAS, Andover, 1645; may be he whose death is recorded, 1695.

REFERENCES:—(POOR) Allen's Andover, Mass., 26; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 193; Chase's Hist., Chester, N. H., 574; Cochrane's Hist. Marlow, N. H., 698; Eaton's Hist. Raymond, N. H., 271-6; Gage's Hist. Rowley, Mass., 452; Hayward's Hist., Hancock, N. H., 809; Poor Fam. Gathering (1876), 107 pp.; (1883), 52 pp.;

(POORE) Poore Gen. (1881) 332 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 456; Titcomb Early N. E. People, 201-13.

POPE:—Ephraim, Boston; died 1677; in his will of 1676, names only Ephraim, and Hannah his children. The son died of smallpox, 1678.

POPE, JOHN, Dorchester; came prob. 1633, with wife Jane, was a shoemaker, freeman, 1634; perhaps brought two or three children, and had here John, born 1635, Nathan, who was born, as is said, but certainly died 1641; and by wife Alice had Hannah, 1643, and perhaps that Margaret, wife of John P., whose gravestone says, she died 1702, or 1672, as is not distinct, aged 73, was his third wife. He was one of the founders of the new church for Milton, 1630, that I hope.

POPE, JOHN, Spencer, 1678; prob removed to Windsor, 1683; there died that year unmarried, I thought.

POPE, JOSEPH, Salem; came in the *Mary & John* from London, 1634, freeman, 1637; first by wife Catherine had Damaris, bapt. 1643; married, 1647, Sarah Hannah, again, 1658; George, 1660, who probably died young; Joseph, 1662, Benjamin, 1665, and Samuel, 1667, [illegible] Finis; [illegible] published [illegible] to Oct. [illegible] 1667.

POPE, RICHARD, Dorchester, 1633; brother, Clapp thinks was not long there, and he is called brother by Joseph in his will.

POPE, SAMUEL, Salem; brother of the preceding; married, 1637, [illegible] Sarah, [illegible] 1639, died in new church, Salem, 1681; Margaret, 1640; Lucy, 1645; Hannah, [illegible] 1648; Eliezer, 1650, [illegible] Ruth, 1655, [illegible].

POPE, SETH, Darmouth, 1680.

POPE, THOMAS, Plymouth, 1621, married 1627 Ann, daughter of Gov. Bradford, had Thomas, Constant, married Joseph Hull, and John, 1631, [illegible] 71. When the wife died is not known, but he married 2 wife, 1640, Sarah, daughter of John Jenny of Barnstable, had Hope, Thomas, 1651, John, 1653; and [illegible] also married 1666, Jacob Mitchell, and here called in 1693 eldest daughter of said P. by wife Sarah requires us to believe that in this [illegible] Fellowell. In 1675, he was 69 years old.

POPE, THOMAS, Dorchester; perhaps brother of John, of the same, had Hannah, born 1670; and Mice, 1670, as says Geo. Reg., V, 405, where it adds that he married 1681, Margaret [illegible].

POPE, THOMAS, Stamford, by wife Margaret had Mary, born 1657, and he or wife died not known at Springfield. One of these two Thomases, the eldest child of them may be said to gain a share of Hempstead, L. I.

POPE, WALTER, Charlestown, 1634; of Ipswich 1640, leaving one child to whom the town made a grant. Had nephew, S.

POPE, WILLIAM, Cambridge; had Mary, who married Joseph Adkins.

REFERENCES:—Anc. Ancestry, III, 150, 187, 253; V, 147; VII, 81; Cogswell's Hist., Henniker, N. H., 693; Davis' Landmarks, Plymouth, Mass., 208; Draper's Hist. Spencer, Mass., 75; Farmer's Hist., Pembroke, Me., II, 300; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., VIII, 104-18; Freeman's Hist. Cape Cod, Mass., II, 152; Glover Gen., 308-8; Hazen's Hist. Billerica, Mass., 180; Meade's Old Families of Va.; Mitchell's Hist., Bridgewater, Mass., 273; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XLII, 45-62; Norton's Hist., Fitzwilliam, N. H., 675; Paige's Hist., Hardwick, Mass., 454; Pope Gen. (1876, 81; 1870), (1888), 7[illegible]; (1888), 340 p.; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 34; III, 35, 36; Ricketson's Hist., New Bedford, Mass., 205-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 457-9; Spencer's Mem., W. Spencer, 77-82; Worsley Gen., In Sussex, 17.

PORTEAGE:—George, Boston; prob came by wife Eliz., daughter of [illegible] had Judith, born 1635, died young; Hannah, 1638, Susan, 1640, Judith, 1642, Eliz., 1645, [illegible] and George, who died with Mitchell [illegible] Boston, [illegible] from [illegible].

REFERENCES:—Porter Genealogical Gen., 17.

POSTER:—Alice, Boston; was unmarried when admitted, 1635; had [illegible] Hannah, born [illegible] 1643; [illegible] also Alice, [illegible] 1645; [illegible] John, [illegible] 1647; [illegible] Peter, died 1654, aged 7 or 8 years.

POTTER, [illegible], Plymouth, [illegible] freeman 1632, [illegible] Samuel, [illegible] 1637, [illegible] Mary, [illegible] 1639, [illegible] Daniel, [illegible] 1641, [illegible] Hannah, [illegible] 1643, [illegible] Sarah, [illegible] 1645, [illegible] Ruth, [illegible] 1647, [illegible] Joseph, [illegible] 1649, [illegible] Ephraim, [illegible] 1651, [illegible] Nathaniel, [illegible] 1653, [illegible] Elizabeth, [illegible] 1655, [illegible] Benjamin, [illegible] 1657, [illegible] Rebecca, [illegible] 1659, [illegible] Jonathan, [illegible] 1661, [illegible] Lydia, [illegible] 1663, [illegible] Mercy, [illegible] 1665, [illegible] Mehitable, [illegible] 1667, [illegible] Thomas, [illegible] 1669, [illegible] Mary, [illegible] 1671, [illegible] Lydia, [illegible] 1673, [illegible] Mercy, [illegible] 1675, [illegible] Mehitable, [illegible] 1677, [illegible] Thomas, [illegible] 1679, [illegible] Mary, [illegible] 1681, [illegible] Daniel,

born 1653; Mary, 1655; Nehemiah, 1656; Ruth, 1658; Ann, 1661; John, 1662; and Samuel, 1664; all except Mary, in 1688, provided for 3 sons deed in Aug. of that year to avoid making a will under Andros admin; he died 1690; of the descend. some went to Waterbury.

PORTER, EDWARD, Roxbury; came 1635, with two children, John, about 3 years old; and William, about 1 year; and by wife Eliz. here had Eliz., bapt. 1637; Hannah, born 1639; Mary, bapt. 1642; Joseph, 1644; Deborah, 1646; was freeman 1657; removed to Boston; there Eliz. married 1650, Joshua Nash; Hannah married 1663, Fathergone Dady; and Mary married Peter Bennett.

PORTER, GEORGE, Salem, 1647; Feb.

PORTER, ISRAEL, Salem; died 1678, aged 52.

PORTER, ISRAEL, Hadley, freeman, 1684.

PORTER, JOHN, Windsor; among the earliest settlers, 1638; and so it is by some presumed that he went from Dorchester, but more prob. it was that he lived in a short time only in Mass., and accomp. Rev. Ephraim Huit, bringing beside the six children named in his will, Sarah and Joseph, named by Goodwin, was constable, 1650, rep., 1646 and 7; and add. to church by wife Rose, born prob. in England at W.; had Nathaniel, born 1640; and Ann, sometimes called Hannah, 1642; and Parsons, in Geneal. Reg. V, 350, says he died 1698. His will gives eldest son John, £100; second James, £60; Samuel, Nathaniel, Rebecca, Rose, Mary, and Ann, each £30. His widow was buried 20 days after him.

PORTER, JOHN, Roxbury; freeman, 1633; had wife Margaret; removed to Boston; there a supporter of Wheelwright and disarmed 1637; soon removed to R. I.; signed there compact, 1638; was an Assistant, 1641, and after for some years, lived at Portsmouth, R. I., 1655, and Wickford, 1674; Haz. II, 612. He had a daughter perhaps named Hannah, who married the second Samuel Wilbor.

PORTER, JOHN, Hingham, 1635; was represent., 1644, and that year removed to Salem; had Sarah, bapt. 1640; had many elder children as is shown by his will, 1673, probated, 1676; died aged 80. To his eldest son, John, who had been a prisoner at Boston, 1665, for abuse of his parents (whose case taken up against the Col. by the royal commrs. that year made such a stir among the people), who died 1684, he gave only £150, he having wasted much (and this is not a fifteenth part of the father's estate) to Joseph; Benjamin, who died without children; Samuel, who died long before; and Israel; beside daughters Mary, wife of Thomas Gardner, with her three children, and Sarah, prob. unmarried, adequate provision, almost naming Samuel's son John. He was represent., 1668. His wife, Mary, survived to 1684, but whether she is that Mary who joined the church 1636, or in 1644, is not known.

PORTER, JOHN, Weymouth; by wife Deliverance, had Mary, born 1663; Susanna, 1665; John, 1667; one whose name is not given, 1672; and Ruth, 1675.

PORTER, JOHN, Hadley, freeman, 1690.

PORTER, JONATHAN, Salem, 1637; then had grant of land; freeman, 1641; had Mary bapt. 1643; and Jonathan, 1648; was of Beverly side. Mary married, 1660, Thomas Gardner.

PORTER, JONATHAN, Salem, 1650; then said to be 1647, and that year had grant of 200 acres; was selectman, 1653 and 4 but late in that year removed his estate at S. to James Chichester on condition that he should provide for his widow. Deeds of the earliest kind, and removed to Hadley, as I find by Hoyt, p. 60. His widow Eunice sued for her right that year and in 1670 estate was divided to the heirs, who were all females. His three daughters married respectively James Chichester, Edward Harnett, and Stephen Jarvis; and widow Eunice married Gr's Smith of Hartford.

PORTER, [illegible], Hadley, 1663; had [illegible]; elsewhere, or he was freeman, 1657, and is not in Dec. [illegible] of those remembered.

PORTER, RICHARD, Weymouth, had Ruth, born 1650; was freeman 1658.

PORTER, ROBERT, Dorchester, one of the first settlers, married 1635, Alice, daughter of Thomas Scott of Hartford, had Mary, born 1646; John, 1658; Thomas, 1650; Robert, 1652, died young; Eliz., 1654; Joanna, 1656; Sarah, 1657; Benjamin, 1660; Ann, 1661; and Hannah, 1666. He died and his wife Hannah Freeman, a widow, and died 1686.

PORTER, ROBERT, Northampton; married, 1687, Sarah Lyon, had John, born 1690, who, with his mother, died soon. In 1691, he married Mrs. Rising, had John, again, 1692; Eliz., 1695; James, 1698; William, 1700, and Thomas, 1702. Both Wife and Husband died in 1712.

PORTER, ROSE, Watertown; went here prob. in 1637, and again came in the *Confidence*, from Southampton, 1638, aged 53, a husbandman of Longparish, Hants, with Joan, Susan, Mary and Rose, his daughters, was freeman, 1639, selectman, 1645, and died 1649, aged 71. His widow Grace, who had been widow of William and first of Thomas Rogers, died 1662, in her will naming gr.-child Daniel Smith, and John, Martha, Mary, Sarah, and Joseph Sherman. These last were sons of the children of Capt. John Sherman, who had married her daughter Mary; and another daughter Elizabeth had married Daniel Smith. Hereby we discover that P. had been with part of his family at W. for his daughter Eliz. is not [illegible] passengers in the *Confidence*, nor is the wife, Grace, who was left, no doubt, at W. in her husband's absence to go with the family, but this is made more certain from our knowing that Sherman's wife had her first child born here, less than 5 months after the arrival of the ship.

PORTER, SAMUEL, Salem; died about 1650; but not long before married Hannah, daughter of William Dodge. He had early that year made his will, on going a voyage to Barbadoes, names son John. Perhaps Hannah was second wife. His widow married Thomas Woodbury.

PORTER, STEPHEN, Andover; freeman, 1691.

PORTER, THOMAS, Hartford; married, 1641, Sarah, daughter of Stephen Hart; removed to Farmington; had Sarah, born 1642; Thomas, 1645; Joanna, 1652; who were all b. 1653, 1655, 1656; Deborah, 1658; Hannah, again, 1659; Samuel; and Ruth, who married, 1687, Samuel Smith, and next Joseph Root. He died 1682, and his wife [illegible] Thomas, Deborah, and Samuel. Perhaps his daughter, Sarah, married, 1664, Nathaniel Winchell, and Joanna married, 1676, Stephen Taylor.

PORTER, THOMAS, Weymouth; had Thomas, posthum., born 1673.

REFERENCES: Aldrich's Walpole, N. H., 344; Amer. Ancestry, [illegible] IV, 198; VII, [illegible]; VIII, 73; Andover [illegible]; Anson's Rec. Gen. Hist., 155; Bangs's Mem. Hist. Mass., 5, 6, 7; Benson's Hist. Waterbury, Ct., 510-24; Brook's Hist. Medford, Mass., 43; [illegible] Hist. Hingham, Ms., 83, 7; Chandler's Amer. Memorials, 93; Connecticut Hist. Soc. Coll., 1, 195; Cothren's Hist. Ancient Woodbury, Ct., 1854; Cutter's Hist. Jamaica Plain, 190; Cutter's Hist. Arlington, Mass., II, 1880; Davis's Gen. Notes, 1904; Hammatt's Hist. Ox-

N. H., 378; Hoyt's Geneal., 134-50; Hoyt's Epitaphs, Ct., Address, 166; Hubbard's Hist., Powder, Vt., 204; Hurlington Gen., 201; Judd's Hist. Hadley, Mass., 587; Lapham's Hist. Norway, Me., 582; Lapham's Hist. Paris, Me., 607-9; Lemuel's Gen. Female Descendants, 78; Maine Genealogist, I., 150; Martin's Hist., Chester, N. H., 857; Mitchell's Hist., Bradford, Ct., 733; Nash Gen., 72; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., IX., 34, XXX., 400; Osgood's Hist. Scotch, N. Dunstable, 167; Osgood's Hist., Stratford, Ct., 1272; Penn. Mag., IV., 200-7; Potter Gen. (1878), 350 p.; (1882), 125 p.; (1887), 88 p.; Richmond, Va., Standard, III., 28; Sewall's Hist., Woburn, Mass., 523-5; Savage's Gen. Dict., III., 390-1; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II., 630-4; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 378; Thayer Mem., 168; Trumbull's Hist., Southampton, Ct., 206-10; Ward's Gen., 502-14; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II., 760.

ARMS: Arg., on a fess, sa., between two bezantes, or, three church bells, of the first.

CREST:—A portcullis; proper chained, or.

MOTTO:—*Vigilando et orando.*

PORTIS, or PORTOUS: Robert, Boston, 1643; married 1659, Alice Greenwood.

PORTMART, PORMONT, PURMONT, or PERMONT: Philemon, Boston, adm. of the church with wife, Susan, 1634; prob. brought one child, [illegible]; was freeman, 1635, on list of grantees of Chester; had Lazarus, 1636; Ann, 1638; favored Rev. John Wheelwright and followed him to Exeter, and afterward to Wells, having letters of dism. from Exeter, 1639; but prob. came back [illegible]; prob. not a few years; had Pedaiah, born 1640; his wife died 1642, and his second wife Eliz., had Martha, 1653. His daughter, [illegible], born prob. in England; married 1652, Nathaniel Weems, but another pretend. rec. says Samuel Norden, in Geneal. Reg., XL. 202.

POST:—Abraham, Saybrook, 1664; son, prob. of Stephen; freeman, 1665, ensign, 1677; had Stephen, born 1664; Ann, 1667; Abraham, 1669, James, 1671; Esther, 1672; died in few days; Daniel, 1673; Caroline, 1676; Joseph, 1678; Mary, 1681; and Hannah, 1682; and his wife died 1684. In the will of Uriens, four thousand acres were devised to him, yet in Geneal. Reg., XIII., 234, his name is Past.

Post, Isaac, Huntington, L. I., 1660.

Post, John, Woburn; married, 1650, Susanna Sutton; but whether she had children or how long she lived is not told; yet Savage finds that he married second wife, 1662, Mary Tyler, and had Mary, born 1664, Joanna, 1666; and John, 1669.

Post, Richard, Southampton, L. I., 1640; named by Thompson, may easily be thought the same as that one of the first settlers of New London, 1650 or 7, a blacksmith, who sold his estate, 1651 or 2, to Moses Richardson, and removed; but whether is not known, nor whether he had children or not.

Post, Stephen, Cambridge, 1633; removed, 1636, to Hartford, an original propr.; had John, [illegible], and Abraham, prob. Catherine, who married Nicholas Challor, in 1692, was of [illegible], where had three

REFERENCES: Amer. Ancestry, II., 67, IX., 211; Bolton's Westchester Co., N. Y., II., 784; Bond's Gen., 272-5; Bruen's L. I. Genealogies, 293-5; Cothkins' Hist. Norwich, Ct., 102-6; Chapman Gen., 81; Cutter's Hist. Staten Island, N. Y., 217; Davis's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II., 3-9; Hoyt's Hist. Southampton, N. Y., 353-6; Hoyt's Old Erie Co., Ohio, Hist., 123; Hyde Hist. Alstead, N. H., 668; Journal of Soc. of [illegible], N. Y., [illegible], Rose Gen., 22; Savage's Gen. Dict., III., 370; Sewall's Hist. Woburn, Mass., 636; Wakefield's Hist. Gen., II., [illegible]; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II., [illegible].

POSTER: Mrs. [illegible], of the [illegible] of Mass., 167[illegible], but [illegible] is suspected.

POTTER: Mrs., Dartmouth; [illegible] to Rachel, wife of John Wing, married 2d to William [illegible], 1652, [illegible] George, William, and others of Mrs. Benjamin and Mary.

Potter, Nicholas, Ipswich, 1648; [illegible] prob. daughter of deacon John Whipple of the same; had several children [illegible] with wife [illegible], John, Edmund, Elizabeth, Kimball, Lydia Putnam, prob. wife of [illegible], and [illegible].

Potter, [illegible], 1658.

Potter, Humphrey, Salem; had one child Ann, who married 1636, Nathaniel Needham.

Potter, Joseph, Providence, R. I.; [illegible] of Robert, the friend of Garton, married Martha, daughter of [illegible].

Potter, Indigo, or perhaps Inigo, Charlestown; married, 1663, Mary [illegible], daughter of [illegible] Gretton, [illegible] Lucy Jordan, [illegible] Mary had [illegible], Mary, Ellen Richard, Benjamin, [illegible], all b. [illegible] Charlestown, and Margaret, born 1682. John was a member of Society in 1694, [illegible] resided [illegible], [illegible].

Potter, John, New Haven, perhaps 1639; had John and Samuel, bapt. 1643; [illegible] as a widow P., with two children, is that year [illegible]. She [illegible] married [illegible] Rose, in 1647, by [illegible] her son [illegible] Samuel; P., Rebekah, [illegible] Charlestown, [illegible] name Potter.

Potter, Nicholas, Lynn, 1651; [illegible] the iron works; removed to Salem, 1660, there called a bricklayer; had Hannah, bapt. 1661; and Mary, 1663; Samuel, b. [illegible] 1665, [illegible] year; Elizabeth, 1667, Lydia, 1667, died next year; Rebecca, 1669, Samuel, 1671; Esther, 1673, died next year; Nathaniel, 1674; and Joseph, 1678. His wife, Mary, died soon after and he [illegible] 1677. That he had other [illegible] wives is asserted, and that second wife, Mary, was daughter of John Gedney, appears in Essex Inst., II., 275; but for the bapt. name of the mother of the children Robert, Hannah, Sarah, who were made legal heirs by first wife, certainly is unattainable, though from the transcript of the will it may seem that each wife brought [illegible] Samuel [illegible] Potter. A [illegible] from 1301, [illegible] 1650.

Potter, Robert, Lynn, 1638; [illegible] to Newport, R. I., 1639, [illegible] and in 1640 [illegible] Samuel, which [illegible] Warwick, and the whole [illegible] Robert, [illegible] exhibit, [illegible] 1655, [illegible] Benjamin, [illegible] Margaret, [illegible] Jonathan, [illegible] Samuel, [illegible] Mary, [illegible] Joseph, [illegible] Hannah, [illegible] Sarah, [illegible] Elizabeth, [illegible] Rebecca, [illegible] Nathaniel, [illegible] Ruth, [illegible] Nicholas, [illegible] Lydia, [illegible] Esther

who married Richard Harvey of the same [illegible] widow Sarah, not mother or other of the children who became wife, 1657, of John Sandford, the schoolmaster of Boston. Of his first wife the name is not known, but Winthrop in his narrative of the invasion and conquest by the Mass. forces upon the new settlement of W. I. tells that she died at that time, perhaps of the infection.

POTTER, ROBERT, Rehoboth, 1634; in joining the church had wife Isabel, of neither of which does Savage find any ment. in records of town or church, but there he was buried, 1954; not in Boston ch. he had his daughter, Deliverance, bapt., 1637, and in the record of death is error, to Goold, or Robert for William. Prob. he removed.

POTTER, THOMAS, Portsmouth, R. I.; perh. s. and ch. son of Nicholas of Lynn; married, 1687, Susanna, daughter of John Tripp; had Susanna, born 1688; Sarah, 1690; and Ichabod, 1692.

POTTER, VINCENT, Boston; came in the *Hercules and Ann* from London, 1635, aged 21; was next year a soldier at the castle. [Winthrop, II, 310]; went home in 1639, in the same ship with John Josselyn, who ment. p. 30, that he was afterwards questioned for a Regicide. He was prob. one of the make-up millenarians, and Venner, of Salem, but not of sufficient importance to be put to death.

POTTER, WILLIAM, Braintree; came perhaps in the *Increase* from London, 1635, aged 25; one of the early members of that church, 1639; freeman, 1640; removed to Roxbury; married, 1640, Judith Graves, widow of John. She survived him and married Samuel Finch.

POTTER, WILLIAM, New Haven; had Mary, and Sarah, prob. not twins, bapt. 1641; Hope, 1641; Rebecca, 1643; and Nathaniel, 1644.

REFERENCES:— Amer. Ancestry, II, 67; III, 220; IV, 170; V, 178; Austin's Allied Fams., 200; Austin's Ancestries, 47; Austin's R. I. Dict., 155, 854; Bouton's Hist., Concord, N. H., 683; Champion Gen.; Cochrane's Hist., Antrim, N. H., 648; Dodd's Hist. E. Haven, Ct., 142-4; Driver Gen., 517; Greene Gen.; Dwight Gen., 543; Ipswich, Mass., Antiq. Papers, June 1883; Montague Gen., 453-7; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., XVIII, 150-3; North's Hist., Augusta, Me., 624-6; Norton's Hist., Fitzwilliam, N. H., 645-9; Potter Gen. (1888), 270 p.; Potter's Old Fams., Concord, Mass., (1887); Rhode Island Hist. Mag., VI, 203, R. I. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 204; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 400-8; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 853; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 708-13; Washburn's Hist. Leicester, Mass., 388; Wheeler's Hist. Brunswick, Me., 848; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 768.

POTTS:— Richard, Kennebeck; whose wife was killed by the Indians at Arowsic Isl., 1676; Willis, I, 148.

POTTS, THOMAS, Dover; by wife, Joanna, had Mary, born 1669, and another daughter, 1693.

REFERENCES:— Amer. Ancestry, I, 62; II, 67; VII, 120; IX, 171; Cooley's, Trenton, N. J., Settlers, 102-5; Holstein Gen.; Neill Fam. of Delaware, 99-111; Potts Carteret Gen., 104; Potts Gen. (1874), 419 pp.; Rhea and Va., Standard, IV, 10.

POTUAL (if this be a possible name):— Charles, of Cape Porpus, being dead, administ. was given 1676 to John Barrett.

POULTNER:— John, Billerica, 1695; free. Lexington, Ct., 1699; married, 1662, Rachel Elliot of Braintree, daughter of Francis; died at Cambridge, 1676, aged [illegible]; inventory [illegible] Middlesex Co. Probate Records, II, 20; his widow married, 1677, John Mellowes, and his sister Hannah, perhaps, married John Goodale; as did, 1678, [illegible] Woburn. Will was made, 1675, and proved, 1676; John P. of Cambridge, R. Ipswich, and [illegible] Prob. Records, II, 20; [illegible] Lott, Johnson Genealogy, pedigree, 1881; [illegible] by 3 Dec. 1663, and 3 sons, [illegible] Hancock, daughter of Rev. John Hancock, the native town of Watertown. He may have removed to Boston, and in 1743 been churchwarden there.

REFERENCES:— Hazen's Billerica, 113; Hurd's Hist. Middlesex Mass., 1857.

POUND:— Thomas, a pirate in the Viscount Search, 1680; taken and hanged in Jam.

POUT, or POVT:— William, Marblehead, 1673-4.

POW:— William, Marblehead, 1674. Doct. S. "It is strange that we never find the name, especially in the parts of Newport in Dover.

POWELL:— Mod. Newbury, and Caleb, his brother, actors in the disfranchisement of Antichrist, 1670, against or upon William Morse and his wife. Elder of 2nd ch. in Hist. of Newbury, 122-134, and in Essex Inst. II, 30; 31 and 212, more than once it may be read. See also a few words in Stearns' Hist., III, 1388, under Ashby.

POWELL, JOHN, Charlestown; by wife, Sarah, had John, bapt., 1636; but the father had died very young, and the young widow joined to the church and soon married John Brown.

POWELL, MICHAEL, Dedham, 1639, by wife, Margaret had perhaps that Sarah who married, 1653, Timothy Dwight, and they have been in England; Ellis, 1643; Dorothy, 1643; and Michael, 1645; Isaac, Margaret, bapt. 1648, about 8 days old, was in church, 1711, removed to Boston, 1697, and without ordination taught in the church bef. sett. of a minister there, or, rather, [illegible] to the gathering of a church, which occurred year following, when he was ord. a ruling elder, the government forbidding his being num. for want of elder; had Margaret, Sept. 1650; and died, 1673.

POWELL, RALPH, Marshfield, married, 1676, Martha Clement.

POWELL, ROBERT, Preston; took oath of fidelity, 1677.

POWELL, ROBERT, Oldenburg, 1657; by wife [illegible], had Rachel, Isaac, twins, born 1658, of whom the daughter died next day; Mary, 1660; and Stephen, 1662.

POWELL, THOMAS, New Haven; had Hannah, born 1641, bapt. 1643; Priscilla, 1644; Mary, 1646; Martha, 1650, prob. died young; Matthew, 1651, and [illegible], prob. bapt. 1653. [illegible] of Long Island, [illegible] free man of Conn. by [illegible] of Uncas. He [illegible] appointed prob. with the [illegible] of that Co. [illegible] under seal, [illegible] Charter [illegible] and title [illegible] Sept. [illegible] the [illegible] H. but [illegible] and died, 1681.

POWELL, [illegible]

POWELL, [illegible] married, 1656, Mary Pickett of Lynn, [illegible] Mass., [illegible] 1658; [illegible] Mary, 1661; [illegible] 1663, [illegible] Mary, 1665; [illegible] Sarah, 1667; [illegible] Hannah, 1669; [illegible] Sarah, 1672; [illegible] Hannah, 1674; [illegible] Mary, 1676; [illegible] Sarah, 1678; [illegible] Hannah, 1680; [illegible] Mary, 1682; [illegible] Sarah, 1684; [illegible] Hannah, 1686; [illegible] Mary, 1688; [illegible] Sarah, 1690; [illegible] Hannah, 1692; [illegible] Mary, 1694; [illegible] Sarah,

died that year. He may be the person sold by Farmer to have died at Salem, 1670.

POWELL, WILLIAM, Taunton, 1643

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 97; IV, 210; VII, 56; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass., 129; Bartlett's J. I. Cons., 2:71; Chase's Hist. Chester, N. H., 215; Corliss' N. Yarmouth, Me.; Dodge's Old Pejepscot Papers; Hayden's Virginia Geneal., 508; Hyde's Westmoreland Co., Va. Fams.; Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VII, 283; Meade's Old Fams. of Va., II, 277; Rattlesnake Hist. Newburgh, N. Y., 304-6; Ruttenber's Orange Co., N. Y., 401-3; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 391; Stackpole's Sk. Marks Parish, 103; Smith's Hist. Delaware Co., Pa., 193; Van Rhodes's Hist. Powell Bros. (1857).

POWER:—John, Charlestown; by wife Sarah, had Peter, born, 1643

POWER, NICHOLAS, Providence; an early settler soon after Roger Williams, died 1697, leaving widow Jane, and son, Nicholas and daughter, Hope, both under age. He never dwelt at Shawomet, Staples says, though of the number of perch of land granted, and so entered very slightly in the controversy against Gorton and his comp. at Warwick, 1643. Yet he is one of the signers of the declaration of their rights, 1652. Tradition has been very rich, and as usual, very false about this man and his son of the same name. The father was here to sign the claim of rights, 1652, and was one of the purchasers with Gorton and the other inhabitants of Warwick, and was not a year before a prisoner to Boston, yet the mythical hero must have left Providence, "during the siege in 1642-3, for Scituate, where the family had large estates." Arnold's last, makes the siege of Dorchester a dozen years later. In favor of the second Nicholas, that authority makes his wife "daughter of Sir Zachary R. of Cheshire [sic]," but it wisely omits to tell how the title was acquired. Most curious is the document called his will, made 1667 (near ten years after his death) by the notable citizens pub. in authentic form. R. I. Hist. Coll., II, Apx. 14

POWER, NICHOLAS, Providence; son of preceding; freeman, 1655; took an active part in politics, 1670; married, 1672, Rebecca, daughter of Zachary Rhodes, had Hope, who died young, and Col. Nicholas, born 1673, and tradition tells that he was killed accidentally by his own friends at the Swamp Fight, 1675, in King Philip's War. His widow married, 1679, Daniel Williams.

POWER, WALTER, Malden, 1660; married 1662, Trial, daughter of Robert Sprague, had William; Mary; Isaac; Thomas; Daniel, born in 1670; Ebenezer, 1671; Walter, 1674; Jacob, 1679; and Sarah, 1683; and died at Littleton about 1718

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 68; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 350; Am. Ancest. Dict., 47; Narragansett Hist. Reg., VII, 17-24; Perley's Hist. Essex Co., Mass., 578; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 470.

POWES.—Thomas, Boston, of whom Savage says nothing but that Sewall says he was churched 1685.

POWNING, or POUNDING—Henry, Boston, freeman 1644, but he was of another church of which town Savage is ignorant; had Thos., born 1651, who, perhaps, was of Lancaster, 1677; Hannah, 1650, next year, and Sarah, 1652. He died 1665, and his widow Elizabeth, married, 1668, Daniel Turell, a ruling elder, 1700, deacon, died 1735.

POWSLAND, POWSLEY, POWLEY, POWLEN, PAWSLAND, POWSLEN, PAWSLEY—Peter, Salem; married, 1670, Mary Buxton, [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible], 1675, was complained against in court. [illegible] Essex Co., II, [illegible] Essex Mass. Hist. Soc.

POWNALL, ROBERT, Dedham, 1653; [illegible] 73, 133.

PRAY, PEAY, PEAYE, Salem, 1680, made [illegible] Felt.

PRAY, MAY, Charlestown, a negro [illegible] in Col. rec., 1700, who [illegible] to be [illegible] prefix of respect came, we may well infer, in the first with Winthrop's fleet, 1630, at [illegible] Jeanne, [illegible] of the church of Leicester, [illegible] and [illegible] wife died 1745, and [illegible] as the [illegible] died.

PRAY, [illegible], Dorchester; son [illegible] Joshua or of Phineas, married 1655, Persis Dunham, prob. daughter of [illegible], born 1657.

PRAY, [illegible], Dedham; son [illegible] born, 1685, had Dan. [illegible] daughters, and died. [illegible] married 1671, see [illegible] Clark; Eliz., wife of Nathaniel Goodwin; Sarah Phelps; Mary Sanford, [illegible] Stanton; Esther; and [illegible] Esther, in 1702 died, [illegible] ried; in her will refers to brother Daniel, and five sisters, so that we infer one was dead since the father.

PRAY, EPHRAIM, Weymouth, by wife, Phila, had Ephraim, born 1667

PRAY, JOHN, [illegible], an expert surveyor, possibly brother of [illegible], was of Becket's church, Freeman, 1634; had [illegible] born 1636, as [illegible] for Boston company, [illegible] came in the *Lion's Whelp*, returned to [illegible] when next he came, settled first at Braintree, [illegible] was taxed [illegible] report of the country, removed to Hartford, prob. 1637, was represent. 1639-42, but not after, exens. from watch, [illegible] privilege, in 1644, but was [illegible] home few months after with his wife, having no children, and above 60 years old, and was drowned in shipwreck on the coast of [illegible] Winthrop, I, 173, [illegible] 239, with Trumbull C. L. Rec. II, 27, 108, and 150.

PRAY, JOHN, [illegible], lost his house by fire, and perhaps removed to Weymouth, and may have been father of John, Joseph, Matthew, Samuel, and Thomas of that town, or of some of them.

PRAY, JOHN, Hartford; an orig. propr., was a carpenter, and was father of John, [illegible] Dan'l, 1655. He [illegible] Eliz., and the two sons [illegible] has been sometimes confused with the [illegible] owned no land, whereas this man owned several lots. See Trumbull C. L. Rec. I, 230.

PRAY, JOHN, Dorchester, freeman, 1643, had [illegible] born about 1630, [illegible] Timothy, and died, 1647, [illegible] widow Mary, who married William Turner; Timothy settled in [illegible] Hadley

PRAY, JOHN, [illegible]; by wife, Ann, had [illegible] Hannah, born 1661; Mary, 1663; John, 1667; Elizabeth, 1669; Phineas, 1671; Joshua, 1673; Jeremy, 1674; and Mercy, 1676.

PRAY, JOHN, [illegible], 1669; was son of John of Dorchester, but prob. born in England, and [illegible] was the person [illegible] that he had John, Priscilla, Hannah, and Sarah, and wife, Rebecca, all named in his will, 1727.

PRAY, JOHN, [illegible]; son of Robert of [illegible] by first wife [illegible] Poland; had [illegible] born [illegible] 1686, had John [illegible] Mary [illegible] have [illegible] one of the [illegible]

but more prob. he was the [illegible] who d. at M., 17[illegible], aged over 81 years. His w. Joh. d. 17[illegible], aged 83; unless she died as his wife 1742, æ. 70. However, it may be that the long-lived John was son of Phineas, and that his wife, Martha, was daughter of Richard Prat. The decision is not easy upon General, but IV., 325. Another John, or the same, of Malden, by wife, Mary, had Mary, born 1666, perhaps John, Thomas, Hannah, Hannah, Joseph, William, Caleb, Abigail, and Jedidiah, a score of them, for the children of this surname as the flowers of the field are spread about; but the genealogy in Malden prove that one John's wife, Mary, died 1710, in 50th year, and her husband, John, had died 1708.

Pratt, John, Weymouth, by wife, Mary, who may have been daughter of John Whitman of the same, had Samuel, born 1658, and by wife, Mercy, prob. the mother of Mary, had Jan. 1692, and Dec. 25, 1693. One John of Boston, merch. 1691, mortgaged Maverick's part of Hull or wife Sarah knows no more.

Pratt, Joseph, Plymouth, brother perhaps of Benejah, married 1664, Abigail Wood, had Abigail, born 1665; Bathsheba, 1667; Jonathan, 1669; Hannah, 1671; Jabez, 1673; Mehetabel, 1676; and Esther, 1679.

Pratt, Joseph, Weymouth; by wife, Sarah, had Sarah, born 1664; Joseph, 1666; and John, 1668; was freeman, 1672, and perhaps sworn again 1674, when he lived perhaps at Nantucket, and had there Mary, 1675.

Pratt, Joseph, Charlestown; perhaps son of Phineas, married, 1675, Dorcas Pidgeon, had Joseph, born 1677, Bethia, 1679; Benjamin, 1682, died soon; Dorcas, 1683, died soon; Phineas, 1684; Joshua, 1686; Lydia, 1688.

Pratt, Joshua, Medfield, 1649.

Pratt, Matthew, Weymouth; freeman 1666, had Joseph, born 1657, prob. died soon; and perhaps others, and may have, before 1673, removed to Rehoboth.

Pratt, Matthew, Weymouth, perhaps son of preceding, by wife, Sarah, had Matthew, born 1665; Mary, 1667; Hannah, 1670, William, 1673; [illegible] removed to Boston in Philip's war; had Sarah, born, 1676, and gone again to W., there had Ann, 1682; and Susanna, 1684. Prob. he was son but may have been nephew of preceding. He [illegible] at 12 years, and almost lost speech, and his wife was deaf and dumb after 3 years.

Pratt, Michael, Weymouth; had John, born 1641.

Pratt, Peter, Lynn; married 1670, Eliz., that Christopher of Matthew Grigs sold who had been three years before divorced from John Rogers for his heresy; had Peter, and died 1688, and 1691, his widow married Matthew Boyden with. It is not known whose son he was, though sometimes it has been guessed that he was William's of which the probability is remote.

Pratt, Phineas, Plymouth; arr. in 1622, as one of Capt. Weston's men, planted at Weymouth, but soon after, as Gov. Winslow tells us in Young's Chron. of the Pilgr. he went to P., had share in the division of land, as if he had come in the *Ann* with Joshua, who may have been a brother, and soon was elected one of Mather, 270, who says he came in the *Jacob*, but it is plain he was here one year earlier [illegible] of Charlestown, and [illegible] years to Charlestown.

Pratt, Richard, Charlestown; had, by wife, youngest of nine children, to John, of Shalford, Co. Essex, and there bapt. 1615; by wife, Mary, had Mary, born 1643; Thomas, 1644; Martha, 1646; Sarah, 1648; John, 1653; Eliz., March, 1663; and Hannah. He died in Malden Side, and died 1691.

Pratt, [illegible], Weymouth, [illegible] 1670; by wife [illegible] had [illegible] of the same, [illegible] Joseph, born 1656; another child, 1658; Sam., 1663; Hannah, born, Mary, [illegible], 1670; Ephraim, 1673; and [illegible] Mercy, [illegible] was [illegible] 1693.

Pratt, Samuel, V[illegible], 1651.

Pratt, Thomas, Watertown, freeman 1636, [illegible] Boston, [illegible] was [illegible] man, but his son, who had, partly before and partly after, [illegible] eleven children, Hannah, 1637, John, Thomas, Philip; David; Jabez; Nathaniel; Abial, fem. Ephraim; and [illegible] and [illegible] and lived [illegible] to widow Sarah and [illegible] and had [illegible] of these men, [illegible] rather than the [illegible] father.

Pratt, Thomas, Weymouth, had [illegible] 1650. A Sarg. Pratt of Weymouth, prob. not the man, but Joseph, Matthew, or Samuel, was killed by the Indians in Philip's war, 1676.

Pratt, Thomas, Middletown, wife, Sarah, had Sarah, bapt. 1651, died young; Eliz., 1653; John, 1655, died again, 1660; Robert, 1658, died young; Edmund, 1670; Hannah, 1672; William, 1674; Mehetabel, 1677; and Robert, again, 1684.

Pratt, William, Hartford, an original [illegible]; prob. brother of John, the second of the same, by wife, Eliz., daughter of John Clark of Milford, ad Eliz., born, 1642; John, 1645; [illegible] that was to Southold; [illegible] Joseph, 1648; Sarah, 1651; William, 1653; Samuel, 1655; Lydia, 1660; and Nathaniel, perhaps before the last, but not named in [illegible] was [illegible] to Lyn; was lieut. in 1691, rep. 1666, and eleven years more. His eldest daughter married William Backus of Norwich; Sarah, married, 1670, Isaac Waterhouse; and Lydia, married, 1676, John Kent of Saybrook.

Pratt, William, Weymouth; freeman, 1651.

Pratt, William, Weymouth; may have been son of first William of the same, or nephew, freeman 1680, by wife, Eliz., [illegible] Thankful, 1683; and by wife, Experience, had Joanna, 1692; and William, 1695. He removed to Dorchester.

References

Massachusetts: Bond's Hist. Watertown, 363-9; Barry's Hist. Hanover, 350; Bond's Hist. Watertown, 511; [illegible] Hist. [illegible], 85; Cutter's Hist. Norton, 88; Davis's [illegible] Hist. [illegible], 320, [illegible] Hist. [illegible], 323; Freeman's Hist. N. Bridgewater, 623-5; Mitchell's Hist. [illegible], 292-3; [illegible] Hist. [illegible]; Paige's Hist. Cambridge, 532; Peirce's Hist. Duxbury, 252; Shattuck's Hist. Concord, 88; Temple's Hist. Northfield, 853; Wood's Hist. Sudbury; Worthington's Hist. Springfield; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 770-3.

New Hampshire: Blood's Hist. of Temple, 242-5; Hayward's [illegible] Bouton's Hist. Concord, [illegible] Worcester's Hist. Hollis, 385.

[illegible] Hist. [illegible], 282; [illegible] Hist. [illegible], 72; Farmer's Hist. [illegible], 125; [illegible] Hist. [illegible], 120; [illegible] 1[illegible].

[illegible] Prince, New Eng. i. 60, II. 68; IV. 2[illegible] Mag. Hist. IX. 185; [illegible] Hist. [illegible].

Dec., 15, ; Isabel , M. W. , 30 Nov., 53; Pris' Hist. Brandon, Vt. , 1861, ; 3 Chapman Gen. , ; Corbin's No. Yarmouth, ; Hist. Chester Co. Pa., 667; ; Vt., 246; Lockman's Hist. , N. Y., ; Hist. Paris, Me., 2, ; 668; Orford, N. H., Centen., 1893, Pub. Doc. Wells, Vt., 142; Pompey, N. Y., Register, ; Gen. (1880) 8, ; 618, ; Savage's Gen. Dict. Ed. 1861, 3, ; Walker Gen., 51; Walwort's Hoyt Geneal. , .

PRAY: Elder, Providence, ; Pray, Edward, Plymouth, ; John of the same, ; Edward, Boston; had Ephraim, Hannah, 1697; Ruth, ; Mary, 1697, and Sarah, 1700.

Pray, Ephraim, Providence, 1676, "Ephraim went not away," says Providence Records. He married the widow of Benjamin Hazard.

Pray, John, Providence, 1667, Lynn, Boston; had John, , ; Ephraim, Samuel, , , Hannah Bell and Dorothy Nesbit, to Dec., 1690; [at Savage knows no more of him].

Pray, John, , ; 1671; [neither of these set free slaves in 1676].

Pray, Obadiah and Richard, , Lynn, 1635; the former is among Hist. of Joshua Hobs, and the latter by Bodge is first settlers of R. I. and a Prov. to 1640. Providence. He had [wife] Margaret, 1640, Mary, 1643.

Pray, William, Providence, , 1654.

References: Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict.; Boutell's Hist. Pittsford, Vt., 1867, ; Vt., 143; Pope Gen., Woodward Gen., 1879.

PREBLE: Matthew, Saco, , 1657; married Judith, daughter of Nathaniel Potter, had Abigail, born about 1642; Nathaniel, left , to , some years before he had removed to York, where he had also had Benjamin and other ; , soon to Massachusetts, and , of the Co., 1501; and died , 1684, and several children, of whom only one survived, Willis, I., 102.

Preble, John, Newton, , took oath of allegiance to His Majesty at Rochester, were probably sons of above.

References: Amer. Ancestry, V., 193; Vol. 1901; Corliss' No. Yarmouth, ; Jones' Hist. Samp. Dean, 251; N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., ; Hist. Gens. (1850), 28, ; Savage's Gen. Dict., III., 77.

PRENCE: Thomas, , ; *Mayflower*, 1921; was a son of Elder William Prence, of Gloucestershire, , , daughter of Edward Vassall, of Barnstaple, Devonshire, England, and he came to Plymouth, , and he became a freeman in 1634. He was a widower of Patience, daughter of William Brewster, and for two years after the death of Governor Bradford, again in 1638, after the death of his first wife he had [wife] Judith, in 1645, Gov., 1658, ; Elder , in 1666, was widow of Samuel , ; 1691; Prence, Thomas, died, 1694; , Jan. 11, He was Deputy, was elected Assistant, 1633, and Governor of Plymouth Colony, October 7, 1634, and continued in office until his death, April 15, 1673. He was a man of great ability and influence, and was one of the most prominent men in the Colony. He was a member of the Council of War, and was one of the commissioners who drew up the articles of confederation between the Colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven, in 1643. He was also one of the commissioners who settled the boundary between Plymouth and Rhode Island, in 1658. He was a man of great wealth, and left a large estate. He was a member of the Church of England, and was buried in the churchyard at Plymouth. He was a man of great ability and influence, and was one of the most prominent men in the Colony. He was a member of the Council of War, and was one of the commissioners who drew up the articles of confederation between the Colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven, in 1643. He was also one of the commissioners who settled the boundary between Plymouth and Rhode Island, in 1658. He was a man of great wealth, and left a large estate. He was a member of the Church of England, and was buried in the churchyard at Plymouth.

Prence, Rebecca, Plymouth, , 1634, Gov., 1634, ; Elder , was given in by his brother, Capt. Thomas; but nothing is known of her coming, or whether she had any children.

Prentice, Thomas, Cambridge, , 1634, sold to Thomas Oliver, Boston, ; Oliver bequeathed to Thomas and Elizabeth Oliver, ; Thomas, , ; John, , ; Elizabeth, , ; Mary, , ; Hannah, , ; and Rebecca, , ; [no more of him].

Prentice, Robert, Roxbury, , 1642, and Hingham, 1645, was given in by his brother, Capt. Thomas; but nothing is known of his coming, or whether he had any children.

Prentice, Thomas, Cambridge, , 1634, sold to Thomas Oliver, Boston, ; Oliver bequeathed to Thomas and Elizabeth Oliver, ; Thomas, , ; John, , ; Elizabeth, , ; Mary, , ; Hannah, , ; and Rebecca, , ; [no more of him].

PRESCOTT, Jacob, Jr., by w. Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Bowtell, had Jacob, born 1670; Lydia, Rebecca, 1673, Jonathan, 1675, Mary, 1677, Mercy, Temperance, twins, 1679; Jean, 1681, and Sarah, 1683.

Prescott, John, Lancaster, [illegible], 1640; as is said, with wife Mary, Plaistow, Eng., and, while he was born in Lancaster, England, is said to be the pioneer of Hadley in the Winthrop fleet of 1630, with several children, sat. [illegible] Watertown, removed 1645 or 1650 to the [illegible] Children were Mary, Sarah, Martha, and John. He supposed to have been buried, [illegible] than and John, 1698; the [illegible] He took oath of [illegible] before 1660, was with his family [illegible] the doleful day of Feb. 10, 1676, [illegible] abandoned for several years so that no white man lived between the town on Connecticut River and the town of Concord. In 1682 the number of [illegible] one third as large as several years before. Out of three, Prescott's was one, and the year assigned for his death is 1683.

Prescott, Peter, Salem; freeman, 1682, [illegible] village that became Danvers, and had part in the [illegible] of Rev. Mr. Parris. He had married, 1670, Liz. Rebinson.

References: Alden's American Epitaphs, II, 50; Amer. Ancestry III, 210; IV, 111; Butler's Hist. Groton, Mass., 428; Chase's Hist. Chester, N. H., 57, 1; Cogswell's Nottingham, N. H., 137-44; Crane's Hist. Jaffrey, N. H., 511-0; Farmer's Hist. Hampton, Mass. II, 303; Green's Early Groton, Mass., Settlers, 157; Green's Groton, Mass., Epitaphs, 230-31; Harwood's Hist. Peacock, N. H., 811; Hodgdon's Hist. Westford, Mass., 466-9; Keyes' W. Boylston, Mass., Gen. Recs., 34; Lancaster's Hist. Gilmanton, N. H., 283; Merrill's Wilmington, N. H., 750; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 27; XXII, 225; Norton's Hist. Dunbarton, N. H., 816; Palmer Gen. (1850), 11; Pope's Gen. (1857), 1958 ff.; Runnel's Hist. Sedgwick, Me., II, 58-60; Savage's Gen. Dict., 380-2; Shattuck's Hist. Concord, Mass., 351; Thurston's Hist. Windsor, Me., 101; Tuttle's Early New Eng. People, 133-43; Whole Gen., XXVII.

PRITTIOUS, or PRETTIOUS, Charles, Boston; blacksmith or nailer; married, 1653, Rebecca Martin; had Mary, born 1654.

PRICE, David, Dorchester; freeman, 1646.

Price, John, Salem; killed by the Indians, 1675, in the Narragansett fight, says Felt, II, 602, but whose son he was is not told; not possible of Walter.

Price, Mahumey, Charlestown, 1653, of whom is only known that his wife, Elizabeth, had [illegible] 1656; and he was a [illegible] 1658. Being [illegible] of Salem, 1668, to sign [illegible] with Walter and [illegible].

Price, Richard, Boston; artillery co., 1658; married 1650, Eliz. Cromwell, [illegible] of [illegible] pervous privateersman, had Hannah, born 1651; Lydia, 1662; Eliz., 1664, and Richard, [illegible] with prefix of respect, 1661.

Price, Robert, Boston; [illegible] daughter of [illegible] Wood, had [illegible], born 1648, and Richard, 1651.

Price, Rogers, Northampton, [illegible] Mary, 1681; Eliz., 1683; and [illegible] Deerfield, and [illegible] 1715.

Price, Walter, Salem, 1641; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PRIME, JOHN, Portsmouth, who took oath of fidelity to Mass., 1674; may have removed to Rhode Island.

PRIEST:—Degory, Plymouth, 1630; died in few days after landing from the Ungodliness, Jan. 1, 1621; and his wife, who was, says Gov. Bradford, sister of Mr. Allerton, and their children came after. He was formerly thought the first married of any of the Leyden exiles, but the record there shows that Isaiah Allerton was pub. 1611, and that marriage with Sarah Vincent, widow of John of London, even in that day, and we know that both Isaac Allerton and Degory Priest had a few weeks earlier been married. Degory Priest died soon after bearing of the death of Peter Browne at Plymouth, widow named Christian same year one who was, Charles Savage, Dr. Cuthbert Cuthbertson, who brought her and the child in the Anne. He had been admitted a citizen of Leyden late in 1615, then called a potter, to the Dutch mind exactly Bradford and Allerton having entered that distinction.

PRIEST, ISAAC, Plymouth, Mar., 1638, Lingan only as Signer with John (perhaps his brother, against Ingalls.

PRIEST, JAMES, Weymouth, freeman, 1643; and though twice inserted in the list, we may be confident it is the same careless error as ascribes to two other names that only one man is intended; had James, born 1640; and by wife, Eliz., had Lydia, born 1668, died young, and Lydia, again, 1002; and he died at Salem 1684.

PRIEST, JOHN, Weymouth, 1057.

PRIEST, JOHN, Salem; married 1673, Eliz. Gray; had Eliz., born 1680.

PRIEST, JOHN, Woburn; had Eliz., born 1670; John, 1681; Daniel (Boyd, 90), Ens. Hancock, 1080; and perhaps others.

PRIEST, WILLIAM, Watertown, 1072; perhaps by wife Leah had William, who died 1688; and William again, born 1689. But Bond leaves it in no doubt that the name was Price, whom see.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt., 449; Bond's Hist. Watertown, Mass., 308; Brown's W. Simsbury, Ct., Settlers, 118; Cutter's Stiles Gen., 300; Haywood's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 814-21; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 480; Stearns' Hist. Rindge, N. H., 045; Wood Gen., 137-43; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., II, 777.

PRIME:—James, Milford, about 1654; propounded for freeman, 1060; and died 1685, having wife Mary, son James, daughter Sarah, wife of Thomas Prior, and Rebecca, who married 1677, Walter Smith. Among props. in 1713 was Lyons, son of preceding, and had son James and other children, and perhaps Ebenezer, Yale C., 1718, minister of Huntington, L. I., who died 1779, aged 70, see Appleton.

PRIME, MARK, Rowley, 1043; by wife Ann had Samuel, born 1040.

REFERENCES: Cothren's Woodbury, Ct., 0743; Dowd Gen., Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., XXIII, 0457; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XVII, 1072-8; Orcutt's Hist. New Milford, Ct., 758; Prime Gen., 1887-1; pamphlet, 1885-6, 1895; Prime's Autobiog., 1872-3; Queens Co., N. Y., Hist., 1882-1; Read's Hist. of Swanzey, N. H., 423; Rossiter Gen., 71-3; Wetmore Gen., 62.

PRIMEDAYS:—See Pridaydays.

PRINCE:—John, was probably of Cambridge, or more prob. of Watertown when freeman, 1635; son of Rev. John, who died in England, and was minister of [illegible] miles from Norwich, [illegible] to N. H. before death; [illegible] children, of which he had probably wife Margaret, John, born 1637, [illegible] 1639; Joseph, 1641; Dorothy, [illegible] 1630, [illegible] of Isaac, 1630, [illegible] Sarah, 1643, died [illegible]; Penuel, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]